Land Revenue
Settlement of Madras
Proc. reports
1901-02 & 1903-04

BOMBAY BRANCH
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.
TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from

Government of Maharashtra

on 01 February, 2020

REPORTS

ON THE

SETTLEMENT OF THE LAND REVENUE

OF THE

134095

DISTRICTS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR FASLI 1311 (1901-1902).

MADRAS:
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1903.

CONTENTS.

	PAGES
PROCEEDINGS OF GOVERNMENT, No. 447, Revenue, dated 2nd May 1903	i to iii
REPORT FROM THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 28th February 1903, No. 67	1 to 23
	PARAS.
Prefatory	1
Season and rainfall	2 to 4
Cultivation and crops	5
Outturn of crops	6
Sanitary condition	7
Condition of cattle	8
Prices	9
Number of ryotwar villages	10
Heads of Land Revenue	11
Peshkash or revenue from permanently-settled estates	12
Shrotriyam jodi	13
Holdings	14 to 17
Cultivation	18
Water-rate and second-crop charge	19
Season remissions	20
Fixed remissions	21
Beriz deductions	22
Miscellaneous revenue	23 to 31
Net Ryotwar demand	32
Total land revenue demand—current	33
Cesses	34
Total demand under land revenue and cesses—current	35
Arrears'	36
Total, current and arrears	37
Reconciliation of differences between the collections of land revenue and cesses as shown in the Jamabandi and in the Accountant-General's statements ...	38
Distribution of collections between land revenue and cesses	39
Charges	40
Processes under Act II of 1864	41 to 46
Costs in Civil suits	47
Interest on arrears of land revenue	48
Sales of land under Standing Orders Nos. 15 and 45	49
Sub-division of quit-rent	50
Transfer of registry of holdings	51
Ruined tanks	52
Maintenance of Land Records	53
Survey schools	54
Examination of village and taluk accounts	55
Taluks not settled by Collectors once in five years	56
Loans and advances	57 to 63
Survey advances	64

STATEMENTS— PAGES

No. 1.—Statement showing the rainfall in each district of the Madras Presidency under the two monsoons of 1901–1902 24

„ 2.—Statement showing the human mortality in each district of the Madras Presidency in fasli 1311 (1901–1902) 25

„ 3.—Statement showing the retail and wholesale prices of food-grains in seers of 80 tolas per rupee compared with the commutation rates of the newly-settled districts in each district of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1311 (1901–1902) ... ... 26 & 27

„ 4.—Statement showing the approximate area and revenue of the zamindaris in the Presidency of Madras for fasli 1311 (1901–1902) 28

„ 5.—Statement of Ryots' Holdings and Cultivation in the Presidency of Madras for fasli 1311 (1901–1902) .. .. 29 to 33

„ 6.—Comparative statement of Holdings and Settlement of the Ryotwar Land Revenue for fasli 1311 (1901–1902) ... ... 34 to 38

„ 7.—Statement showing the details under different causes of net variations under holdings in each district in fasli 1311 (1901–1902) 39

„ 8.—Statement showing particulars of remissions and beriz deductions for fasli 1311 (1901–1902) 40

„ 9.—Statement showing the lands granted on cowle for fasli 1311 (1901–1902) 41

„ 10.—Comparative statement of Land Revenue miscellaneous items for fasli 1311 (1901–1902) 41

„ 11.—Statement showing the demand, collection and balance of Land Revenue and Cesses for fasli 1311 (1901–1902) ... ... 42 to 45

„ 12.—Statement showing the details of coercive processes employed in the realization of arrears of revenue in the several districts during fasli 1311 (1901–1902) ... ... 46 to 48

„ 13.—Statement showing the particulars of processes issued and the fees collected under Act II of 1864 in the several districts during fasli 1311 (1901–1902) 49

„ 14.—Statement showing the demand, collection and balance of interest charged on arrears of Land Revenue for fasli 1311 (1901–1902) ... 50

„ 15.—Statement showing the disposal of cases of transfer of registry during fasli 1311 (1901–1902) ... ... 51 & 52

„ 16.—Statement showing the state of boundary marks in each district during fasli 1311 (1901–1902) 53

„ 17.—Statement showing the advances and recoveries under the Land Improvement Loans Act for fasli 1311 (1901–1902) ... ... 54 & 55

„ 18.—Statement showing the advances and recoveries under the Agriculturists' Loans Act for fasli 1311 (1901–1902) ... ... 56 & 57

„ 19.—Statement showing the classification of loans sanctioned under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts during fasli 1311 (1901–1902) 58

TABLE E.—Transfers of property in land in each district in the Madras Presidency in the agricultural year ending 30th June 1902 78

Quinquennial.

No. 20.—Statement showing the number and state of repair of the irrigation works in each district of the Madras Presidency classified according to their capacity (ayacut) for fasli 1310 ... ... 59 to 64

„ 21.—Statement showing the rent-roll in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1310 (1900–1901) ... . 65 to 71

TABLE C.—Incidence of the Land Revenue on area and population in each district in the Madras Presidency in the agricultural year ending June 1899. 72 to 77

DISTRICT REPORTS.

								PAGES
Report from the Collector		of Ganjám,	dated	4th October	1902	...	...	1 to 12
Do.	do.	of Vizagapatam	„	8th „	„	...	...	1 to 6
Do.	do.	of Gódávari	„	19th November	„	...	...	1 to 10
Do.	do.	of Kistna	„	27th October	„	...	...	1 to 12
Do.	do.	of Nellore	„	13th „	„	...	...	1 to 12
Do.	do.	of Cuddapah	„	17th „	„	...	...	1 to 4
Do.	do.	of Anantapur	„	13th November	„	...	...	1 to 4
Do.	do.	of Bellary	„	24th „	„	...	...	1 to 8
Do.	do.	of Kurnool	„	15th January	1903	...	...	1 to 8
Do.	do.	of Madras	„	27th September	1902	...	...	1 & 2
Do.	do.	of Chingleput	„	28th November	„	...	...	1 to 8
Do.	do.	of North Arcot	„	6th „	„	...	...	1 to 4
Do.	do.	of South Arcot	„	5th „	„	...	...	1 to 12
Do.	do.	of Tanjore	„	31st October	„	...	...	1 to 12
Do.	do.	of Trichinopoly	„	29th September	„	...	...	1 to 6
Do.	do.	of Madura	„	12th October	„	...	...	1 to 8
Do.	do.	of Tinnevelly	„	14th November	„	...	...	1 to 10
Do.	do.	of Coimbatore	„	6th October	„	...	...	1 to 10
Do.	do.	of the Nilgiris	„	8th „	„	...	...	1
Do.	do.	of Salem	„	4th December	„	...	...	1 to 14
Do.	do.	of South Canara	„	18th October	„	...	...	1 to 6

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

READ—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture):—

Settlement of Land Revenue (Jamabandi)—Submitting to Government report on the—for fasli 1311 (1901–1902). } (Here enter No. 67, dated 28th February 1903.)

ORDER—No. 447, Revenue, dated 2nd May 1903.

Miscellaneous.

The Land Revenue report for Fasli 1311 or the Revenue year ending 30th June 1902 submitted with the above Proceedings of the Board of Revenue has been prepared in the main on the lines hitherto adopted. The limits prescribed for the letter press (25 pages) and the ordinary statistical tables (36 pages) have been observed. Twenty additional pages contain the statistics concerning irrigation works, rent-roll, incidence of land revenue and transfers of property, which are revised quinquennially but which are reprinted with each year's report for convenience of reference. The statement of excess collections prescribed in paragraph 5 (1) of G.O., No. 582, dated 5th July 1902, has not however been submitted nor is the subject mentioned in the body of the report. The Board will be requested to supply the omission separately.

2. For the current and succeeding revenue years, it is proposed to issue a crop and season report on the 1st September next after the close of the year. The report will contain information on the subjects of rainfall, prices, cultivation, irrigation, crop areas, produce and agricultural stock. This course will permit of the earlier publication of a review on the agricultural conditions of each year than is now practicable. The Land Revenue report will then be confined to matters relating to the assessment and realisation of land revenue and cesses, the working of the Loans Acts, and other subjects of importance in land revenue administration.

3. At the beginning of the year 1901–1902, the failure of the hot weather rains in North Arcot and Chingleput and the deficient South-West Monsoon in Cuddapah and Anantapur caused anxiety as to the conditions of portions of these districts. A few test works were started in Cuddapah and North Arcot, employment for weavers at their trade was provided in the former district, and kitchens were opened in all the four districts for the relief of destitute persons sent adrift by the contraction of private charity. With the good rains of September and the favourable North-East Monsoon all symptoms of distress passed away.

4. The season was generally favourable for agricultural operations. The rainfall in most districts slightly exceeded the average of 30 years ending 1899. The total extent cultivated in the year, including areas cropped more than once, was ·58 million acres greater than in the previous year, which was also a good year, and more than 1·37 million acres greater than the average of the five years ending 1899–1900. The increase was fairly well distributed but did not extend to the West Coast districts. The area under food crops was ·63 million acres, and that under industrial crops, ·03 million acres, greater than in the preceding year. In the case of food crops the increase occurred under all crops except *cumbu*. Of the industrial crops *cotton* and *indigo* were cultivated on a somewhat smaller area owing to the indifferent South-West monsoon in the cotton-growing districts of Kurnool and Cuddapah, and to the fall in the price of *indigo*. The area under *groundnut* however increased largely from 276,000 acres in 1900–1901 to 410,000 acres in 1901–1902 more than compensating for the contraction of the area under *gingelly*, for which, it is reported, *groundnut* is being substituted as a more remunerative crop. It is satisfactory to note that the increase under *sugarcane* was due to the diminution of the pest from which the crop suffered during the previous year in Gódávari. The outturn of all crops, both wet and dry, was generally fair.

5. The prices of all the staple food grains fell from 8 to 17 per cent.: but they were still at the close of the fasli from 42 to 68 per cent. higher than the average prices of 10 years ending with 1889–1890. The wholesale prices which represent the ryot's selling prices were in every case considerably above the commutation rates adopted at the settlements of assessment. During the first five months of the year retail prices of all grains were dearer than the warning rates in all districts (except South Canara where rice—the only staple article of food—was below the warning rate throughout the year) but they approached, and in most cases fell below, warning rates towards the end of the year.

6. The extent of ryotwari holdings increased by 1·2 per cent. It is especially encouraging that the area of holdings in *Kurnool* has increased until it is now practically the same as before the great famine of 1876–78.

7. The following statement exhibits under the principal heads the land revenue that accrued in the year under review and in the previous year :—

Items of revenue.	Fasli 1310 (1900–1901).	Fasli 1311 (1901–1902).	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Peshkash or revenue from permanently-settled estates	50,06,113	50,03,247	— 2,866
2. Quit-rent levied on inam villages held on favourable tenure	7,40,255	7,43,737	+ 3,482
3. Lands held under the ryotwari system—			
(*a*) Assessment in holdings	* 4,49,83,709	4,56,36,754	+ 6,53,045
(*b*) Water-rate on dry lands and charge for second crop on single crop wet land.	20,27,211	24,01,241	+ 3,74,030
4. Miscellaneous revenue	72,81,063	76,63,565	+ 3,82,502
Total ..	* 6,00,38,351	6,14,48,544	+ 14,10,193

* Since corrected.

Excepting Rs. 4·1 lakhs being the increase due to the settlement of some of the taluks of *Malabar*, the increase under items 3 and 4 of Rs. 14 lakhs under ryotwar proper was due mainly to the generally favourable character of the season.

8. Remissions on account of waste or loss of crops or the substitution of "dry" for "wet" crops owing to failure of the water-supply were granted liberally in *Cuddapah* (Rs. 3·66 lakhs), *Anantapur* (Rs. 1·23 lakhs), and *Bellary* (Rs. 1·18 lakhs). Sums exceeding half a lakh of rupees were also remitted in each of the districts of *Vizagapatam*, *Kistna* and *North Arcot*. Elsewhere, the state of the season required few remissions. The total revenue remitted during the year amounted to Rs. 9·69 lakhs, which was Rs. 4·03 lakhs less than in the previous year. The relief afforded to the ryots of the Ceded Districts will, it is hoped, materially assist them to recover from the losses of a series of bad seasons.

9. The total current demand under land revenue and cesses amounted to Rupees 6,69,71,387, of which Rs. 6,53,91,211 were collected within the fasli and Rs. 147 were written off the accounts leaving a balance of Rs. 15,80,029 or 2·3 per cent. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 18,83,549 and 2·9 per cent. The arrear balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 22,23,498, of which Rupees 18,63,354 were collected and Rs. 79,952 written off. The total uncollected balance, current and arrears was Rs. 18,60,221, of which nearly three-fourths was collected or written off up to the end of December 1902.

This high degree of success in collection was obtained with less resort to coercive measures than in the preceding year. For though there was a slight increase in the number of demand and attachment notices issued, there was a decrease both in the number of defaulters whose personal and real property were sold, and in the amount for the recovery of which such property was sold. Further the amount collected after sale was ·46 per cent. of the total demand, the corresponding percentage in the previous year being ·59. The increase in recent years of the number of demand and attachment notices issued indicates the growing tendency of the ryots to await the receipt of these intimations of their dues before making any payment. The question is under the consideration of the Board of Revenue whether reform is needed in the procedure laid down by Madras Act II of 1864 for the recovery of revenue.

10. The number of transfers registered rose slightly and the number of cases taken up by Revenue officers *suo motu* increased from 18,894 to 28,289.

11. The number of survey stones reported to be missing (1·3 millions),—and the number of sub-divisions remaining to be measured (2·7 millions) or plotted (3·7 millions),—indicate the pressing need for a land record staff and also perhaps for some reform in the present system of demarcation and record of sub-divisions. Mr. R. C. C. Carr, who was placed on special duty to draw up detailed proposals on the subject, has now almost completed his labours; and it is hoped that the necessary staff may be appointed and work be commenced during the current year.

12. The report on the working of the Loans Acts again presents the unsatisfactory feature of large uncollected balances notwithstanding the issue of coercive processes. The percentages of unrecovered balance have indeed risen from 24 and 20 in fasli 1310 to 26 and 36 in fasli 1311 under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Agriculturists' Loans Act, respectively. The largest arrears are outstanding in the four districts of Kurnool, Bellary, North Arcot and Madura, which together account for nearly 84 per cent. of the uncollected amount. It is undoubted that the first three districts have suffered considerably from famine and scarcity in recent years but the failure in re-payment does not encourage the hope that the loans were profitably expended. The case of Madura should receive the special attention of the Board.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) N. E. MARJORIBANKS,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture).

Copy to the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue).

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1903.

Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture),

MADRAS.

Recd.	1903.	*Enclosures*
Regd.		*Spare copies*

Printed March 19th.

Proceedings, No. 67, 28th February 1903.

FEBRUARY.

Settlement of Land Revenue (Jamabandi).—Submitting to Government report on the — for fasli 1311 (1901–1902).

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE

(REVENUE SETTLEMENT, LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE.)

The Hon'ble Mr. H. A. SIM.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. N. ATKINSON.
C. J. WEIR, Esq., I.C.S.

RESOLUTION—No. 67, dated 28th February 1903.

The Board submits to Government its report on the settlement of land revenue in this Presidency for fasli 1311 (1901–1902), together with the prescribed statements. Copies of the quinquennial statements of irrigation, rent-roll and incidence of land revenue, and of the annual statement of transfer of property are appended to the report as directed in paragraph 4 of G.O., No. 582, Revenue, dated 5th July 1902.

2. *Season and rainfall.*—Throughout the Presidency, except in the Carnatic and North Arcot districts, rains during the hot weather months of the previous fasli were in excess of the average. The south-west monsoon rains were less than the average in the Circars, the Deccan and North Arcot. The rainfall in June was deficient in almost all the districts of the Presidency, except Kurnool, Bellary, South Arcot, Tinnevelly, the Nilgiris and the West Coast; the fall in the following month was generally better and exceeded the average in some districts; in portions of the Circars, the Deccan, Central and Southern districts it was, however, less than the average. The August rains were also inadequate in the Circars (except Gódávari), scanty in portions of the Deccan, Nellore and the Central districts (except Trichinopoly). This caused some anxiety in respect of a large portion of the Presidency, which was, however, removed partly by the generally good rains of September, and to a large extent by the north-east monsoon, which was favourable in November over a great portion of the Presidency, though the rainfall in the month of October was not up to the average in several districts. There was also heavy rain in December in the Carnatic and North Arcot, and good rain in January in the southern half of the Presidency.

3. The relief operations in Cuddapah which were closed at the end of June 1901 had to be reopened in August, and portions of the North Arcot, Chingleput and Anantapur districts also were added to the affected area. The relief afforded did not extend beyond the test work stage in Cuddapah and North Arcot. Relief in Government kitchens was also given in all the four districts, and the weavers in Cuddapah were assisted. The numbers relieved in all three ways were not large, the highest figures reached being 5,355 on works, 2,798 in kitchens and 2,961 weavers.

4. On 11th August 1901, the Gódávari reached the maximum height for the year of 6·8 feet over the crest of the anikat. The Kistna rose to 11·55 feet over the crest of the anikat on the 16th August. The freshes in the Penner were adequate and crops fared well in the delta. There were high floods in the Cauvery and some breaches occurred in it near Kumbakónam in July, and also in some of the minor rivers and branches, but only slight loss was incurred.

5. *Cultivation and crops.*—In the following statement the extent cultivated during the year and the area under the more important crops are compared with those of the previous year and with the average of the five years ending 1899–1900. The figures include Government and inam lands and the area cropped more than once.

Crops.	Extent.			Percentage of the extent under each crop to the total extent.		
	Average.*	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	Average.*	1900-1901.	1901-1902.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	In thousands of acres.					
Paddy	6,805	6,592	6,847	25·1	23·7	24·1
Cholam	4,588	4,777	4,970	17·0	17·2	17·5
Cumbu	2,627	2,966	2,947	9·7	10·6	10·3
Ragi	1,694	1,672	1,731	6·3	6·0	6·1
Other food-grains including pulses	5,952	6,303	6,451	22·0	22·6	22·7
Total Food-Grains	21,666	22,310	22,946	80·1	80·1	80·7
Cotton	1,446	1,373	1,351	5·3	4·9	4·8
Indigo	351	252	239	1·3	0·9	0·8
Sugarcane	57	56	59	0·2	0·2	0·2
Castors	690	633	657	2·5	2·3	2·3
Gingelly	748	850	728	2·8	3·1	2·6
Ground nuts	157	276	410	0 6	1·0	1·4
Other oil-seeds	77	60	97	0·3	0·2	0·3
Tobacco	100	118	110	0·4	0·4	0·4
Total, Industrial crops	3,626	3,618	3,651	13·4	13·0	12·8
All others including topes	1,757	1,915	1,826	6·5	6·9	6·5
Grand Total	27,049	27,843	28,423	100·0	100·0	100·0

* Average of five years ending 1899-1900.

The total extent of cultivation during the year increased by 580,000 acres, and exceeded the five years' average by 1·37 million acres. The increase as compared with the preceding year occurred in all the districts except Kistna, Malabar and South Canara, and was large in Bellary, Cuddapah, the Carnatic districts, North Arcot, Salem and Madura. These eight districts together accounted for 83 per cent. of the total increase. Nearly the whole of the increase occurred under first crop.

Food-grains, which as usual occupied more than 80 per cent. of the total cropped area, exhibit an increase of 636,000 acres; and this increase occurred under all the crops except cumbu. Under *cotton*, which occupied a larger extent than any other industrial crop, there was a fall of 22,000 acres. The principal decrease occurred in Kurnool and Cuddapah (88,000 acres), and was to some extent made up by small increases in the other cotton districts. *Indigo* decreased by 13,000 acres on the whole. In most of the districts in which it is largely grown, the acreage decreased, while in Kurnool it was stationary, and in Kistna and Nellore it advanced. The decrease in Cuddapah was 27,000 acres, and may be ascribed partly to the deficiency and uneven distribution of the rainfall. The cultivation of *sugarcane* slightly advanced, the increase (3,000 acres) occurring chiefly in the Godavari district in consequence of the diminution of the pest from which the crop suffered during the previous year. Under "*castors*" also there was an increase (24,000 acres); but the extent is still less than the five years' average. On the other hand, the extent under *gingelly* fell largely. *Ground-nuts* have continued to advance, the increase in the three districts of South Arcot, Tanjore and Trichinopoly being 127,000 acres. The increase is attributed to the favourable character of the season.

6. *Outturn of crops.*—The subjoined table exhibits the average rate of outturn reported for the principal crops in each district:—

Districts.	Paddy.	Cholam.	Cumbu.	Ragi.	Varagu.	Other cereals specified	Horsegrams.	All other food-grains including pulses.	Cotton.	Indigo.	Sugar-cane.	Castors.	Gingelly.	Ground-nuts.	Other oil-seeds.	Tobacco.	All others including topes.
Ganjám	9	..	..	8	..	9	11	9		..	11	8	8	..	7	9	9
Vizagapatam	9	10	11	10	..	..	10	10	10	8	12	9	10	..	7	10	9
Gódávari	11	11	11	11	..	..	..	10	11	9	11	11	10	..	..	11	10
Kistna	11	9	9	..	..	10	9	8	10	9	..	9	7	10	8	11	8
Kurnool	11	10	11	11	..	..	10	11	10	11	13	10	11	..	10	11	11
Bellary	11	9	9	11	..	9	..	10	..	11	12	11	11	12	10	11	10
Anantapur	11	8	8	10	..	7	10	9	8	9	11	9	9	10	10	11	9
Cuddapah	11	8	9	10	..	10	11	10	7	9	11	10	10	10	9	11	10
Nellore	11	10	10	10	11	11	..	10	11	10	11	10	10	9	10	11	10
Chingleput	10	10	10	10	10	..	..	9	..	10	10	11	10	10	9	10	11
South Arcot	11	10	10	11	11	..	..	10	10	11	12	10	10	11	10	11	10
North Arcot	10	10	9	10	10	..	9	10	8	9	11	10	9	10	8	10	9
Salem	12	11	10	12	11	11	11	11	11	12	12	11	9	10	11	11	11
Coimbatore	13	9	11	11	..	11	11	11	11	11	12	10	10	10	12	12	12
Trichinopoly	12	11	11	11	11	10	..	11	11	12	11	10	10	10	11	11	11
Tanjore	12	..	..	..	11	..	..	11	11	10	12	11	11	11	11	11	11
Madura	11	10	10	10	10	10	9	10	11	11	11	10	9	11	11	11	10
Tinnevelly	9	8	9	9	7	7	7	7	8	6	9	6	7	6	6	10	6
Malabar	11	..	..	11	..	..	..	10	..	..	12	10	10	..	10	..	9
South Canara	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	*11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
The Nilgiris	11	..	..	12	..	11	..	10	..	..	..	11	7	..	10	9	11

* Includes all industrial crops.

N.B.—The figures are annas, the normal being 12 annas.

The outturn of all crops both wet and dry was generally fair.

7. *Sanitary condition.*—The subjoined statement shows the statistics of human mortality classified under different diseases:—

Diseases.	Number of deaths reported in			Percentage to the total in		
	Average.*	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Average.*	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cholera	60,711	81,281	65,201	9·3	10·5	8·2
Small-pox	16,927	26,911	27,314	2·6	3·5	3·4
Plague	..	..	4,802	..	..	0·7
Fevers	264,249	290,673	291,618	40·5	37·4	36·8
Respiratory diseases	..	..	1,904	..	..	0·2
Other diseases	310,727	376,923	401,382	47·6	48·6	50·7
Total ..	652,614	775,788	792,221	100·0	100·0	100·0

* The average of five years ending with fasli 1309.

Judged by the total number of deaths the year was more unhealthy than the previous one. Of all the districts the worst from a sanitary point of view was Madras with its death-rate of 56·3 *per mille* against 42·7 in the preceding year. The number of deaths increased in twelve other districts also, but in the districts of Vizagapatam, Gódávari, Kistna, Nellore, Cuddapah, North Arcot, Madura, Tinnevelly and the Nilgiris there was a decrease. The rate of mortality is less than that for the Presidency (21·2 *per mille*) in the Circars, Deccan (excepting Bellary), Nellore, North Arcot, Coimbatore and Madura. The registration of vital statistics is still defective in the rural tracts; but the Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act (Act III of 1899) is being gradually extended, the number of villages in which it was in force having risen from 400 to 441 during the year.

There was a large diminution of mortality under cholera and a slight increase under small-pox and fevers. *Cholera* was generally less severe; but in the Salem and

South Canara districts the number of deaths increased, the rate *per mille* being 4·3 and 3·7 respectively. The increase under *small-pox* was large in North and South Arcot, Salem, Malabar and South Canara; but the rate *per mille* rose above one only in the first four districts mentioned. There was a large diminution of deaths from this cause in Gódávari (5,474 deaths) and Tanjore (1,595 deaths). The *fever* mortality fell in the Circars, Deccan, Nellore, North Arcot, Nilgiris and the West Coast, but rose in the remaining districts. The rate *per mille* was high in Madras (19·1), Nilgiris (16·1), Kurnool (14·5), Cuddapah (13·5) and Vizagapatam (12·1). The mortality from plague and respiratory diseases was for the first time registered during the year.

8. *Condition of cattle.*—The condition of cattle was generally good. The total loss of horned cattle from diseases fell from 89,000 to 80,000. The decrease occurred in all the districts except Vizagapatam, Gódávari, the Deccan and North and South Arcot. The mortality was heavy in the Circars (30,656 deaths), the Deccan (21,455 deaths), Nellore (5,897 deaths) and South Arcot (6,707 deaths), which together contributed 75 per cent. of the total mortality from diseases. Fifty-seven per cent. of the total number of deaths occurred under the diseases noted on the margin. The mortality from *rinderpest* was heavy in Ganjám (3,023 deaths), and that from *diarrhœa and dysentery* in the three Northern districts and Madura (4,491 deaths). Anthrax caused the largest number of deaths in Gódávari, Chingleput, South Arcot and Tanjore (9,121 deaths).

Rinderpest	8,710
Diarrhœa and dysentery	9,436
Anthrax	16,771
Malignant sore-throat	7,644
Black quarter	2,537
Epizootic aphtha	4,430
Total ...	49,528

9. *Prices.*—The average annual prices of all the staple food-grains fell during the year, but were still higher than those of 1899–1900, except in the case of cholam and cumbu. As compared with the average of ten years ending with 1889–90, they were from 42 to 68 per cent. higher. The subjoined statement shows the *mean* retail prices of food-grains for the whole Presidency as compared with the four previous years and the average of ten years ending with 1889–90. The diagram annexed shows the fluctuations for a complete period of 29 years.

Articles.	Imperial seers per rupee.						Percentage variation in fasli 1311 as compared with	
	Average.*	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Average.*	Fasli 1310.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rice, second sort	15·0	9·6	12·1	11·3	9·7	10·6	+ 42	— 8
Paddy, first sort	24·2	15·1	18·9	17·7	14·8	16·3	+ 48	— 9
Do. second sort	26·4	16·5	21·1	19·2	16·4	17·6	+ 50	— 7
Ragi	29·7	15·9	21·0	18·4	15·2	17·7	+ 68	— 14
Cholam	28·1	14·4	21·2	17·1	14·6	17·5	+ 61	— 17
Cumbu	27·1	15·6	20·0	17·0	14·9	18·0	+ 51	— 17

* Average of ten years ending fasli 1299.

Rice.—The prices of this grain in the first month of the fasli were generally higher than at the end of the previous year. The upward tendency continued till September 1901 except in Chingleput, South Arcot, Tanjore and the West Coast districts. In October a steady fall set in in most districts, which continued generally till the end of March 1902. In the four Deccan districts, Madras and North Arcot the downward tendency appeared somewhat later in December or January. In April the prices began to rise and continued to do so till the end of the year in most of the districts. Throughout the year the prices were *below* the warning rates in South Canara, and *above* those rates in Ganjám, Vizagapatam, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah * and Madras †. But in the other districts they remained above that level till December 1901 or January 1902.

* March excepted.
† June excepted.

Cholam.—This grain is a staple in twelve districts. There was a general rise in prices at the beginning of the year in all of them except Tinnevelly. In the next two months there were no great variations; but in October 1901 a downward tendency began, which continued nearly to the end of the year. In June 1902 the prices were much lower everywhere than they were a year previously. For the first five months of the year the prices stood above the warning rates in all districts, and continued to be so in the Deccan throughout the year.

Ragi.—This grain is a staple in all the districts except Kistna and South Canara. At the beginning of the year it was dearer than in June 1901 and continued to be so till September in all the districts except Chingleput, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Tanjore, Tinnevelly, Malabar and the Nilgiris. From October onwards there was a general fall which continued throughout. In the Circars, Deccan, Trichinopoly and Madura, however, there was a rise towards the close of the year. Till December 1901 the prices were above the warning rates in all districts. From that month onwards they fell below those rates in Gódávari, Nellore, Chingleput, Coimbatore, the Southern districts and Nilgiris, the fall occurring earlier in some and later in others. In the remaining districts they remained above the warning rates throughout the year. Scarcity rates also prevailed in the earlier months in the Deccan, South Arcot and the Central districts (except Salem).

The course of prices of *cumbu* nearly resembled that of the other dry grains. They were generally above the warning rates throughout the year except in Gódávari, Kistna, Nellore, Coimbatore, Madura and Tinnevelly; while in the earlier months of the year scarcity rates prevailed in Cuddapah, South Arcot, North Arcot and Salem.

The wholesale prices of the grains adopted for settlement purposes were much above the commutation prices.

10. *Number of villages.*—The total number of ryotwar villages rose from 22,868 * to 22,880. The increase occurred in Ganjám, Gódávari, Kistna and North Arcot, and was due to the following causes:—

* Revised figure.

(i) Six villages were transferred from inam to ryotwar; and

(ii) six villages omitted in previous years were brought to account during the year.

11. The land revenue of the Presidency is derived from the undermentioned sources:—

(*a*) Peshkash or revenue from permanently-settled estates;

(*b*) Shrotriyam jodi or quit-rent levied on inam villages held on favourable tenure;

(*c*) Assessment and water-rate levied on lands held under the ryotwari system; and

(*d*) Miscellaneous revenue.

12. *Peshkash or revenue from permanently-settled estates.*—The total amount of peshkash payable during the fasli was Rs. 50,03,247 against Rs. 50,06,113 in the preceding year. The decrease of Rs. 2,866 is more than accounted for by the following items:—

	Rs.
(1) Reduction of peshkash consequent on the acquisition of lands for public purposes	1,238
(2) Apparent decrease in the demand of certain estates owing to the inclusion in the demand for fasli 1310 of arrears and of amounts over-deducted from peshkash in previous years on account of lands taken up for public purposes	1,024
(3) Reduction of peshkash owing to the relinquishment by a zamindar in the Ganjám district of the right of collecting quit-rent on inams in his estate	890

The only item of increase which need be noticed is the enhanced peshkash—Rs. 268—payable on the Kotapad purgana in the Vizagapatam district under G.O., No. 1531, Judicial, dated 17th October 1900.

Diagra 1311 (1901-02)

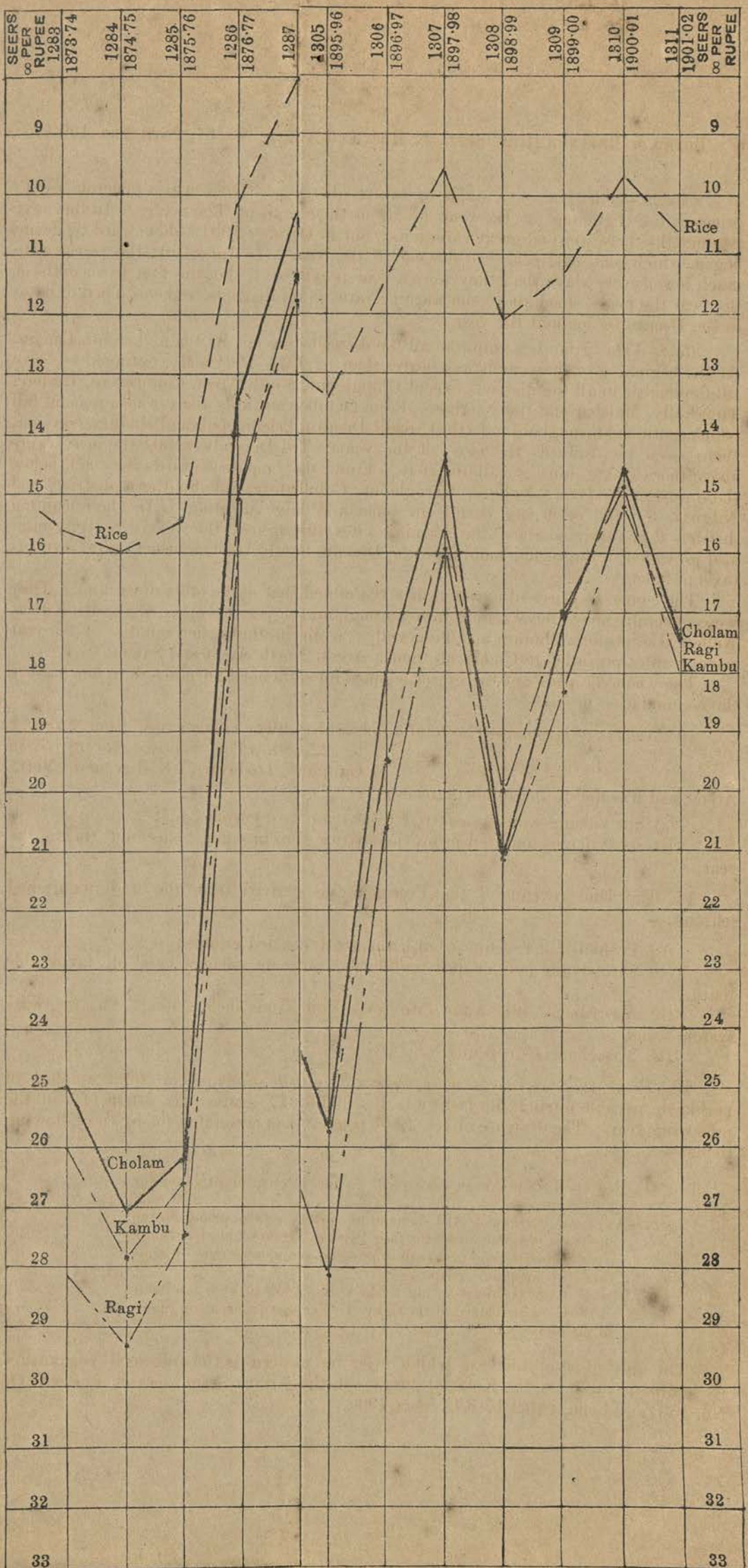
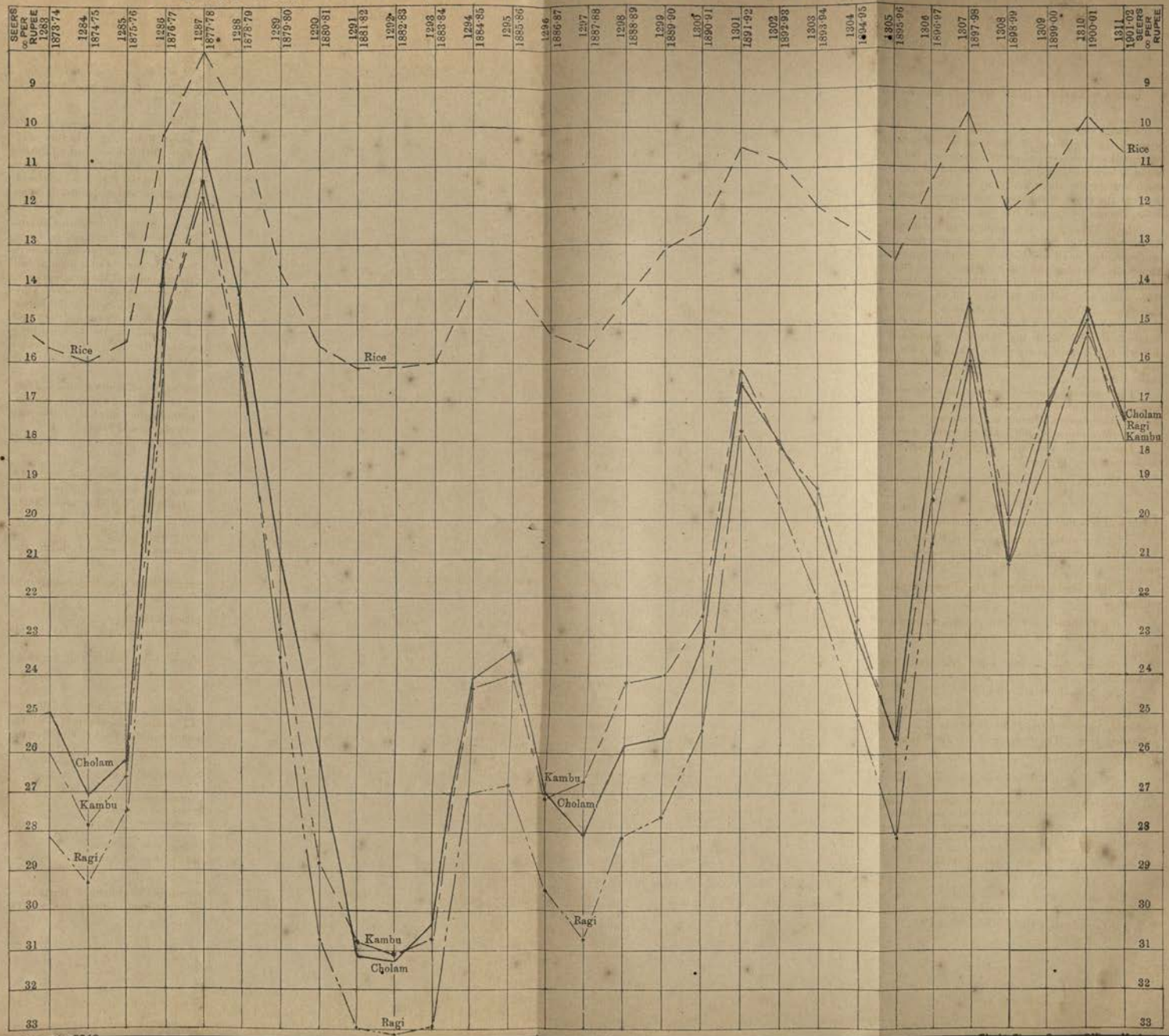


Diagram showing the course of prices of Food Grains for Fasli 1283 (72-74) and Fasli 1311 (1901-02)



13. *Shrotriyam jodi.*—The quit rent payable to Government on villages held on shrotriyam or favourable tenure amounted to Rs. 7,43,737 against Rs. 7,40,255 in fasli 1310, thus showing an increase of Rs. 3,482. The more important items of increase and decrease which contributed to this excess are the following:—

Increase.

	RS.
(1) Rectification of erroneous credits and of erroneous omissions from the demand in previous years	3,987
(2) Decrease in the amount of beriz deductions	990
(3) Relinquishment by a zamindar in the Ganjám district of the right of collecting quit-rent on inams in his estate	838

Decrease.

(1) Resumption and amalgamation with ryotwari lands of the jaghire village of Mangadu in the North Arcot district	996
(2) Apparent decrease due to the inclusion of arrears in the demand for fasli 1310	638
(3) Rectification of errors	470

14. *Holdings.*—The subjoined statement compares the total extent and assessment of ryotwar holdings in the year with those of the previous year. The statement excludes lands cultivated without patta and shown in the accounts under "Miscellaneous", and also the area occupied in South Canara for which figures have not yet become available.

	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Holdings at the commencement of the year	18,250,373	1,90,18,245	4,384,854	2,45,63,839	22,635,227	4,35,87,560
South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	13,96,149
Total ..	18,250,373	1,90,18,245	4,384,854	2,45,63,839	22,635,227	4,49,83,709
Deduct—						
(1) Lands resigned	149,797	88,350	53,896	68,934	203,693	1,57,284
(2) Lands sold for arrears of revenue and bought in by Government	18,498	14,507	1,307	5,184	19,805	19,691
(3) Lands sold for arrears of revenue and bought in by private individuals	17,524	16,121	4,710	19,148	22,234	35,269
(4) Deficiency by survey and settlement	178	668	108	711	286	1,379
(5) Lands transferred by private sale	312,267	3,18,990	82,893	4,86,066	395,160	8,05,056
(6) Transferred from wet to dry and *vice versâ*	12,692	17,919	2,269	11,208	14,961	29,127
(7) Other items	18,241	22,159	3,382	21,869	21,623	44,028
South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	1,025
Total ..	529,197	4,78,714	148,565	6,13,120	677,762	10,92,859
Remainder ..	17,721,176	1,85,39,531	4,236,289	2,39,50,719	21,957,465	4,38,90,850
Add—						
(1) Lands newly taken on darkhast.	341,176	2,48,801	39,458	81,475	380,634	3,30,276
(2) Lands purchased by private individuals at revenue sales ..	17,524	16,121	4,710	19,148	22,234	35,269
(3) Excess by survey and settlement	42,266	2,15,939	43,883	2,00,543	86,149	4,16,482
(4) Lands transferred by private sales	312,267	3,18,990	82,893	4,86,066	395,160	8,05,056
(5) Lands transferred from dry to wet and *vice versâ*	2,269	3,337	12,692	74,069	14,961	77,406
(6) Other items	27,958	32,587	5,956	40,293	33,914	72,880
South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	2,984
Total ..	743,460	8,35,775	189,592	9,01,594	933,052	17,40,353
Total Holdings * ..	18,481,710	1,93,80,264	4,426,066	2,48,52,906	22,907,776	4,56,36,754
Variations as compared with fasli 1310 ..	+ 231,337	+ 3,62,019	+ 41,212	+ 2,89,067	+ 272,549	+ 6,53,045
Percentage of increase ..	1·3	1·9	0·9	1·2	1·2	1·4

* Includes 17,259 acres and Rs. 5,551 in the Bhadráchalam taluk of the Gódávari district for which particulars are not available under deductions and additions.

15. The total extent under occupation increased by 272,549 acres or 1·2 per cent. as compared with the previous year. The increase occurred in all the districts except North Arcot and the Nilgiris, and was due partly to extension of cultivation brought about by the favourable character of the season (176,941 acres), and partly to the introduction of survey areas and the settlement of the Kurumbranad and Walavanad taluks in Malabar (85,849 acres) and to the inclusion of rented areas under ryotwar in Gódávari. The extension of cultivation was large in Gódávari, the Deccan (except Anantapur), South Arcot and in three of the Central districts. In North Arcot the season prospects were discouraging at the beginning of the year, and led to a net decrease of 1,239 acres in occupation. About half the extent relinquished appears against Malabar (53,789 acres under dry, and 49,435 acres under wet): but this was mostly neutralised by darkhasts (68,906 acres under dry and 29,901 acres under wet). The net result was that while 4,417 acres went out of occupation, the assessment increased by Rs. 8,674.

16. The total assessment of holdings amounted to Rs. 456·4 lakhs, and was in excess of the previous year's assessment by 6·5 lakhs or 1·4 per cent. The increase occurred in all the districts except the Nilgiris, and was due chiefly to the introduction of the settlement into the Malabar district (4·1 lakhs). The remainder was consequent on increase in holdings (1·74 lakhs) and the conversion of dry lands to wet in Kistna (·46 lakh). In North Arcot there was a small increase in the assessment in spite of a decrease in the extent under occupation.

17. Compared with fasli 1285 (1875–76) the year which preceded the great famine of 1876–78, the area under holdings exhibits an advance of 2·9 million acres. Including cultivation shown in the accounts under "Miscellaneous" the increase rises to 3·6 million acres or 17·6 per cent. Of this increase 1·3 million acres should be set down to the adoption of correct survey areas and to the resumptions of inams. The remainder due to the extension of cultivation was 2·3 million acres and is shared by all the districts except Kurnool. In this district the deficiency fell to 810 acres from 25,641 acres in the previous year. It may therefore be said that the district has just recovered from the effects of the great famine of 1876—78.

18. *Cultivation.*—The total occupied area cropped during the year amounted to 19·13 million acres or 83·5 per cent. of the total holdings against 82·2 per cent. in the previous year. As compared with the area cropped in that year there was an increase of 0·52 million acres. The increase appears in all the districts except Ganjám and Vizagapatam and was particularly large in Gódávari, Bellary, Cuddapah, Chingleput, South Arcot, the Central districts, Madura and Malabar. It was brought about both by the cultivation of an extended area of occupation, and by the attainment of a higher proportion of cultivation to the holdings; but in Kistna, Kurnool and Malabar the extension of occupation was accompanied by a fall in the proportion of cultivation. "Miscellaneous" cultivation also advanced from $\frac{9}{10}$ths million acres to one million acres. Of the increase about 73,000 acres occured in the Deccan districts, Anantapur alone contributing about 50,000 acres, and in South Arcot (25,000 acres) and Malabar (30,000 acres). Gódávari, on the other hand, shows a large fall of 60,000 acres.

19. *Water-rate and second-crop charge.*—The revenue from these two sources amounted to Rs. 24 lakhs, and was Rs. $3\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs more than in the previous year. Of this increase Rs. 1·58 lakhs occurred under water-rate *on dry lands*, the districts which contributed to it largely being Gódávari, North and South Arcot, and Madura (1·31 lakhs). The increase is ascribed to the receipt of ampler supplies in the irrigation sources than in the previous year. A decrease of Rs. 20,000 occurred in the Deccan districts owing to partial or scanty supplies.

Under "second-crop charge" on *wet lands* the increase amounted to Rs. 2·16 lakhs and occurred in all the districts except Gódávari, Kistna, Anantapur, Bellary and Kurnool. Of this, Rs. 89,000 were in Chingleput, Rs. 31,000 in North Arcot and Rs. 45,000 in Tinnevelly.

20. *Remissions—Season remissions.*—The *season* remissions granted during the year amounted to Rs. 9·69 lakhs or 4·03 lakhs less than in the previous year. The

decrease occurred under all the sub-heads, and is generally attributed to the favourable character of the season.

Remissions on lands left waste.—The total amount remitted under this head was Rs. 294,104, * of which Rs. 12,487 were on 11,749 acres of dry lands, and Rs. 2,75,732 on 60,618 acres of wet lands. The dry remissions were granted—(i) in the Kistna district on lands under river-fed tanks in the Divi portion of the Bandar taluk under G.O., No. 626, dated 25th July 1901, and (ii) in portions of the Alúr and Bellary taluks, Bellary district, and in parts of the Gooty and Tadpatri taluks, Anantapur district, which were affected by deficient rainfall. The wet remissions were granted in nearly all the districts; but were large only in Anantapur and Cuddapah (Rs. 1,61,808).

* Includes Rs. 5,885 remitted in South Canara for which particulars under dry and wet have not been reported.

Shavi or short crop.—The remissions under this head amounted to Rs. 3,20,710 * —Rs. 2,47,101 being in respect of dry lands and Rs. 73,006 in respect of wet lands. The dry remissions were confined to the districts of Bellary, Anantapur and Cuddapah, while the wet remissions appear against the Circars, Deccan, Carnatic and portions of the Central and Southern districts. The largest amount remitted on wet lands was in Kistna (Rs. 23,000).

* Includes Rs. 603 remitted in South Canara for which particulars under dry and wet have not been reported.

Tirwakammi.—The remissions under this head represent the difference between wet and dry assessments on wet lands cultivated with dry crops owing to the insufficiency or failure of water-supply. They amounted to Rs. 3·28 lakhs and were large in Cuddapah (Rs. 1,58,000), Vizagapatam (Rs. 51,000) and North Arcot (Rs. 27,000). Other season remissions amounted to Rs. 26,610, of which Rs. 1,300 were granted in respect of lands injured by floods, Rs. 419 were remissions of water-rate on dry lands, Rs. 8,848 were remissions of the charge for second crop on wet lands, and Rs. 4,222 were special remissions granted in the Madura and Mélúr taluks, Madura district, on waste lands sold under the Periyár project. Rupees 11,577 representing the assessment on lands irrigated by the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal is included under season remissions, as it should be credited to canal revenue.

21. *Fixed remissions* are abatements of the demand granted from year to year for various reasons. They amounted to Rs. 6,47,266 as against Rs. 4,33,658 in the previous year. Of this, Rs. 98,835 were granted for irrigation by lift, and Rs. 24,100 for the maintenance of irrigation works. But the largest item under this head is the abatements allowed on the introduction of settlement or resettlement, the increase over the old assessment in excess of 25 per cent. being levied by annual increments. These remissions amounted to Rs. 4,85,916, of which Rs. 4,39,311 appear against the Malabar district, in which the settlement was introduced into four taluks in 1900–1901 and 1901–1902. The remainder appears against Gódávari, Kistna, Anantapur, Tanjore and Trichinopoly.

22. *Beriz deductions.*—These are deductions made from village collections in favour of inamdars and religious institutions, and amounted to Rs. 9,08,324.

23. *Miscellaneous revenue* amounted to Rs. 76·63 lakhs or Rs. 3·82 lakhs in excess of the previous year. The several items which make up this revenue are noticed below.

24. *Item* 1—*Jodi and quit-rent on Minor inams.*—The revenue under this head amounted to Rs. 22·93 lakhs, or Rs. 3,904 less than in the previous year.

25. *Item* 2—*Water-rate on Minor inams in ryotwari villages.*—The demand under this item was Rs. 11·31 lakhs or Rs. 38,000 more than in the previous year. The bulk of the revenue (Rs. 9·18 lakhs) appears against Gódávari and Kistna. Owing to the more favourable character of the season inam lands were irrigated to a greater extent, and the largest amounts of water-rate appear against Ganjám, Gódávari, Kistna, Chingleput and North Arcot.

26. *Item* 3—*Charge for water in zamindari and inam villages.*—The total demand of the year under this head was 15·70 lakhs or Rs. 1·32 lakhs more than in the previous year. The bulk of the revenue was realizable in Gódávari and Kistna (Rs. 13·40 lakhs), Ganjám, Nellore, Tanjore, Madura and Tinnevelly, contributing Rs. 2·07 lakhs. As may be expected, the largest increases as compared with the previous year were in these districts.

27. *Item* 4—*Penal charge for water on lands irrigated without permission.*—The total demand under this item amounted to Rs. 2·07 lakhs or Rs. 25,000 less than in the preceding year. The bulk of the revenue, Rs. 1·75 lakhs was contributed by Gódávari, Kistna, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Madura and Tinnevelly. There was a large decrease in Kistna amounting to Rs. 41,000, the result of better supply of water in the canals and of the withdrawal of the restrictions placed by the Public Works Department on the extension of wet cultivation in the previous year.

28. *Items* 5 *and* 6—*Land cultivated without issue of pattahs and concealed cultivation.*—The revenue from the former item amounted to Rs. 7·36 lakhs, and was contributed chiefly by Kistna, the Deccan, Nellore, South Arcot, North Arcot, Trichinopoly, Madura and Malabar. There was an increase of 1·42 lakhs as compared with the preceding year, which appears against most districts. The detection of concealed cultivation brought in a revenue of about Rs. 9,500. It was contributed by nine districts indicating efficient supervision over the work of the Revenue subordinates. The largest amounts appear against Kistna, Cuddapah, South Arcot, Malabar and South Canara.

29. *Item* 7—*Cultivation of Poramboke lands.*—The assessment imposed—chiefly penal charge—for the cultivation of land reserved for public or communal purposes amounted to Rs. 3·76 lakhs. The extent so cultivated was 91,000 acres, and exceeded the acreage of the preceding year by 11,000 acres. Nearly the whole increase occurred in Vizagapatam, Kistna, Cuddapah and South Arcot. The extent on which a penal charge was imposed was 29,000 acres and the amount of the charge was Rs. 239,000 equivalent to about Rs. 8 an acre. The highest rate of charge (Rs. 404 an acre) was imposed in South Canara to compel withdrawal from the encroachment upon a considerable extent of very valuable land within the limits of the port of Malpe. The next highest rate was charged in Gódávari (Rs. 55 an acre) with the object of putting an end to the encroachments. The rates charged in Nellore, Tanjore, Tinnevelly and Malabar ranged from Rs. 19 to Rs. 29. In all these districts the extent of objectionable cultivation was not large. On the other hand, such cultivation was comparatively extensive in the Deccan, South Arcot, Trichinopoly and Coimbatore in which the rates of charge were more lenient (Rs. 2 in Anantapur and Cuddapah, Rs. 3 in Bellary, Rs. 6 in South Arcot, Rs. 8 in Trichinopoly and Rs. 10 in Kurnool and Coimbatore). The attention of all Collectors will be drawn to the remarks of Government in paragraph 11 of G.O., No. 409, dated 28th June 1899.

30. *Item* 8—*Revenue from tree pattas.*—This item amounted to Rs. 3·16 lakhs, and was contributed by Chingleput, South Arcot, the Central and Southern districts, Tinnevelly and Tanjore alone bringing in Rs. 1·75 lakhs. There was a small increase of Rs. 6,000 as compared with the preceding year and the variations do not call for remarks.

31. The remaining items amounted to Rs. 10·24 lakhs, of which the more important were —

	RS.
1. (i) Commission on estates under the management of the Court of Wards	73,006
(ii) Process-service fees	22,709
(iii) Rent on islands situated in rivers	2,14,211
2. Revenue from the sale of assessed and unassessed lands and from resale of bought in lands	2,36,703
3. Quit-rent and ground-rent in the town of Madras	74,588
4. Revenue derived from coir, the produce of Amindivi Islands ...	31,130
5. Sale-proceeds of tank-bed lands	17,322
6. Tax on back-yards including charge for water	13,771
7. Capitalized value of lands taken up for public purposes ...	56,078

32. The net ryotwar demand excluding remissions, but including water-rate, second crop charge and miscellaneous revenue amounted to Rs. 531·76 lakhs against Rs. 516·47 lakhs in the preceding year. The increase of Rs. 15·29 lakhs is made up as shown below:—

Increase.	Lakhs of rupees.
In the assessment of holdings	6·53
Under second-crop charge and water-rate	3·74
Decrease under season, &c., remissions	1·19
Increase under miscellaneous revenue	3·83
Total ...	15·29

33. *Total land revenue demand (current).*—The demands under the several heads are exhibited below together with the corresponding demands of the previous year:—

	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
	RS.	RS.
Peshkash on permanently-settled estates ...	50,06,113	50,03,247
Shrotriyam jodi	7,40,255	7,43,737
Ryotwar and miscellaneous	5,16,47,561	5,31,76,192
Total ...	5,73,93,929	5,89,23,176

The increase of Rs. 15,29,247 which occurs mainly under ryotwar and miscellaneous, has been explained above.

34. *Cesses.*—The current demand under cesses was as follows:—

	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
	RS.	RS.
(i) Land-cess on permanently-settled estates ...	10,32,079	10,70,782
(ii) Do. on whole inam villages ...	2,76,471	2,90,404
(iii) Land and village cesses on ryotwar and miscellaneous revenue	65,85,673	66,87,025
Total ...	78,94,223	80,48,211

The increase under item (i) occurred chiefly in Nellore (Rs. 11,338), Madura (Rs. 10,110), Ganjám (Rs. 7,006) and North Arcot (Rs. 5,033). In Ganjám and Nellore the increase is attributed to the revision of the demand of land-cess made in certain estates during the year under report. In the remaining two districts, it was due to the increase in the rent value of the estates on which land-cess was calculated. The bulk of the increase in the demand under item (ii) occurred in Kistna (Rs. 6,976) and South Arcot (Rs. 3,664). In Kistna, the increase was nominal being due to the transfer to this head of the cess on agraharams in Nuzvid taluk hitherto shown under cesses in ryotwari villages. The increase in South Arcot was due to the adoption of the settlement assessment as the basis of the land-cess demand in the inam villages in certain taluks with retrospective effect from fasli 1310. Under item (iii), there was an increase in sixteen districts owing chiefly—

(1) to the introduction of the settlement rates in Malabar; and

(2) to the increase in the assessment on holdings and water-tax (*vide* paragraphs 16 and 19 *supra*).

35. *Total demand under land revenue and cesses (current).*—The total current demand under land revenue and cesses amounted to Rs. 6,69,71,387, of which Rs. 6,53,91,211 were collected within the fasli and Rs. 147 written off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 15,80,029 or 2·3 per cent. at the close against Rs. 18,83,549 or 2·9 per cent. in the preceding year.

36. *Arrears.*—The total arrear demand under all heads at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 22,23,498, of which Rs. 18,63,354 were collected within the fasli

and Rs. 79,952 written off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,80,192 or 12·5 per cent. at the end of the year as against 7·5 per cent. in fasli 1310.

37. *Total current and arrears.*—The total balance outstanding at the end of fasli 1311, both arrears and current, amounted to Rs. 18,60,221. Adding to this the balance relating to local and special funds other than land and village cesses (which are also dealt with in the demand, collection and balance statements of land revenue and cesses), the total arrear demand on 1st July 1902 was Rs. 19,04,422, of which Rs. 14,54,628 or 76·4 per cent. had been collected up to the end of December 1902, Rs. 27,893 had been written off the accounts and Rs. 4,699 ascertained to be irrecoverable; the net recoverable balance on 1st January 1903 was thus Rs. 4,17,202. The bulk of this amount related to Malabar (Rs. 1,12,212), Bellary (Rs. 77,943), North Arcot (Rs. 64,661), Kurnool (Rs. 43,896), and Cuddapah (Rs. 36,108). In Malabar, Rs. 1,03,639 were due from Muhammad Ali Raja of Cannanore, and no steps were taken for the recovery thereof pending receipt of the final orders of the Government of India on Government Order, Nos. 141 and 142, Political, dated 25th February 1898. In the remaining districts, Rs. 82,630 were covered by processes, and no immediate steps could be taken for the recovery of a sum of Rs. 86,542 as its collection had been postponed owing to unfavourable season. The greater portion of the remaining balance in these districts (Rs. 25,833) has either been ascertained to be practically irrecoverable or collected since the close of the month or is in process of adjustment.

38. *Reconciliation of differences between the collections of land revenue and cesses as shown in the jamabandi and in the Accountant-General's statements.*—According to the statements of receipts furnished by the Accountant-General, the collections of land revenue and cesses, excluding the receipts in Mysore, Presidency Audit, etc., but including the Government contribution to the Village Service Fund, for the 12 months —July 1901 to June 1902—amounted to Rs. 6,71,63,049 as against Rs. 6,72,54,565 shown in the demand, collection and balance statements furnished by Collectors. The variations have been fully explained by the Collectors of all districts with the exception of the Collector of Malabar from whom a revised statement of reconciliations is due. This statement has been called for from the Collector and will be duly scrutinized.

39. *Distribution of collections between land revenue and cesses.*—In the village accounts, collections of land and village cesses are not shown separately but are amalgamated with the land revenue receipts. Up to the end of fasli 1308, the distribution between the three heads was effected in taluk offices. Since then, the work has been carried on in the Collectors' offices, a single calculation being made for the whole district. The process consists of two stages, of which the first, or the provisional distribution, consists in crediting to each of the three heads (land revenue, land-cess and village-cess), a portion of the lump collections bearing to the demand under that head the same proportion that the total collections bear to the total demand under all the heads. The statements of distribution submitted by Collectors for fasli 1311 show that only in seven districts against nine in the previous year was there any material difference between the amounts provisionally credited and those actually due. The final adjustment consists in correcting the provisional credits by transfer from one head to another and this is effected when the entire demand for the year under all the three heads has been collected or written off. The number of districts in which the provisional credits remained uncorrected or the accounts were not ripe for the final adjustment at the end of fasli 1311 and the faslis to which the outstanding credits appertained are shown below in comparison with the corresponding particulars for the previous year :—

—	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1306.
Number of districts in which there were outstandings at the end of fasli 1310.	..	17	10	3	2
Number of districts in which there were outstandings at the end of fasli 1311.	17	12	4	2	1

40. The charges debited to Land Revenue—*Charges of District Administration*, including salaries of Revenue Inspectors, but not including those of village establishments, amounted to Rs. 44,95,685, or 6·6 per cent. of the realizations of land revenue and cesses. The decrease of Rs. 40,238, as compared with the previous year, is accounted for by the fact that the expenditure in fasli 1310 was abnormally large owing to the numerous searches made in registration offices in the Kurnool district in connection with the applications for loans under the Loans Acts.

41. *Processes under Act II of* 1864.—Particulars of the coercive processes employed for the realization of the Government demand under Madras Act II of 1864 are exhibited in statement No. 12. The following abstract compares the number of processes of each kind issued during the year with the figures for the four preceding faslis:—

—	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
Number of demand notices	6,386,639	6,423,859	6,134,242	6,515,815	6,535,738
,, of distraints and attachments	328,222	437,416	406,246	488,380	491,243
,, of sale notices	226,646	275,666	248,895	329,926	295,598
,, of sales	10,124	18,287	17,605	23,556	18,880

The extensive resort to coercion during fasli 1310 was explained by the facts that the initial arrear balance was abnormally high, while an unusually large proportion of it was realized in addition to a high percentage of the current demand. While the processes of demand, distraint and attachment issued during fasli 1311 exhibit a small increase as compared with the previous year, the sale notices and the actual sales show a decrease in spite of the facts that as in fasli 1310 the collections in most districts exceeded the current demand and that the actual realizations of the two years were nearly the same as shown in the margin.

Fasli.	LAKHS.
1310	673·85
1311	673·35

42. *Demand notices.*—The districts in which a marked increase in the number of demand notices occurred are noted in the margin. The Collectors of Cuddapah and Kurnool ascribe the increase to the collection of the heavy arrears outstanding at the beginning of the year owing to previous bad seasons together with the current demand of the year which was also unfavourable for agricultural operations. The Collector of North Arcot states that the increase in his district was due to the unfavourable seasons in previous years, from the effects of which the ryots had not recovered during the fasli. In this district the collections exceeded the current demand by 1·50 lakhs and the realizations of the previous year by 5·15 lakhs; increased resort to the issue of processes was thus only to be expected. The increase in the other districts was due generally to prompter steps being taken for collection. The increase in Nellore is also said to be due to the withholding of demands during the previous year in the case of items expected to be remitted at the jamabandi and that in Kistna and Salem to the rectification of the errors noticed in the compilation of the statistics in past years. In parts of Kistna and Tanjore the ryots are said to generally evade the payment of kists until demand notices are shown to them. In South Arcot and Coimbatore there was a remarkable decrease * in the number of demand notices. The Collector of Coimbatore attributes the decrease to the exercise of greater care in the issue of demand notices, and the decrease in South Arcot is presumably due to the same cause.

Cuddapah	+ 183,058
North Arcot	+ 77,195
Kurnool	+ 54,819
Tanjore	+ 37,761
Kistna	+ 37,215
Salem	+ 35,774
Nellore	+ 33,460

* Districts.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Difference.
South Arcot ..	939,925	773,393	— 166,532
Coimbatore	238,153	125,799	— 112,354

43. *Distraints and Attachments.*—The increase (+ 2,863) in the number of cases in which it was found necessary to distrain moveables or attach real property was the result of an increase in nine districts followed by a decrease in thirteen. The increase is conspicuous in the districts named in the margin. The Collector of Anantapur ascribes the increase to the accumulation of large arrears in the Tadpatri taluk at the end of fasli 1310 and to the unfavourable character of the season during fasli 1311. The increase in the other districts follows the causes assigned for the increase in demand notices.

—	Total number of distraints and attachments in.		
	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Difference.
North Arcot ..	91,970	116,126	+ 24,156
Anantapur	28,319	40,708	+ 12,389
Cuddapah	30,321	42,330	+ 12,009
Nellore	49,683	61,316	+ 11,633
Kurnool	10,618	17,253	+ 6,635

As compared with fasli 1310, there was little or no variation in the percentage of distraints and attachments to the number of demand notices and in the percentage of defaulters whose property was distrained or attached to the total number of pattadars. The proportion of the attachments of real property, however, showed a decrease in each case as shown by the marginal statement. The proportion of the number of defaulters whose property was attached to the total number of pattadars was high in Chingleput (56·7 per cent.), Nellore (53·5 per cent.), North Arcot (53.0 per cent.), Anantapur (50·0 per cent.) and Vizagapatam (31·9 per cent.). In Chingleput the increase is attributed to the heavy arrears outstanding at the beginning of the year, in Vizagapatam to the failure of the wet crops in the Sarvasidhi taluk; as regards the other districts the increase in the number of attachments has already been noticed in the former part of this paragraph.

Fasli.	Percentage of attachments to the total number of demands.			Percentage of defaulters whose property was attached to the total number of pattadars.		
	Personal property.	Real property.	Total.	Personal property.	Real property.	Total.
1310	6·2	1·3	7·5	12·3	2·5	14·8
1311	6·5	1·0	7·5	12·9	2·0	14·9

Attachments of immoveable property.—The attachments of immoveable property amounted to 65,894, or 17,366 less than the number for the previous year. The districts in which noticeable increases under this head occurred are, North Arcot (+ 2,584), Anantapur (+ 1,943), Kurnool (+ 1,054), Cuddapah (+ 1,029). In every district, except Madras and Madura, the number of attachments of real property was less than the number of distraints of moveable property. In Madura there has been a tendency in recent years to proceed against immoveable property in the first instance. A special report on the subject was obtained from the Collector and reviewed by the Board in September last, and it is to be hoped that the statistics of fasli 1312 will show that the tendency referred to has been effectively checked.

44. *Sale notices.*—Out of the 491,243 cases in which property was attached, arrears were paid up before the issue of notices of sale in 195,645 cases or 39·8 per cent. of the total number of attachments against 158,454 cases or 32·4 per cent. in fasli 1310, 157,351 cases or 38·8 per cent. in fasli 1309, and 161,750 cases or 37 per cent. in fasli 1308. The decrease of 34,328 in the number of sale notices issued was the net result of a decrease in twelve districts followed by an increase in ten. A marked advance in the number of sale notices occurred in the districts of North Arcot (+ 8,681), Anantapur (+ 4,621), Cuddapah (+ 4,111) and Kurnool (+ 1,800), and is attributable generally to the causes referred to as explaining the increase under demand notices and attachments.

45. *Sales.*—Out of the 295,598 cases in which sale notices were issued, sale was actually resorted to in 18,880 cases or 6·38 per cent. of the total number of sale notices against 23,556 cases or 7·14 per cent. in fasli 1310. The proportion of sales to the number of pattadars also decreased to ·57 per cent. from ·71 per cent. in the previous year.

The decrease is noticeable in the sales of moveable as well as real property. Noticeable increases in the number of sales occurred in Cuddapah (+ 934), North Arcot (+ 417) and Kurnool (+ 299). In the two districts first named, heavy arrears due to previous bad seasons were collected in addition to a high percentage of the current demand and in Kurnool the difficulty of collecting the large arrears outstanding at the beginning of the year was enhanced by the unfavourable character of the season of fasli 1311.

The following statement shows in one view the percentages of sales in fasli 1311 as compared with the past faslis :—

—	Personal property.					Real property.					Total.				
	Fasli 1307	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Percentage of —															
Sales of property to the number of pattadars ..	0·13	0·20	0·23	0·27	0·25	0·18	0·37	0·32	0·44	0·32	0·31	0·57	0·55	0·71	0·57
Sales of property to the number of attachments.	1·5	1·8	2·3	2·2	1·9	11·7	17·8	12·8	17·7	16·2	3·1	4·2	4·3	4·8	3·8
Sales of property to sale notices	The figures relating to sale notices do not distinguish between personal and real property.										4·5	6·6	7·0	7·1	6·3
Arrears at the beginning of the fasli under ryotwar and miscellaneous ..	..	..	..	In lakhs of rupees.							29·48	17·25	13·10	37·85	16·46
Arrear balance at the end of the fasli under ryotwar and miscellaneous.	..	..	..								3·01	1·46	1·34	1·44	0·97
Percentage of current collections to current demand.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97·4	97·9	93·6	97·1	97·8

It will be seen that all the percentages are lower than those of fasli 1310, in spite of the facts that the initial arrear balance was large and that nearly the whole of it was realized in addition to a higher percentage of the current demand.

Immoveable property of the estimated value of Rs. 2,84,417 was sold for the recovery of arrears amounting to Rs. 1,42,062 and the amount realized was Rs. 1,52,433, the prices fetched by lands sold to private individuals being on the average 4·5 times the assessment in the case of wet lands and 3·1 times the assessment in the case of dry lands. In the previous fasli it was found necessary to sell land of the estimated value of Rs. 4,41,846 for the recovery of an arrear of Rs. 2,19,547, although the land sold to private individuals fetched slightly better rates (5·4 and 3·4 times the assessment for wet and dry lands respectively).

Turning to the actual extent of land sold during the year, viz., 39,096 acres of dry and 6,616 acres of wet land, a decrease is noticeable as compared with the corresponding figures for the previous fasli, namely, 52,006 and 9,557 respectively. The area which it was found necessary to buy in on behalf of Government for want of bidders was 20,945 acres as compared with 26,275 acres in the previous year, the distribution between dry and wet being 18,938 acres and 2,007 acres respectively. As against the total extent of such purchases by Government may be set off resales to private individuals of an aggregate area of 5,098 acres, a figure which, however, includes extents bought in by Government during previous years. The amount realized by the resale of this land was Rs. 22,632 or 3·0 times the assessment; the rate indicates that the land which Government was compelled to buy in was less valuable than that purchased by private individuals.

Turning next to individual districts, an advance in the extent of land sales is noticeable in eight districts and there is a marked increase in five, viz., Cuddapah (+ 2,804), Kurnool (+ 2,550), the Nilgiris (+ 1,133), Malabar (+ 1,066) and North Arcot (+ 782). In Cuddapah, Kurnool and North Arcot, the large arrears outstanding at the beginning of the year in consequence of a succession of bad seasons

could only be collected by resort to the sale of land. The Collector of the Nilgiris explains the increase in his district as being due to the fact that the ryots allowed the lands of inferior quality to be sold for arrears as they were over and above their actual requirements. The increase in the extent sold in Malabar occurred in the Wynaad taluk and is said to be due to the sale of two large European estates.

As regards the extent bought in by Government, the bulk of it was dry land and there was no noteworthy increase as compared with the previous year except in the four districts of Cuddapah (+ 2,100), Kurnool (+ 1,188), the Nilgiris (+ 946) and Malabar (+ 522). The Collector of Cuddapah attributes the increase to the impoverished condition of the ryots and their consequent inability to purchase landed property. In Kurnool, nearly the whole of the increase was contributed by the Markapur taluk where 1,124 acres of dry land assessed at between As. 6 and 7 per acre were bought in by Government in addition to 8 acres of wet land assessed at Rs. 35. The increase in the Nilgiris is explained by the cause assigned for the increase in the total extent of land sold. The whole of the extent bought in by Government in Malabar lies in the Wynaad taluk and comprised 815 acres of dry land and 150 acres of inferior wet land assessed at about Rs. 1-8-0 per acre.

Before passing on to the next subject the Board would observe that the large collections of the year in North Arcot were again made without the aid of a special process-service establishment. The Collector of this district states that he adopted a liberal policy in respect of remission in the taluks settled by him and believes that his divisional-officers did the same.

46. Statement No. 13 gives the particulars of processes served whether by the ordinary village establishment or by special process-servers and the fees collected during the year under Madras Act II of 1864. The total number of processes amounted to 6,897,230 against 6,929,001 in the previous year. There was a decrease in the number as well as in the proportion of processes served by special agency, the number so issued during the year being 158,729 or 2·3 per cent. against 165,638 or 2·4 per cent. in fasli 1310. The system of employing a special paid agency was confined to the thirteen districts in which it was in force in fasli 1310. The cost of this establishment was Rs. 18,481 against Rs. 18,164 in fasli 1310 and was more than covered by the fees levied, viz., Rs. 22,307.

47. COSTS IN CIVIL SUITS.—The costs awarded to Government during the year under report in suits to which it was a party amounted to Rs. 8,328. Adding to this the opening balance of the year, viz., Rs. *8,435, the total demand amounted to Rs. 16,763, of which Rs. 7,346 were collected and Rs. 3,197 written off the accounts within the year; a further sum of Rs. 615 either remains to be written off under orders already issued or is now considered irrecoverable. The steps taken for the realization of the net recoverable balance (Rs. 5,605) are shown below:—

* Revised figure as now reported by Collectors.

		RS.
(1)	Collected after the close of the year	1,673
(2)	Under execution proceedings	1,887
(3)	Amount remaining uncollected pending the decision of appeals by Civil Courts	1,273
(4)	Remainder for the recovery of which steps have been taken ...	772
	Total ...	5,605

48. INTEREST ON ARREARS OF LAND REVENUE.—The total demand on account of interest on arrears of land revenue including the balance at the beginning of the year, amounted to Rs. 1,28,159, of which Rs. 27,964 were collected and Rs. 4,913 written off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 95,282 at the end of the year. The bulk of the last mentioned amount relates to Malabar (Rs. 61,137) and Cuddapah (Rs. 18,555). In the former district, Rs. 60,235 are due on Muhammad Ali Raja's estate, for the recovery of which coercive measures were not resorted to pending receipt of the final orders of the Government of India on G.O., Nos. 141 and 142, Political, dated 2nd

February 1898. In Cuddapah, Rs. 2,004 have since been collected, Rs. 5,274 are considered irrecoverable and a sum of Rs. 9,935 is covered by processes. The necessary steps are being taken for the recovery of the balances in the remaining districts.

49. SALES OF LAND UNDER STANDING ORDERS NOS. 15 AND 45.—Under the rules for the sale of the occupancy right in assessed waste lands (paragraph 12 of Standing Order No. 15), 1,730 acres assessed at Rs. 4,130 were sold during the year under report for Rs. 1,08,770, while Rs. 22,632 were realized by the resale, under Standing Order No. 45, of 5,098 acres assessed at Rs. 7,354 which had been bought in by Government at sales for arrears of revenue.

50. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—No applications were received during the year for the sub-division, under Standing Order No. 58, of the joint liability of holders of shares either in whole inam villages or in minor inams in any of the districts except Salem. In this district, the Jaghirdars of Maddhagondapalle and the inamdars of the Togarai agraharam applied for the sub-division of their joint liability in the above villages, but as they did not produce a duly stamped and registered agreement, signed by all of them, as required by the Standing Order, their request for the apportionment of quit-rent was not complied with.

51. *Transfer of registry of holdings.*—The subjoined statement distributes transfers of revenue registry into three classes according to the method of initiation and shows the progress made under each head :—

	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the year.	Number of cases which arose during the year.	Total.	Number disposed of during the year.	Number pending at the close of the year.	Percentage of pending cases to the total.
			RS.			ACS.
1. Transfers applied for through Registration officers	7,891	63,351	71,242	64,127	7,115	9·99
2. Transfers applied for direct to Revenue officers	6,807	57,387	64,194	58,369	5,825	9·07
3. Transfers proposed by Revenue officers of their own motion ..	4,935	28,289	33,224	22,551	10,673	32·12

(i) As compared with fasli 1310, the number of applications received by Registration officers exhibits a decrease of 6·3 per cent. distributed over all districts except Gódávari, Kistna, Anantapur, Tanjore and Madura and attributable probably to the increased attention paid by revenue officers to the matter in recent years. This method of disposal was, however, resorted to in a larger number of cases than in any previous year except fasli 1310 and the proportion of applications so made continued to be high, representing 52·4 per cent. of the total number presented.

The percentage of disposals shows a slight improvement, being 90·01 per cent. against 89·46 per cent. in fasli 1310. The best results were attained in Coimbatore as was also the case in the three previous years, and there was a marked improvement in Kurnool, Tanjore, Tinnevelly and Malabar; the pending balance, however, continued to be disproportionately high in the Nilgiris, Ganjám and Bellary owing chiefly, it is said, to the receipt of a large number of applications in the last quarter of the year.

(ii) The number of applications presented to Revenue officers shows a decrease of ·95 per cent. as compared with fasli 1310. The decrease, which is spread over 12 districts, was considerable in Madura (—1,117), South Arcot (—756) and Malabar (—732). The Collector of Madura attributes the decrease to the inefficiency and dilatoriness of the Tahsildar of Melur, which served to deter parties from applying for transfer of registry. The decrease in South Arcot is ascribed to the smaller number of sales of land on account of the favourable character of the season and to the renewal of the ground-nut cultivation and trade, while in Malabar the decrease is said to be due to the settlement operations.

Of the total number of applications for disposal, 90·93 per cent. were disposed of as against 89·30 per cent. in fasli 1310. The increase in the proportion of disposals occurred in all districts except Cuddapah, Anantapur, Bellary, South Arcot, Madura and the Nilgiris, and was marked in Madras (+30·90 per cent.) and North Arcot (+11·81 per cent.) districts, which figured unfavourably in the return for the previous year.

In Bellary, where a marked decrease in the proportion of disposals was noticed in the previous year, there was improvement in the number of cases disposed of, but the pendency is still heavy and includes as many as 104 old cases. The Collector attributes this result to want of sub-divisions and has promised to issue stringent orders for the speedy disposal of all pending applications. A marked decrease in the proportion of disposals occurred in the Nilgiris and Cuddapah and is said to have been due to the receipt of applications late in the year.

(iii) As compared with the previous year, there was a considerable increase—from 18,894 to 28,289—in the number of cases of transfer taken up by Revenue officers acting on their own initiative under paragraphs 5 and 7 of Board's Standing Order, No. 31 (1900 Edition). This increase occurred mainly in Kistna (+ 4,951), Salem (+ 2,397) and Trichinopoly (+ 1,763). The Collector of Salem states that the taluk officers took special pains to bring to notice cases of this description in pursuance of instructions issued during the year. The increases in the other districts were presumably due to a similar cause. The only districts in which noteworthy decreases occurred are Tanjore (— 563), South Arcot (— 538) and Malabar (— 510). The Collector of Tanjore ascribes the decrease to the large number of cases disposed of in previous years. This cause presumably accounts also for the falling off in South Arcot. The decrease in Malabar was due to the settlement operations.

The number of such cases disposed of did not, however, keep pace with the number of cases for disposal; 10,673 cases were pending at the end of the year against 4,957 at the close of fasli 1310. The pendency in Kistna is heavy and the number of cases disposed of in Gódávari is less than one-half of that disposed of in the previous year. The Collectors concerned have, however, issued instructions to the Tahsildars to expedite the disposal of the pending cases.

52. *Ruined tanks.*—Four ruined tanks—one in each of the districts of Bellary, Cuddapah, Chingleput and Tinnevelly—were handed over to private individuals for repair under Standing Order No. 8, on condition of their paying a special rate of assessment per acre on the irrigable area. Eight tanks in good order—one in each of the districts of Ganjám, Bellary and Salem, two in Trichinopoly, and three in Madura—were also handed over to the ryots holding lands under them under the provisions of Standing Order No. 9, on condition of their paying the dry assessment on the ayakat and tank-bed areas.

53. *Maintenance of land records.*—The number of boundary marks found missing and out of repair amounted to 1·8 millions, of which only 493,000 marks were replaced or repaired. The progress made under theodolite stations and boundary offsets was not satisfactory. The work remaining to be done is very large in the districts of Cuddapah, Coimbatore, Kurnool, North Arcot, Madura and Ganjám. The Collector of Cuddapah has submitted a report representing the inability of the village establishments to replace the stones and recommending a resurvey of the district. A resurvey is in progress in Kurnool. The Collectors of Coimbatore, North Arcot and Ganjám state that the work of replacing boundary marks has accumulated owing to inattention in previous years, and that it must take a long time to complete it. As regards field marks the progress made is not also generally very satisfactory. The number of stones to be replaced or repaired is very large in the six districts specified.

—	Number requiring replanting or repair.	Number replanted or repaired.	Percentage.
Theodolite stations	37,956	1,907	5
Boundary offsets ..	102,605	14,893	14
Field marks ..	1,663,944	476,092	29
Total ..	1,804,505	492,892	27

above and also in Nellore (which is being resurveyed), Tanjore and Tinnevelly. In North Arcot, Tanjore, Madura, Tinnevelly and Coimbatore more than 50,000 stones were replaced or repaired, and if the rate of work attained in the year be maintained in future, it may be hoped that the arrears will be brought up in a few years.

The sub-joined statement shows the work remaining to be done at the end of the year in writing up field measurement books and in measuring and plotting sub-divisions of survey fields :—

Districts.	Number of villages for which field measurement books were not completed up to the end of fasli 1311.	Number of sub-division measurements to be measured at the end of fasli 1311.	Number of sub-divisions to be plotted at the end of fasli 1311.
Ganjám	874	83,557	215,842
Vizagapatam	179	3,019	2,987
Gódávari	14	4,158	12,533
Cuddapah	416	444,620	450,698
Bellary	417	110,974	128,121
Kurnool	572	32,794	36,004
Chingleput	9	514,406	516,554
North Arcot	1,414	316,740	560,435
South Arcot	267	160,919	316,019
Tanjore	370	63,245	305,454
Trichinopoly	100	140	140
Madura	339	143,621	356,336
Tinnevelly	71	733,007	733,636
Coimbatore	102	36,803	86,803
The Nilgiris	48	..	..
Salem	9	19,020	19,020
South Canara	146	3,463	3,463

No reports have yet been received from Anantapur and Malabar on this subject. The work could not be taken up in Kistna owing to the non-receipt of the resurvey records, while in Nellore the records were handed over to the Survey Department engaged in the resurvey. These four districts have been omitted from the statement. In Cuddapah the field measurement books were completed for 143 villages during the year, in Trichinopoly for 69, in Coimbatore for 48, and in Vizagapatam for 39. The progress made in many of the remaining districts was not satisfactory, having regard to the work remaining to be done at the end of the year. In North Arcot, for instance, the number of villages for which the books have to be written up is 1,414 ; but the number completed was only 17. In Madura again the number is 339, of which only 22 villages were completed.

The progress made in the measurement and plotting of sub-divisions in the several districts is not satisfactory, except in Chingleput and South Arcot in which 20,214 and 161,652 sub-divisions, respectively, were measured during the year. In Kurnool, Bellary, Cuddapah and North Arcot the number of sub-divisions remaining to be measured actually increased. The progress in the plotting of sub-divisions was even worse. The inadequacy of existing revenue establishment for the duty of correctly maintaining land records is recognised, and proposals are now before Government for remedying this state of affairs.

54. *Survey Schools.*—The question of providing for the training of karnams in survey being under consideration, no regular survey schools were held during the year. Karnams and candidates for the post of Revenue Inspectors were trained by District Surveyors.

55. *Examination of village and taluk accounts.*—The village and taluk accounts were as usual examined by Collectors and Divisional-officers at the jamabandi. It is reported that they were on the whole fairly well maintained, and that wherever defects were noticed, suitable instructions were issued to Tahsildars and other subordinate officers. In the *Vizagapatam* district the village accounts of the Palkonda taluk were not prepared carefully, the karnams of the taluk being very inefficient. The Collector has directed the Divisional-officer to pay closer attention to their maintenance. In

Gódávari a special establishment has been verifying and rewriting the village B registers according to the resettlement. The Collector states that much progress has been made, and that the work will be completed at an early date. In *Kistna* it was found that the outturns of crops were not properly checked by Revenue Inspectors, and that the supervision exercised by Tahsildars and Divisional-officers was nominal. Taluk B registers, specially in zemindari tracts, were not properly prepared. They have been called in and are under scrutiny in the Collector's office. In *Kurnool* the examination of the B registers of the Cumbum and Markapur taluks led to the discovery of many cases in which lands were held without proper authority free of assessment or on payment of nominal sums. The lands were incorporated with Government lands and fully assessed, back assessments being levied in most cases. In *Bellary* the darkhast work in the Rayadrug and Alur taluks was found to be unsatisfactory, there being generally much delay in the disposal of the memoranda. In *Nellore* the inam B registers of the Kanigiri and Nellore taluks were found to disagree with the huzur inam fair registers. The number of omissions and variations in the Nellore taluk being numerous, a special clerk will be employed to effect reconciliation. In *Chingleput* the collection accounts of the Conjeeveram taluk were found to be in great confusion; but the errors were rectified by the Treasury Deputy Collector with the help of a special staff. There were excessive delays in the disposal of darkhasts and of applications for the transfer of patta in the Saidapet, Conjeeveram and Ponnéri taluks. In *South Arcot* the interest account in the Cuddalore taluk, the darkhast registers in the Kallakurchi taluk, and the cash accounts in the inam villages in the Vriddhachalam taluk were carelessly maintained. The attention of the Tahsildars has been called to the matter. In *Tinnevelly* the state of the taluk cash accounts in the Sattur taluk was very unsatisfactory, but they were reconciled by the Collector's establishment with great difficulty. The officials at fault have been called upon for explanation.

The subjoined statement shows the progress made in writing up and checking the village statistical registers and firka books:—

Districts.	Number of villages.	Number of villages for which							
		Village registers remain to be		Firka books remain to be		Village registers have been		Firka books have been	
		Prepared.	Checked.	Prepared.	Checked.	Prepared.	Checked.	Prepared.	Checked.
		Up to fasli 1310.				For fasli 1311.			
Ganjám	(a) 1,338	15	22	22	22	1,291	1,284	1,242	1,242
Vizagapatam	289	Complete.				155	155	155	155
Gódávari *	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kistna	(b) 1,368	3	3	4	4	638	638	491	491
Kurnool	789	Complete.				588	577	499	420
Bellary	962	†	†	†	†	550	382	110	87
Anantapur *	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah *	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nellore	(c) 930	23	23	24	24	740	740	539	539
Chingleput	1,785	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	..
South Arcot	2,700	†	†	†	†	792	792	625	625
North Arcot	1,668	Complete.				1,594	1,594	1,426	1,426
Salem	3,049	†	†	†	†	2,858	2,858	2,686	2,686
Coimbatore	1,509	Complete.				1,492	1,492	1,492	1,492
Trichinopoly	730	Complete.				729	729	729	729
Tanjore	2,478	†	†	†	†	2,071	2,050	1,840	1,763
Madura	(b) 944	†	†	†	†	795	601	779	560
Tinnevelly	(d) 1,069	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	..
The Nilgiris	48	Complete.				36	36	48	48

* Reports not received.
† Information not furnished.
(a) The increase is due to the addition of 56 villages of the Chokkapad Kandam for which the registers are maintained from fasli 1,311, and to the omission of 4 villages erroneously shown last year in the Goomsur taluk.
(b) Increase of 6 villages not explained.
(c) Decrease of one village not explained,
(d) Decrease of 12 villages not explained.

Owing to the late supply of new forms by the Government Press the progress made for fasli 1311 is not great.

56. Except in Chirakkal, Kurumbranád and Ernad in the Malabar district, the rule laid down in paragraph 3 of Board's Standing Order No. 12, was complied with.

57. *Loans and Advances.*—The advances made under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts amounted to Rs. 4·12 lakhs against Rs. 3·04 lakhs in the preceding year, Rs. 2·62 lakhs being under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 1·50 lakhs under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. The increase occurred chiefly in Anantapur (Rs. 25,623), Cuddapah (Rs. 52,783), Chingleput (Rs. 15,565), South Arcot (Rs. 19,744) and Madura (Rs. 12,319).

58. *Purpose of the loans.*—Of the advances made under the Land Improvement Loans Act, Rs. 1,01,030 or 39 per cent. was for sinking wells, the bulk of which was advanced in South Arcot, Chingleput, Cuddapah and North Arcot; Rs. 80,025 or 31 per cent. for reclamation of lands, Rs. 62,508 being taken by the ryots of the Madura district; Rs. 52,791 or 20 per cent. for repairing old wells of which about one-third went to the Cuddapah district; and Rs. 5,660 or 2 per cent. for repairing tanks. Loans advanced for other purposes amounted to Rs. 22,720. Under the Agriculturists' Loans Act Rs. 1,31,653 or 88 per cent. was advanced for the purchase of cattle; Rs. 7,134 or 4 per cent. for the purchase of seed grain; Rs. 4,253 for the purchase of fodder and Rs. 6,735 for other purposes.

59. *Recoveries.*—The following abstract shows the progress made in the recovery of the advances during the year:—

Acts.	Total advance including outstandings.	Amount repayable including arrears.	Recoveries.		Repayable balance.	Percentage of balance to the demand.
			Amount due.	Amount written off.		
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Land Improvement Loans Act ..	37,68,950	4,82,648	3,53,108	2,642	1,26,898	26
Agriculturists' Loans Act	3,76,395	91,516	57,642	51	33,823	36

Seventy-four per cent. of the repayable balance under the Land Improvement Loans Act and 64 per cent. of those under the Agriculturists' Loans Act were recovered during the year. In addition to these Rs. 7,638 under the former Act and 173 under the latter were repaid by borrowers on account of advances, the repayment of which had not fallen due during the year.

60. Including interest Rs. 7,90,721 * became repayable during the year, of which Rs. 1,20,227 (15 per cent.) were recovered without the use of any notices, Rs. 3,98,860 (50 per cent.) after the issue of demand notices and Rs. 47,748 (6 per cent.) on attachment of property. Rs. 15,112 (2 per cent.) were recovered by the sale of property, Rs. 7,451 by the sale of moveables, Rs. 7,620 by the sale of land and Rs. 41 by the sale of other immoveable property. Out of Rupees 2,08,774 that remained uncollected at the end of the year, the largest arrears appear against Bellary (Rs. 68,074), Madura (Rs. 42,571), North Arcot (Rs. 35,369) and Kurnool (Rs. 29,922). The major portion of the balance is covered by processes.

* ——	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.
Principal.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land Improvement Loans Act	4,82,648	3,55,750	1,26,898
Agriculturists' Loans Act.	91,516	57,693	33,823
Total ..	5,74,164	4,13,443	1,60,721
Interest.			
Land Improvement Loans Act	1,99,788	1,56,014	43,774
Agriculturists' Loans Act.	16,769	12,490	4,279
Total ..	2,16,557	1,68,504	48,053
Grand Total ..	7,90,721	5,81,947	2,08,774

61. The following abstract shows the financial results to Government by the operations of the Loans Acts :—

Fasli.	Interest collected from borrowers.	Interest due to Government of India.	Difference.	Amount written off under principal.	Net financial result.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1305	1,28,882	1,20,577	+ 8,305	1,486	+ 6,819
1306	1,13,314	1,34,080	— 20,766	5,583	— 26,349
1307	1,34,572	1,47,403	— 12,831	917	— 13,748
1308	1,49,964	1,53,937	— 3,973	1,652	— 5,625
1309	1,79,984	1,40,721	+ 39,263	2,410	+ 36,853
1310	1,85,417	1,33,571	+ 51,846	2,199	+ 49,647
1311	1,68,504	1,30,505	+ 37,999	2,693	+ 35,306

Note.—The interest due to the Government of India has been calculated at 4 per cent. for faslis 1305 and 1306 and at 3½ per cent. for other faslis on the mean of the outstanding and closing balances of the fasli year.

62. The following abstract shows the improvements effected during the year with the aid of loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act : —

Purpose.	Number.	Amount.	Extent benefited.
		RS.	ACS.
Construction of new wells	328	57,037	1,501
Repair of old wells	501	47,152	2,146
Reclamation of land	..	32,140	816
Other works, such as repairs to tanks	..	91,177	6,503

The Kurnool district shows the largest number of wells, (343) constructed or repaired ; North Arcot follows with 157 wells, Cuddapah with 61 wells, and Salem with 59 wells. The number of wells constructed or repaired was not large in the other districts. The average cost incurred for each well constructed and repaired is Rs. 174 and 94 respectively. The average extent benefited is 4·6 acres for each well constructed, and 4·3 acres for each well repaired. The number of wells constructed since the promulgation of the rules is 17,760 and the number of those repaired is 19,093. The amount spent upon the former was Rs. 26·15 lakhs and on the latter Rs. 24·01 lakhs. The total extent benefited was 54,908 acres and 70,336 acres respectively.

	RS.
Purchase of cattle	1,07,156
,, of fodder	573
,, of seedgrain	9,622
,, sugarcane mill	3,455
Building houses destroyed by fire.	465
Other purposes	50

63. The abstract in the margin shows the purposes for which loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act were utilized during the year. The bulk of the amount was utilized for the purchase of cattle, and the largest number (1,606) was purchased in Madura. Cuddapah and Vizagapatam follow with 440 and 246 respectively.

64. The advances made during the year for survey operations amounted to Rs. 4,02,670, of which Rs. 1,75,297 were advanced in Vizagapatam, Rs. 83,534 in Nellore, Rs. 43,392 in Kistna, Rs. 30,330 in Kurnool and Rs. 26,941 in Malabar.

The total amount that became repayable in the year was Rs. 6,51,032, of which Rs. 4,10,676 were recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,40,356. The largest balances appear against Kurnool, Nellore and Malabar.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) V. K. RAMANUJA CHARI,
Acting Secretary.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) P. GOVINDA MENON,
First Assistant.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with a file of Collectors' reports (except Malabar).
„ all Collectors (Divisional-officers and Tahsildars).
„ the Deputy Director, Land Records and Agriculture.

No. 1.—STATEMENT showing the rainfall in each district of the Madras Presidency under the two monsoons of 1901-1902.

Groups.	Districts.	April and May (hot weather).		June to September (south-west monsoon).		October to December (north-east monsoon).		January to March (dry weather).		Grand Total.	
		Normal.*	Actuals, 1901.	Normal.*	Actuals, 1901.	Normal.*	Actuals, 1901.	Normal.*	Actuals, 1902.	Normal.*	Actuals.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.
Circars	Ganjám	3·5	3·9	28·9	25·3	11·6	13·0	1·5	0·4	45·5	42·6
	Vizagapatam	4·2	4·4	34·4	21·6	9·3	13·9	1·3	1·2	49·2	41·1
	Gódávari	2·2	3·8	24·3	23·6	11·5	12·0	0·7	0·1	38·7	38·9
	Kistna	1·9	1·9	20·8	15·2	9·6	7·4	0·8	0·2	33·1	24·7
	Average, Circars ..	2·9	3·5	27·1	21·3	10·5	11·6	1·1	0·5	41·6	36·8
Deccan	Kurnool	1·9	2·8	18·0	13·7	6·2	4·2	0·3	0 1	26·4	20·8
	Bellary	2·6	5·1	13·9	11·8	5·9	4·8	0·3	..	22·7	21·7
	Anantapur	2·7	3·1	12·9	8·8	7·0	4·9	0·2	0·2	22·8	17·0
	Cuddapah	2·3	1·9	14·6	10·2	10·5	9·5	0·4	0·4	27·8	22·0
	Average, Deccan ..	2·4	3·2	14·8	11·1	7·4	5·8	0·3	0·2	24·9	20·4
Carnatic	Nellore	1·7	1·2	11·3	10·5	20·2	21·4	0·8	0·1	34·0	33·2
	Madras	† 2·6	0·1	†15·4	18·3	† 29·5	38·4	† 1·5	1·3	†49·0	58·1
	Chingleput	2·2	1·0	16·8	16·3	24·9	34·5	1·1	0·3	45·0	52·1
	South Arcot	3·1	2·6	16·5	17·9	22·4	21·6	1·2	3·3	43·2	45·4
	Average, Carnatic ..	2·4	1·2	15·0	15·7	24·2	29·0	1·2	1·2	42·8	47·2
Central	North Arcot	3·3	2·1	17·1	12·6	15·8	19·5	0·9	1·1	37·1	35·3
	Salem	5·3	5·6	14·5	14·9	11·1	12·3	0·9	1·7	31·8	34·5
	Coimbatore	5·2	5·0	8·3	11·3	11·2	11·2	1·1	2·1	25·8	29·6
	Trichinopoly	4·6	4·1	12·1	17·7	16·4	14·8	1·1	4·5	34·2	41·1
	Average, Central ..	4·6	4·2	13·0	14·1	13·6	14·4	1·0	2·3	32·2	35·1
South	Tanjore	3·2	3·4	12·6	13·8	26·7	21·3	1·9	7·7	44·4	46·2
	Madura	4·2	4·9	7·5	9·2	16·6	16·9	1·9	6·9	30·2	37·9
	Tinnevelly	3·6	3·7	3·5	5·2	16·3	12·1	3·4	8·2	26·8	29·2
	Average, South ..	3·6	4·0	7·9	9·4	19·9	16·8	2·4	7·6	33·8	37·8
East Coast Districts.	Average ..	3·1	3·2	16·0	14·6	14·9	15·5	1·1	2·1	35·1	35·3
West Coast ..	Malabar	11·8	9·4	87·1	93·1	14·2	23·7	1·3	2·1	114·4	128·3
	South Canara	8·2	7·8	122·5	120·1	12·2	15·5	0·4	0·4	143·3	143·8
West Coast Districts	Average ..	10·0	8·6	104·8	106·6	13·2	19·6	0·8	1·2	128·8	136·0
Hills	Nilgiris	8·9	10·4	31·9	46·8	19·8	20·8	3·3	5·9	63·9	83·9
Presidency ..	Average ..	4·1	4·0	24·7	23·3	14·9	16·2	1·2	2·5	44·9	46·0

* Average of 30 years ending 1899. † Average of 85 years ending 1897.

No. 2.—STATEMENT showing the human mortality in each district of the Madras Presidency in fasli 1311 (1901–1902).

	Districts.	Population as per census of 1901 of villages from which returns were received.	Causes of deaths.							Total deaths.	Ratio per mille of population.
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Respiratory disease.	Other diseases.		
Circars ..	1. Ganjám ..	2,009,949	1,634	398	..	19,803	1,730	3	3,959	27,527	13·7
	2. Vizagapatam ..	2,081,228	183	104	..	25,148	1,183	4	4,042	30,664	14·7
	3. Gódávari ..	2,300,800	2,085	2,096	..	21,202	1,120	..	18,196	44,699	19·4
	4. Kistna ..	2,154,230	814	1,284	..	23,618	831	4	16,826	43,377	20·1
Deccan ..	5. Kurnool ..	871,948	1,352	465	..	12,647	330	2	3,565	18,361	21·1
	6. Bellary ..	957,067	1,764	883	3,767	5,437	922	..	13,340	26,113	27·3
	7. Anantapur ..	787,752	1,745	431	41	2,451	354	23	9,853	14,898	18·9
	8. Cuddapah ..	1,291,125	3,467	681	1	17,396	414	2	4,590	26,551	20·6
Carnatic ..	9. Nellore ..	1,496,510	598	1,380	..	13,888	566	29	11,522	27,983	18·7
	10. Madras ..	493,680	1,074	143	2	9,432	5,027	608	11,501	27,817	56·3
	11. Chingleput ..	1,309,370	2,623	854	4	7,391	4,987	90	23,562	39,511	30·2
	12. South Arcot ..	2,349,177	4,472	2,591	..	14,858	1,837	77	33,793	57,628	24·5
Central ..	13. North Arcot ..	2,206,817	4,648	2,571	61	14,563	3,128	..	20,102	45,073	20·4
	14. Salem ..	2,204,033	9,547	2,363	603	14,159	2,370	62	22,743	51,847	23·5
	15. Coimbatore ..	2,200,673	4,200	1,341	256	16,246	2,343	95	19,806	44,287	20·1
	16. Trichinopoly ..	1,443,695	3,153	210	..	7,618	948	106	21,815	33,850	23·4
South ..	17. Tanjore ..	2,243,949	5,015	1,421	..	8,915	2,262	158	41,655	59,426	26·5
	18. Madura ..	2,830,644	2,897	580	..	11,114	949	109	16,426	32,075	11·3
	19. Tinnevelly ..	2,059,203	4,277	898	..	9,618	2,271	42	31,368	48,474	23·5
Hills ..	20. Nilgiris ..	107,673	14	33	1	1,740	177	83	551	2,599	24·1
West Coast	21. Malabar ..	2,785,307	5,448	5,553	1	22,781	5,819	315	20,317	60,234	21·6
	22. South Canara.	1,130,781	4,191	1,034	65	11,563	2,531	92	9,751	29,227	25·8
	Total ..	37,315,611	65,201	27,314	4,802	291,618	42,099	1,904	359,283	792,221	21·2

Note.—The population for which the returns were received from the districts of Ganjám and Madura according to the census of 1901 is not available. Hence the ratios have been calculated on the total population of those districts as per census of 1901.

No. 3.—STATEMENT showing the retail and wholesale prices of food-grains in seers of 80 tolas per rupee, Presidency for fasli

Districts.	Rice, second sort.			Paddy, first and second sort.					Cholam.				
	Normal rate (*a*), imperial seers.	Fasli 1310, imperial seers.	Fasli 1311, imperial seers.	Average (*b*), imperial seers.	Fasli 1310, imperial seers.	Fasli 1311, imperial seers.	Wholesale prices fasli 1311, imperial seers.	Commutation rate, imperial seers.	Normal rate (*a*), imperial seers.	Fasli 1310, imperial seers.	Fasli 1311, imperial seers.	Wholesale prices fasli 1311, imperial seers.	Commutation rate, imperial seers.
1. Ganjám	17·0	11·9	11·4	34·3	20·5	19·4	22·2	60	..	..	..	..	..
2. Vizagapatam	15·0	10·0	10·1	28·2	17·5	16·8	19·8	45	..	..	..	..	..
3. Gódávari	15·0	10·1	11·9	26·3	16·2	18·9	22·2	40	28·0	15·6	22·0	..	..
4. Kistna—													
Masulipatam	15·4	9·6	11·5	25·0	15·9	19·1	22·5	40	26·0	15·1	21·0	24·7	28
Guntúr								48					43
5. Kurnool—													
Proper							19·0	43				19·8	45
Pattikonda, Cumbum and Markapur	13·2	9·2	10·3	22·0	14·3	15·1	15·9	40	30·0	*14·5	*16·9	19·4	39
Koilkuntla							14·4	38				19·3	35
6. Bellary—													
Black-cotton soil taluks—Bellary, Alur and Adóni	13·2	8·8	9·4	22·8	14·6	15·4	18·5	35	30·0	*13·4	15·6	18·6	36
Western taluks—Hospet, Huvinhadagalli, Kudligi, Rayadrug and Harpanahalli.							17·5	35				17·6	39
7. Anantapur—													
Gooty and Tadpatri	13·2	9·2	9·4	24·9	15·3	15·4	18·1	35	30·0	*13·7	15·2	17·4	36
Anantapur, Kalyandrug, Dharmavaram and Penukonda							18·5	40				18·0	37
Hindupur and Madakasíra							18·2	40				..	..
8. Cuddapah	13·2	9·0	9·8	25·3	13·3	14·1	15·7	38	30·0	*13·1	15·4	19·3	35
9. Nellore	14·0	10·1	11·5	24·6	15·2	17·1	19·0	45	26·0	14·0	18·4	20·4	37
10. Madras	12·0	7·9	8·5	23·6	13·1	14·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	14·0	9·3	11·5	26·1	14·1	17·5	20·0	45	..	..	..	..	..
12. South Arcot	14·0	9·8	10·8	26·5	15·6	17·3	20·4	45	..	..	..	..	..
13. North Arcot	14·0	9·8	11·0	27·4	15·2	16·8	18·7	51	..	..	..	..	..
14. Salem	13·6	9·4	10·5	24·9	14·5	16·0	19·9	48	26·0	‡13·3	16·6	22·7	48
15. Coimbatore	13·0	9·7	10·5	23·2	14·6	15·9	17·7	38	24·0	14·4	17·2	19·1	40
16. Trichinopoly	14·0	9·2	10·6	26·1	15·4	17·1	20·1	39	24·0	†14·8	17·0	..	..
17. Tanjore	15·0	10·1	11·7	26·4	16·4	18·9	22·2	39	..	..	..	..	..
18. Madura	14·0	9·6	11·6	24·6	15·6	18·5	20·6	39	24·0	†17·0	19·6	21·8	45
19. Tinnevelly	13·4	9·9	10·9	22·4	15·1	16·9	20·0	45	23·0	14·8	16·2	..	..
20. Nilgiris (Hills)	11·0	7·7	8·7	14·0	10·9	12·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. Malabar—													
Palghat and Calicut	13·4	9·9	10·7	24·0	16·5	17·6	20·8	38	..	..	..	..	..
Other taluks							..	..					
22. South Canara	14·0	10·9	12·7	24·2	17·8	19·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Average	13·8	9·7	10·6	25·4	15·6	16·8	..	..	26·7	14·6	17·5	..	..

(*a*) Normal rates fixed under G.O., No. 306, dated 2nd July 1896 and B.P., No. 31 of 1897.
(*b*) Averages for the ten years ending fasli 1299. Normal rates have not been fixed.
(*c*) Normal rates have not been fixed.
* Average of white and yellow cholum.
† Includes black cholum.
‡ Includes red cholum.
§ The average price recorded only in the Wynaad.

1. The wholesale prices shown against the Cuddapah district, Koilkuntla and Kurnool proper, are the prices in the ryots' selling months in the period adopted as the basis of the commutation rate but the market prices entered against them are the averages of the year.

2. The commutation rates shown against Trichinopoly are those adopted in the Tanjore district, the differences in the commutation rates deduced from Trichinopoly prices not being large.

3. Black paddy was taken as the standard grain for dry in the Gódávari and Kistna districts. The commutation rate fixed for this grain was Rs. 96.

compared with the commutation rates of the newly-settled districts, in each district of the Madras 1311 (1901–1902).

Cumbu.					Ragi.					Horsegram.			(c) Varagu.			
Normal rate (a), imperial seers.	Fasli 1310 imperial seers.	Fasli 1311, imperial seers.	Wholesale prices, fasli 1311, imperial seers.	Commutation rate, imperial seers.	Normal rate (a), imperial seers.	Fasli 1310, imperial seers.	Fasli 1311, imperial seers.	Wholesale prices fasli 1311, imperial seers.	Commutation rate, imperial seers.	Average, imperial seers.	Fasli 1310, imperial seers.	Fasli 1311, imperial seers.	Fasli 1310, imperial seers.	Fasli 1311, imperial seers.	Wholesale prices, fasli 1311, imperial seers.	Commutation rate, imperial seers.
..	..	..	..	..	30·0	18·5	17·3	19·8	45	35·2	16·3	23·7	..	..	..	..
30·0	19·3	18·9	22·2	42	28·0	18·6	18·7	22·0	38	35·4	14·8	21·7	..	..	..	..
28·0	19·2	22·7	..	..	28·0	16·7	20·4	..	..	30·5	13·0	20·2	..	..	..	..
26·0	15·5	20·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·6	11·5	16·9	..	..	..	..
28·0	13·8	16·7	..	..	(c)	13·7	17·1	..	..	26·4	12·5	14·7	22·6	27·7	34·9	79
..	..	..	..	..	(c)	14·9	17·9	..	..	30·3	13·3	16·1	..	..	..	..
28·0	14·5	16·1	..	..	32·2	15·1	16·3	..	..	32·2	13·3	18·1	..	..	..	..
			..	..				..	..							
			..	..				20·8	48							
28·0	12·9	15·5	18.6	36	32·2	13·8	16·2	..	..	27·6	12·2	17·5	17·6	19·5	..	..
24·0	13·4	17·3	19·2	45	28·0	14·8	18·4	..	..	23·7	11·4	16·6	23·5	33.5	..	75
..	..	..	..	..	24·0	13·0	14 5	..	..	24·4	11·2	16·1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	24·0	12·7	16·1	18·4	33	21·6	11·0	15·4	..	..	..	54
26·0	14·7	17·1	20·1	39	28·0	14·4	16·5	..	..	26·2	12·8	17·8	24·5	30·6	36·0	60
27·0	13·2	16·4	18·2	42	32·0	13·3	15·8	17·6	38	26·2	12·8	17.3	28·0	36·9	41·0	63
27·0	14·0	16·3	22·3	48	31·0	14·2	17·3	23·7	48	31·2	13·6	20·1	25·4	29·7	..	..
26·0	15·6	19·2	21·3	40	28·0	15·6	18·7	20·8	40	30·4	13·4	20·2	..	..	..	..
26·0	15·1	22·3	26·2	36	28·0	15·9	17·6	20·7	36	26·0	12·5	16·3	28·1	33·1	39·0	63
(c)	16·4	18·4	21·6	36	28·0	16·3	19·0	22·4	36	..	..	..	28·1	34·7	40·8	63
26·0	15·0	17·5	19·4	42	28·0	16·1	18·7	..	..	29·8	13·4	18·5	28·7	39.6	..	..
22·0	13·7	14·9	..	..	26·0	15·6	18·7	..	..	25·7	13·3	17·7	27·0	38·1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	21·0	12·6	14·5	..	..	22·3	11·0	16·3	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	(c)	15·9	22·1	..	..	23·1	11·5	13·8	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18·8	10·3	14·1	..	..	..	..
26·3	14·9	18·0	..	..	28·0	15·2	17·7	..	..	27·2	12·8	17·5	25·5	32·3	..	..

No. 4.—STATEMENT showing the approximate area and revenue of the zamindaris in the Presidency of Madras for fasli 1311 (1901–1902).

Districts.	Names of zamindaris.	Area as per census of 1881.			Estimated revenue realized by zamindars for fasli 1311.	Peishkash payable to Government in fasli 1311.
		Cultivated and cultivable.	Uncultivable.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS	RS.
Ganjám	Parlákimedi	227,200	40,800	268,000	5,16,079	87,823
Vizagapatam ..	Vizianagram	384,000	81,280	465,280	18,07,748	4,94,114
	Bobbili	65,280	12,160	77,440	5,55,332	83,779
Gódávari ..	Pithápuram	157,120	49,280	206,400	8,61,807	2,43,589
	Nidadavólu and Baharzhalli.	122,880	18,560	141,440	4,35,035	1,14,610
Kistna	Dévarakóta	89,600	28,160	117,760	2,56,072	79,508
Nellore	Venkatagiri	760,960	401,280	1,162,240	11,08,791	3,68,729
North Arcot ..	Karvetnagar	218,880	222,720	441,600	7,87,601	1,73,880
	Kálahasti in North Arcot ..	128,640	245,120	373,760	2,69,235	1,73,044
	Do. in Nellore ..	239,360	166,400	405,760	2,15,331	
Madura	Ramnad	586,880	158,720	745,600	9,01,206	2,94,483
	Sivaganga	232,960	137,600	370,560	8,14,967	2,56,613
Tinnevelly ..	Ettaiyapuram	..	..	337,750	3,02,031	88,349
	All other estates	..	..	7,996,640	1,08,51,944	25,28,726
	Jeypore	..	..	5,975,680	..	16,000
	Total ..	3,213,760	1,562,080	19,085,910	1,96,83,179	50,03,247

No. 5.—Statement of Ryot's Holdings and Cultivation in the Presidency of Madras for fasli 1311.

No. 5.—STATEMENT of Ryots' Holdings and

Districts.	Number of ryotwari villages.	Ryots' holdings.					
		Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
		Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Ganjám	1,271	218,102	2,53,027	162,439	5,27,065	380,541	7,80,092
Vizagapatam ..	380	106,224	1,07,329	61,347	3,37,400	167,571	4,44,729
Gódávari	828	* 569,729	* 8,47,548	* 401,796	* 28,34,253	* 971,525	* 36,81,801
Kistna	1,139	1,685,320	25,57,759	340,494	23,10,110	2,025,814	48,67,869
Nellore	597	867,317	9,79,694	206,919	11,27,116	1,074,236	21,06,810
Cuddapah	1,090	1,183,594	9,15,755	128,469	7,89,342	1,312,063	17,05,097
Anantapur	617	995,065	5,04,910	97,944	4,20,605	1,092,999	9,25,515
Bellary	873	1,653,880	12,25,007	38,694	2,26,312	1,692,574	14,51,319
Kurnool	700	1,261,188	* 11,74,381	* 28,782	* 1,82,418	* 1,289,970	* 13,56,799
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	1,486	293,680	3,17,616	360,168	12,72,362	653,848	† 15,95,454
North Arcot ..	1,634	576,214	6,92,263	250,795	13,72,586	827,009	20,64,849
South Arcot ..	2,587	1,117,756	16,76,076	362,815	19,96,844	1,480,571	36,72,920
Tanjore	1,436	365,590	5,38,132	767,915	49,47,945	1,133,505	54,86,077
Trichinopoly ..	579	892,523	8,97,783	140,558	9,87,190	1,033,081	18,84,973
Madura	734	850,480	9,43,394	176,565	8,86,786	1,027,045	18,30,180
Tinnevelly	885	* 1,265,529	* 9,22,025	* 199,985	* 17,07,690	* 1,465,514	* 26,29,715
Coimbatore	1,492	2,375,872	21,92,031	87,987	6,48,120	2,463,859	28,40,151
Nilgiris	48	186,184	1,16,239	5,688	12,205	191,872	1,28,444
Salem	2,781	1,266,156	13,70,174	101,998	5,57,650	1,368,154	19,27,824
South Canara ..	1,284	..	..	..	..	..	(b) 13,96,149
Malabar	439	519,980	* 7,87,102	463,496	* 14,19,840	983,476	* 22,06,942
Total ..	22,880	18,250,373	1,90,18,245	4,384,854	2,45,63,839	22,635,227	4,49,83,709

Districts.	Remainder—*cont.*				Lands taken up or transferred			
	Wet.		Total.		Dry.		Wet.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Ganjám	160,234	5,19,699	375,160	7,68,998	4,657	4,822	3,423	10,834
Vizagapatam	59,808	3,29,099	163,138	4,33,768	3,402	3,395	1,667	9,124
Gódávari	392,301	27,71,540	948,564	35,99,170	22,956	29,854	10,392	69,126
Kistna	332,763	22,60,993	1,965,337	47,44,768	52,243	68,869	17,329	1,09,191
Nellore	203,092	11,07,094	1,054,053	20,72,246	13,218	16,552	5,793	29,882
Cuddapah	125,868	7,73,756	1,282,582	16,71,921	33,923	18,959	3,175	18,598
Anantapur	95,272	4,10,408	1,047,307	9,01,182	47,334	15,654	2,881	10,790
Bellary	37,144	2,18,238	1,644,561	14,11,757	79,256	51,516	1,837	9,309
Kurnool	28,025	1,77,964	1,254,711	13,26,655	56,001	40,455	916	5,201
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	349,901	12,36,603	635,584	† 15,50,838	9,157	10,013	10,074	35,165
North Arcot	245,324	13,47,299	806,337	20,23,754	12,734	14,080	5,793	28,061
South Arcot	354,155	19,49,362	1,450,992	35,95,769	44,635	56,758	9,449	50,828
Tanjore	750,894	48,40,016	1,111,309	53,70,470	5,523	8,173	17,162	1,08,933
Trichinopoly ..	137,087	9,64,441	1,009,307	18,42,136	33,804	33,831	3,498	22,897
Madura	171,908	8,61,772	1,003,749	17,85,117	25,449	26,265	5,032	30,643
Tinnevelly	193,033	16,45,252	1,430,646	25,47,455	31,893	21,041	6,974	61,481
Coimbatore	84,979	6,25,528	2,387,932	27,47,577	82,342	77,389	3,085	22,982
Nilgiris	5,393	11,610	183,506	1,22,126	6,926	3,715	120	242
Salem	98,391	5,38,352	1,329,005	18,68,223	58,896	61,872	4,061	21,607
South Canara ..	..	..	..	(b) 13,95,124	..	..	..	..
Malabar	410,717	13,61,693	873,685	21,11,796	114,111	2,72,562	76,931	2,46,700
Total ..	4,236,289	2,39,50,719	21,957,465	4,38,90,850	743,460	8,35,775	189,592	9,01,594

* Since corrected.
† Includes Rs. 5,476 the assessment of certain izara villages for which particulars of dry and wet are not available.

Cultivation in the Presidency of Madras for fasli 1311.

Deduct lands given up or transferred to other heads.						Remainder.	
Dry.		Wet.		Total.		Dry.	
Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
3,176	3,728	2,205	7,366	5,381	11,094	214,926	2,49,299
2,894	2,660	1,539	8,301	4,433	10,961	103,330	1,04,669
13,466	19,918	9,495	62,713	22,961	82,631	556,263	8,27,630
52,746	73,984	7,731	49,117	60,477	1,23,101	1,632,574	24,83,775
16,356	14,542	3,827	20,022	20,183	34,564	850,961	9,65,152
26,880	17,590	2,601	15,586	29,481	33,176	1,156,714	8,98,165
43,020	14,136	2,672	10,197	45,692	24,333	952,035	4,90,774
46,463	31,488	1,550	8,074	48,013	39,562	1,607,417	11,93,519
34,502	25,690	757	4,454	35,259	30,144	1,226,686	11,48,691
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7,997	8,857	10,267	35,759	18,264	44,616	285,683	3,08,759
15,201	15,808	5,471	25,287	20,672	41,095	561,013	6,76,455
20,919	29,669	8,660	47,482	29,579	77,151	1,096,837	16,46,407
5,175	7,678	17,021	1,07,929	22,196	1,15,607	360.415	5,30,454
20,303	20,088	3,471	22,749	23,774	42,837	872,220	8,77,695
18,639	20,049	4,657	25,014	23,296	45,063	831,841	9,23,345
27,916	19,822	6,952	62,438	34,868	82,260	1,237,613	9,02,203
72,919	69,982	3,008	22,592	75,927	92,574	2,302,953	21,22,049
8,071	5,723	295	595	8,366	6,318	178,113	1,10,516
35,542	40,303	3,607	19,298	39,149	59,601	1,230,614	13,29,871
..	..	..	..	..	(*b*) 1,025	..	..
57,012	36,999	52,779	58,147	109,791	95,146	462,968	7,50,103
529,197	4,78,714	148,565	6,13,120	677,762	10,92,859	17,721,176	1,85,39,531

from other heads.

Total holdings.

Total.		Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
8,080	15,656	219,583	2,54,121	163,657	5,30,533	383,240	7,84,654
5,069	12,519	106,732	1,08,064	61,475	3,38,223	168,207	4,46,287
33,348	98,980	(*a*) 596,293	(*a*) 8,62,442	(*a*) 402,878	(*a*) 28,41,259	(*a*) 999,171	37,03,701
69,572	1,78,060	1,684,817	25,52,644	350,092	23,70,184	2,034,909	49,22,828
24,011	46,434	869,179	9,81,704	208,885	11,36,976	1,078,064	21,18,680
37,098	37,557	1,190,637	9,17,124	129,043	7,92,354	1,319,680	17,09,478
50,215	26,444	999,369	5,06,428	98,153	4,21,198	1,097,522	9,27,626
81,093	60,825	1,686,673	12,45,035	38,981	2,27,547	1,725,654	14,72,582
56,917	45,656	1,282,687	11,89,146	28,941	1,83,165	1,311,628	13,72,311
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19,231	45,178	294,840	3,18,772	359,975	12,71,768	654,815	† 15,96,016
18,527	42,141	573,747	6,90,535	251,117	13,75,360	824,864	20,65,895
54,084	1,07,586	1,141,472	17,03,165	363,604	20,00,190	1,505,076	37,03,355
22,685	1,17,106	365,938	5,38,627	768,056	49,48,949	1,133,994	54,87,576
37,302	56,728	906,024	9,11,526	140,585	9,87,338	1,046,609	18,98,864
30,481	56,908	857,290	9,49,610	176,940	8,92,415	1,034,230	18,42,025
38,867	82,522	1,269,506	9,23,244	200,077	17,06,733	1,469,518	26,29,977
85,427	1,00,371	2,385,295	21,99,438	88,064	6,48,510	2,473,359	28,47,948
7,046	3,957	185,039	1,14,231	5,513	11,852	190,552	1,26,083
62,957	83,479	1,289,510	13,91,743	102,452	5,59,959	1,391,962	19,51,702
..	(*b*) 2,984	..	..	..	..	..	(*b*) 13,98,108
191,042	5,19,262	577,079	10,22,665	487,648	16,08,393	1,064,727	26,31,058
933,052	17,40,353	18,481,710	1,93,80,264	4,426,066	2,48,52,906	22,907,776	4.56,36,754

(*a*) Includes the following areas and assessments of rented villages in Bhadrachellam for which particulars for the preceding columns are not given :—

	Extent. ACS.	Assessment. RS.
Dry	17,074	4,958
Wet	185	593
Total ..	17,259	5,551

(*b*) Particulars under dry and wet are not available.

Statement of Ryots' Holdings and Cultivation

Districts.	Waste remitted.					
	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	33	34	35	36	37	38
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Ganjám	..	..	1,986	4,691	1,986	4,691
Vizagapatam	..	..	4,121	16,256	4,121	16,256
Gódávari	..	..	365	983	365	983
Kistna	3,555	8,402	3,980	21,336	7,535	29,738
Nellore	..	..	1,220	5,579	1,220	5,579
Cuddapah	..	..	19,858	93,161	19,858	93,161
Anantapur	7,767	3,387	15,500	68,647	23,267	72,034
Bellary	427	698	1,313	6,776	1,740	7,474
Kurnool	..	..	2,208	12,550	2,208	12,550
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	..	..	263	1,145	263	1,145
North Arcot	..	..	3,402	16,543	3,402	16,543
South Arcot	..	..	120	650	120	650
Tanjore	..	..	182	820	182	820
Trichinopoly	..	..	122	856	122	856
Madura	..	..	454	1,968	454	1,968
Tinnevelly	..	..	558	2,706	558	2,706
Coimbatore	..	..	323	1,482	323	1,482
The Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem	..	..	3,932	18,598	3,932	18,598
South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	(b) 5,885
Malabar	..	..	711	985	711	985
Total	11,749	12,487	60,618	2,75,732	72,367	2,94,104

Remainder

Districts.	Wet—*cont.*		Total.		
			Extent.		
	Assessment.	Charge for water.	Actual cultivation.	Waste charged.	Total.
	47	48	49	50	51
	RS.	RS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Ganjám	5,25,842	27,085	338,250	43,004	381,254
Vizagapatam	3,21,967	..	131,753	32,333	164,086
Gódávari	28,40,276	2,00,736	710,237	258,919	* 998,806
Kistna	23,48,848	1,801	1,667,720	359,654	2,027,374
Nellore	11,31,397	41,257	815,115	261,729	1,076,844
Cuddapah	6,99,193	19,368	1,123,917	175,905	1,299,822
Anantapur	3,52,551	23,921	884,096	190,159	1,074,255
Bellary	2,20,771	37,262	1,608,011	115,963	1,723,914
Kurnool	1,70,615	7,768	1,218,690	90,730	1,309,420
Madras	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	12,70,623	1,31,565	531,550	123,002	654,552
North Arcot	13,58,817	82,227	674,048	147,414	821,462
South Arcot	19,99,540	1,33,322	1,325,007	179,949	1,504,956
Tanjore	49,48,129	1,34,131	1,004,536	129,276	1,133,812
Trichinopoly	9,86,482	88,016	803,510	242,977	1,046,487
Madura	8,90,447	97,252	870,634	163,142	1,033,776
Tinnevelly	17,04,027	1,54,457	1,054,991	413,964	1,468,955
Coimbatore	6,47,028	14,656	2,048,934	424,102	2,473,036
The Nilgiris	11,852	..	66,890	123,662	190,552
Salem	5,41,361	408	1,246,177	141,853	1,388,030
South Canara	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar	16,07,408	10,641	1,004,522	59,494	1,064,016
Total	2,45,77,174	12,05,873	19,128,588	3,677,171	* 22,835,409

* Includes 29,650 acres for which particulars under "actual cultivation" and "waste charged" are not given.

in the Presidency for fasli 1311—*cont.*

Remainder charged.							
Dry.					Wet.		
Extent.			Assessment.	Charge for water.	Extent.		
Actual cultivation.	Waste charged.	Total.			Actual cultivation.	Waste charged.	Total.
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
186,443	33,140	219,583	2,54,121	46,298	151,807	9,864	161,671
80,265	26,467	106,732	1,08,064	6,929	51,488	5,866	57,354
326,966	239,677	* 596,293	8,62,442	1,79,022	383,271	19,242	402,513
1,328,870	352,392	1,681,262	25,44,242	1,55,018	338,850	7,262	346,112
618,704	250,475	869,179	9,81,704	70,406	196,411	11,254	207,665
1,023,260	167,377	1,190,637	9,17,124	23,019	100,657	8,528	109,185
811,995	179,607	991,602	5,03,041	15,725	72,101	10,552	82,653
1,573,754	112,492	1,686,246	12,44,337	8,069	34,257	3,411	37,668
1,193,522	89,165	1,282,687	11,89,146	13,558	25,168	1,565	26,733
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
206,089	88,751	294,840	3,18,772	19,958	325,461	34,251	359,712
447,653	126,094	573,747	6,90,535	43,984	226,395	21,320	247,715
975,833	165,639	1,141,472	17,03,165	2,11,740	349,174	14,310	363,484
264,798	101,140	365,938	5,38,627	1,04,875	739,738	28,136	767,874
669,454	236,570	906,024	9,11,526	56,772	134,056	6,407	140,463
704,874	152,416	857,290	9,49,610	1,28,313	165,760	10,726	176,486
864,941	404,565	1,269,506	9,23,244	52,025	190,050	9,399	199,449
1,963,104	422,191	2,385,295	21,99,438	34,750	85,830	1,911	87,741
62,301	122,738	185,039	1,14,231	..	4,589	924	5,513
1,155,062	134,448	1,289,510	13,91,743	24,907	91,115	7,405	98,520
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
523,067	54,012	577,079	10,22,665	..	481,455	5,482	486,937
14,980,955	3,459,356	*18,469,961	1,93,67,777	11,95,368	4,147,633	217,815	4,365,448

charged—*cont.*

Total—*cont.*		Total of columns 52 and 53.	Deduct other remissions and deductions as per statement No. 8.	Remainder.	Add net miscellaneous revenue as per statement No. 10.	Total ryotwar demand.
Assessment.	Charge for water.					
52	53	54	55	56	57	58
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
7,79,963	73,383	8,53,346	23,613	8,29,733	2,02,889	10,32,622
4,30,031	6,929	4,36,960	59,157	3,77,803	1,57,648	5,35,451
37,02,718	3,79,758	40,82,476	46,512	40,35,964	20,12,609	60,48,573
48,93,090	1,56,819	50,49,909	59,264	49,90,645	13,94,286	63,84,931
21,13,101	1,11,663	22,24,764	40,368	21,84,396	2,80,294	24,64,690
16,16,317	42,387	16,58,704	3,43,741	13,14,963	3,72,807	16,87,770
8,55,592	39,646	8,95,238	63,136	8,32,102	2,17,063	10,49,165
14,65,108	45,331	15,10.439	1,24,193	13,86,246	2,79,645	16,65,891
13,59,761	21,326	13,81,087	95,681	12,85,406	3,91,961	16,77,367
..	..	..	..	..	83,250	83,250
† 15,94,871	1,51,523	17,46,394	64,004	16,82,390	1,21,476	18,03,866
20,49,352	1,26,211	21,75,563	82,657	20,92,906	2,22,929	23,15,835
37,02,705	3,45,062	40,47,767	76,919	39,70,848	3,03,645	42,74,493
54,86,756	2,39,006	57,25,762	67,909	56,57,853	2,50,550	59,08,403
18,98,008	1,44,788	20,42,796	66,959	19,75,837	1,54,986	21,30,823
18,40,057	2,25,565	20,65,622	60,078	20,05,544	4,14,986	24,20,530
26,27,271	2,06,482	28,33,753	2,76,296	25,57,457	3,01,412	28,58,869
28,46,466	49,406	28,95,872	58,480	28,37,392	1,83,531	30,20,923
1,26,083	.	1,26,083	153	1,25,930	8,375	1,34,305
19,33,104	25,315	19,58,419	84,976	18,73,443	1,17,243	19,90, 686
(*b*) 13,92,223	..	(*b*) 13,92,223	96,422	12,95,801	73,269	13,69,070
26,30,073	10,641	26,40,714	4,40,718	21,99,996	1,18,711	23,18,707
4,53,42,650	24,01,241	4,77,43,891	22,31,236	4,55,12,655	76,63 565	5,31,76,220

† *Vide* foot-note under column 8.

(*b*) Particulars under dry and wet are not available.

No. 6.—COMPARATIVE Statement of Holdings and Settlement of the Ryotwar Land Revenue for fasli 1311 (1901–1902).

Districts.	Dry.					
	Land.				Assessment.	
	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Comparison.		Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
			Increase.	Decrease.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	218,102	219,583	1,481	..	2,53,027	2,54,121
2. Vizagapatam	106,224	106,732	508	..	1,07,329	1,08,064
3. Gódávari	* 569,729	596,293	26,564	..	* 8,47,548	8,62,442
4. Kistna	1,685,320	1,684,817	..	503	25,57,759	25,52,644
5. Nellore	867,317	869,179	1,862	..	9,79,694	9,81,704
6. Cuddapah	1,183,594	1,190,637	7,043	..	9,15,755	9,17,124
7. Anantapur	995,055	999,369	4,314	..	5,04,910	5,06,428
8. Bellary	1,653,880	1,686,673	32,793	..	12,25,007	12,45,035
9. Kurnool	1,261,188	1,282,687	21,499	..	* 11,74,381	11,89,146
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	293,680	294,840	1,160	..	3,17,616	3,18,772
12. North Arcot	576,214	573,747	..	2,467	6,92,263	6,90,535
13. South Arcot	1,117,756	1,141,472	23,716	..	16,76,076	17,03,165
14. Tanjore	365,590	365,938	348	..	5,38,132	5,38,627
15. Trichinopoly	892,523	906,024	13,501	..	8,97,783	9,11,526
16. Madura	850,480	857,290	6,810	..	9,43,394	9,49,610
17. Tinnevelly	1,265,529	1,269,506	3,977	..	* 9,22,025	9,23,244
18 Coimbatore	2,375,872	2,385,295	9,423	..	21,92,031	21,99,438
19. Nilgiris	186,184	185,039	..	1,145	1,16,239	1,14,231
20. Salem	1,266,156	1,289,510	23,354	..	13,70,174	13,91,743
21. South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Malabar	* 519,980	577,079	57,099	..	* 7,87,102	10,22,665
Total ..	*18,250,373	18,481,710	235,452	4,115	*1,90,18,245	1,93,80,264
Net ..	..	..	231,337	..	..	..

Districts.	Dry—*cont.*		Wet.			
	Assessment—*cont.*		Land.			
	Comparison.		Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Comparison.	
	Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.
	8	9	10	11	12	13
	RS.	RS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
1. Ganjám	1,094	..	162,439	163,657	1,218	..
2. Vizagapatam	735	..	61,347	61,475	128	..
3. Gódávari	14,894	..	* 401,796	402,878	1,082	..
4. Kistna	..	5,115	340,494	350,092	9,598	..
5. Nellore	2,010	..	206,919	208,885	1,966	..
6. Cuddapah	1,369	..	128,469	129,043	574	..
7. Anantapur	1,518	..	97,944	98,153	209	..
8. Bellary	20,028	..	38,694	38,981	287	..
9. Kurnool	14,765	..	28,782	28,941	159	..
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	1,156	..	360,168	359,975	..	193
12. North Arcot	..	1,728	250,795	251,117	322	..
13. South Arcot	27,089	..	362,815	363,604	789	..
14. Tanjore	495	..	767,915	768,056	141	..
15. Trichinopoly	13,743	..	140,558	140,585	27	..
16. Madura	6,216	..	176,565	176,940	375	..
17. Tinnevelly	1,219	..	* 199,985	200,007	22	..
18. Coimbatore	7,407	..	87,987	88,064	77	..
19. Nilgiris	..	2,008	5,688	5,513	..	175
20. Salem	21,569	..	101,998	102,452	454	..
21. South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Malabar	2,35,563	..	* 463,496	487,648	24,152	..
Total ..	3,70,870	8,851	*4,384,854	4,426,066	41,580	368
Net ..	3,62,019	..	..	..	41,212	..

* Since corrected.

No. 6.—Comparative Statement of Holdings and Settlement of the Ryotwar, &c.—*cont.*

Districts.	Wet—*cont.* Assessment. Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Comparison. Increase.	Decrease.	Total. Land. Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
	14	15	16	17	18	19
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	ACS.	ACS.
1. Ganjám	5,27,065	5,30,533	3,468	..	380,541	383,240
2. Vizagapatam	3,37,400	3,38,223	823	..	167,571	168,207
3. Gódávari	* 28,34,253	28,41,259	7,006	..	971,525	999,171
4. Kistna	23,10,110	23,70,184	60,074	..	2,025,814	2,034,909
5. Nellore	11,27,116	11,36,976	9,860	..	1,074,236	1,078,064
6. Cuddapah	7,89,342	7,92,354	3,012	..	1,312,063	1,319,680
7. Anantapur	4,20,605	4,21,198	593	..	1,092,999	1,097,522
8. Bellary	2,26,312	2,27,547	1,235	..	1,692,574	1,725,654
9. Kurnool	* 1,82,418	1,83,165	747	..	* 1,289,970	1,311,628
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	12,72,362	12,71,768	..	594	653,848	654,815
12. North Arcot	13,72,586	13,75,360	2,774	..	827,009	824,864
13. South Arcot	19,96,844	20,00,190	3,346	..	1,480,571	1,505,076
14. Tanjore	49,47,945	49,48,949	1,004	..	1,133,505	1,133,994
15. Trichinopoly	9,87,190	9,87,338	148	..	1,033,081	1,046,609
16. Madura	8,86,786	8,92,415	5,629	..	1,027,045	1,034,230
17. Tinnevelly	* 17,07,690	17,06,733	..	957	* 1,465,514	1,469,513
18. Coimbatore	6,48,120	6,48,510	390	..	2,463,859	2,473,359
19. Nilgiris	12,205	11,852	..	353	191,872	190,552
20. Salem	5,57,650	5,59,959	2,309	..	1,368,154	1,391,962
21. South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Malabar	* 14,19,840	16,08,393	1,88,553	..	* 983,476	1,064,727
Total ..	*2,45,63,839	2,48,52,906	2,90,971	1,904	*22,635,227	22,907,776
Net ..	..	..	2,89,067	..	..	..

Districts.	Total—*cont.* Land—*cont.* Comparison. Increase.	Decrease.	Assessment. Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Comparison. Increase.	Decrease.
	20	21	22	23	24	25
	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS
1. Ganjám	2,699	..	7,80,092	7,84,654	4,562	..
2. Vizagapatam	636	..	4,44,729	4,46,287	1,558	..
3. Gódávari	27,646	..	* 36,81,601	37,03,701	21,900	..
4. Kistna	9,095	..	48,67,869	49,22,828	54,959	..
5. Nellore	3,828	..	21,06,810	21,18,680	11,870	..
6. Cuddapah	7,617	..	17,05,097	17,09,478	4,381	..
7. Anantapur	4,523	..	9,25,515	9,27,626	2,111	..
8. Bellary	33,080	..	14,51,319	14,72,582	21,263	..
9. Kurnool	21,658	..	* 13,56,799	13,72,311	15,512	..
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	967	..	† 15,95,454	† 15,96,016	562	..
12. North Arcot	..	2,145	20,64,849	20,65,895	1,046	..
13. South Arcot	24,505	..	36,72,920	37,03,355	30,435	..
14. Tanjore	489	..	54,86,077	54,87,576	1,499	..
15. Trichinopoly	13,528	..	18,84,973	18,98,864	13,891	..
16. Madura	7,185	..	18,30,180	18,42,025	11,845	..
17. Tinnevelly	3,999	..	* 26,29,715	26,29,977	262	..
18. Coimbatore	9,500	..	28,40,151	28,47,948	7,797	..
19. Nilgiris	..	1,320	1,28,444	1,26,083	..	2,361
20. Salem	23,808	..	19,27,824	19,51,702	23,878	..
21. South Canara	..	..	13,96,149	13,98,108	1,959	..
22. Malabar	81,251	..	* 22,06,942	26,31,058	4,24,116	..
Total ..	276,014	3,465	*4,49,83,709	4,56,36,754	6,55,406	2,361
Net ..	272,549	..	..	..	6,53,045	..

* Since corrected.

† *Vide* remark against column 8 of No. 5.

No. 6.—Comparative Statement of Holdings and Settlement of the Ryotwar, &c.—*cont.*

Districts.	Second-crop assessment and charge for water on Government lands.				Total.	
	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Comparison.		Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
			Increase.	Decrease.		
	26	27	28	29	30	31
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	64,498	73,383	8,885	..	8,44,590	8,58,037
2. Vizagapatam	7,223	6,929	..	294	4,51,952	4,53,216
3. Gódávari	3,55,661	3,79,758	24,097	..	* 40,37,462	40,83,459
4. Kistna	1,48,738	1,56,819	8,081	..	* 50,16,607	50,79,647
5. Nellore	92,038	1,11,663	19,625	..	21,98,848	22,30,343
6. Cuddapah	48,476	42,387	..	6,089	17,53,573	17,51,865
7. Anantapur	51,339	39,646	..	11,693	9,76,854	9,67,272
8. Bellary	48,458	45,331	..	3,127	14,99,777	15,17,913
9. Kurnool	28,274	21,326	..	6,948	13,85,073	13,93,637
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	54,877	1,51,523	96,646	..	16,50,331	17,47,539
12. North Arcot	73,962	1,26,211	52,249	..	21,38,811	21,92,106
13. South Arcot	2,84,787	3,45,062	60,275	..	39,57,707	40,48,417
14. Tanjore	2,30,600	2,39,006	8,406	..	57,16,677	57,26,582
15. Trichinopoly	1,23,442	1,44,788	21,346	..	20,08,415	20,43,652
16. Madura	1,88,867	2,25,565	36,698	..	20,19,047	20,67,590
17. Tinnevelly	1,57,597	2,06,482	48,885	..	27,87,312	28,36,459
18. Coimbatore	48,737	49,406	669	..	28,88,888	28,97,354
19. Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	1,28,444	1,26,083
20. Salem	19,637	25,315	5,678	..	19,47,461	19,77,017
21. South Canara	..	..	..	..	13,96,149	13,98,108
22. Malabar	..	10,641	10,641	..	*22,06,942	26,41,699
Total ..	20,27,211	24,01,241	4,02,181	28,151	*4,70,10,920	4,80,37,995
Net ..	..	..	3,74,030	..	..	..

Districts.	Total—*cont.*		Deduct remissions.			
			Waste remissions as per column 38 of statement No. 5.			
	Comparison.		Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Comparison.	
	Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.
	32	33	34	35	36	37
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	13,447	..	42	4,691	4,649	..
2. Vizagapatam	1,264	..	8,548	16,256	7,708	..
3. Gódávari	45,997	..	10,236	983	..	9,253
4. Kistna	63,040	..	5,328	29,738	24,410	..
5. Nellore	31,496	..	42,892	5,579	..	37,313
6. Cuddapah	..	1,708	81,741	93,161	11,420	..
7. Anantapur	..	9,582	42,540	72,034	29,494	..
8. Bellary	18,136	..	8,435	7,474	..	961
9. Kurnool	8,564	..	15,156	12,550	..	2,606
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	97,208	..	83,889	1,145	..	82,694
12. North Arcot	53,295	..	1,89,249	16,543	..	1,72,706
13. South Arcot	90,710	..	8,065	650	..	7,415
14. Tanjore	9,905	..	1,176	820	..	356
15. Trichinopoly	35,237	..	4,510	856	..	3,654
16. Madura	48,543	..	31,485	1,968	..	29,517
17. Tinnevelly	49,147	..	3,911	2,706	..	1,205
18. Coimbatore	8,466	..	3,402	1,482	..	1,920
19. Nilgiris	..	2,361	..	..	..	..
20. Salem	29,556	..	14,520	18,598	4,078	..
21. South Canara	1,959	..	5,987	5,885	..	102
22. Malabar	4,34,757	..	502	985	483	..
Total ..	10,40,726	13,651	5,61,564	2,94,104	82,242	3,49,702
Net ..	10,27,075	..	..	..	..	2,67,460

* Since corrected.

No. 6.—Comparative Statement of Holdings and Settlement of the Ryotwar, &c.—*cont.*

Districts.	Deduct remissions—*cont.*					
	Occasional remissions as per statement No. 8				Other remissions (fixed and beriz deductions) as particularized in statement No. 8.	
	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Comparison.		Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
			Increase.	Decrease.		
	38	39	40	41	42	43
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	1,743	7,113	5,370	..	16,814	16,500
2. Vizagapatam	9,815	55,814	45,999	..	3,650	3,343
3. Gódávari	1,09,207	10,699	..	98,508	53,881	35,813
4. Kistna	9,344	39,249	29,905	..	25,629	20,015
5. Nellore	56,249	25,768	..	30,481	14,248	14,600
6. Cuddapah	1,91,207	2,73,163	81,956	..	74,228	70,578
7. Anantapur	23,791	50,877	27,176	..	13,121	12,259
8. Bellary	4,349	1,10,808	1,06,459	..	14,046	13,385
9. Kurnool	29,835	32,908	3,073	..	62,246	62,773
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	1,27,760	1,269	..	1,26,491	47,151	62,735
12. North Arcot	1,61,603	34,370	..	1,27,233	47,787	48,287
13. South Arcot	11,733	1,178	..	10,555	73,003	75,741
14. Tanjore	3,895	51	..	3,844	72,289	67,858
15. Trichinopoly	2,826	231	..	2,595	70,505	66,728
16. Madura	40,172	7,749	..	32,423	52,090	52,329
17. Tinnevelly	10,282	6,547	..	3,735	2,18,825	2,69,749
18. Coimbatore	4,309	400	..	3,909	58,261	58,080
19. Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	109	153
20. Salem	12,431	16,105	3,674	..	68,272	68,871
21. South Canara	1,043	1,043	..	..	94,190	95,379
22. Malabar	154	304	150	..	* 1,90,855	4,40,414
Total ..	8,11,658	6,75,646	3,03,762	4,39,774	12,71,200	15,55,590
Net ..	..	..	..	1,36,012	..	..

Districts.	Deduct remissions—*cont.*					
	Other remissions (fixed and beriz deductions) as particularized in statement No. 8—*cont.*		Total remissions.			
	Comparison.		Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Comparison.	
	Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.
	44	45	46	47	48	49
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	..	314	18,599	28,304	9,705	..
2. Vizagapatam	..	307	22,013	75,413	53,400	..
3. Gódávari	..	18,068	1,73,324	47,495	..	1,25,829
4. Kistna	..	5,614	40,301	89,002	48,701	..
5. Nellore	352	..	1,13,389	45,947	..	67,442
6. Cuddapah	..	3,650	3,47,176	4,36,902	89,726	..
7. Anantapur	..	862	79,362	1,35,170	55,808	..
8. Bellary	..	661	26,830	1,31,667	1,04,837	..
9. Kurnool	527	..	1,07,237	1,08,231	994	..
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	15,584	..	2,58,750	65,149	..	1,93,601
12. North Arcot	500	..	3,98,639	99,200	..	2,99,439
13. South Arcot	2,738	..	92,801	77,569	..	15,232
14. Tanjore	..	4,431	77,360	68,729	..	8,631
15. Trichinopoly	..	3,777	77,841	67,815	..	10,026
16. Madura	239	..	1,23,747	62,046	..	61,701
17. Tinnevelly	50,924	..	2,33,018	2,79,002	45,984	..
18. Coimbatore	..	181	65,972	59,962	..	6,010
19. Nilgiris	44	..	109	153	44	..
20. Salem	599	..	95,223	1,03,574	8,351	..
21. South Canara	1,189	..	1,01,220	1,02,307	1,087	..
22. Malabar	2,49,559	..	* 1,91,511	4,41,703	2,50,192	..
Total ..	3,22,255	37,865	26,44,422	25,25,340	6,68,829	7,87,911
Net ..	2,84,390	..	..	..	..	1,19,082

* Since corrected.

No. 6.—Comparative Statement of Holdings and Settlement of the Ryotwar, &c.—*cont.*

Districts.	Remaining beriz.				Add miscellaneous revenue as per statement No. 5.	
	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Comparison.		Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
			Increase.	Decrease.		
	50	51	52	53	54	55
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	8,25,991	8,29,733	3,742	..	1,81,432	2,02,889
2. Vizagapatam	4,29,939	3,77,803	..	52,136	1,56,878	1,57,648
3. Gódávari	* 38,64,138	40,35,964	1,71,826	..	19,30,191	20,12,609
4. Kistna	49,76,306	49,90,645	14,339	..	13,33,297	13,94,286
5. Nellore	20,85,459	21,84,396	98,937	..	2,68,792	2,80,294
6. Cuddapah	14,06,397	13,14,963	..	91,434	3,73,689	3,72,807
7. Anantapur	8,97,492	8,32,102	..	65,390	2,18,701	2,17,063
8. Bellary	14,72,947	13,86,246	..	86,701	2,85,410	2,79,645
9. Kurnool	* 12,77,836	12,85,406	7,570	..	3,73,613	3,91,961
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	1,63,586	83,250
11. Chingleput	13,91,581	16,82,390	2,90,809	..	1,19,245	1,21,476
12. North Arcot	17,40,172	20,92,906	3,52,734	..	2,18,986	2,22,929
13. South Arcot	38,64,906	39,70,848	1,05,942	..	2,50,291	3,03,645
14. Tanjore	56,39,317	56,57,853	18,536	..	2,36,251	2,50,550
15. Trichinopoly	19,30,574	19,75,837	45,263	..	1,42,959	1,54,986
16. Madura	18,95,300	20,05,544	1,10,244	..	3,33,949	4,14,986
17. Tinnevelly	25,54,294	25,57,457	3,163	..	2,58,813	3,01,412
18. Coimbatore	28,22,916	28,37,392	14,476	..	1,81,860	1,83,531
19. Nilgiris	1,28,335	1,25,930	..	2,405	8,095	8,375
20. Salem	18,52,238	18,73,443	21,205	..	1,01,006	1,17,243
21. South Canara	12,94,929	12,95,801	872	..	57,665	73,269
22. Malabar	* 20,15,431	21,99,996	1,84,565	..	* 86,354	1,18,719
Total ..	* 4,43,66,498	4,55,12,655	14,44,223	2,98,066	72,81,063	76,63,565
Net ..	..	..	11,46,157	..	..	..

Districts.	Add miscellaneous revenue as per statement No. 5—*cont.*		Total beriz.			
	Comparison.		Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Comparison.	
	Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.
	56	57	58	59	60	61
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	21,457	..	10,07,423	10,32,622	25,199	..
2. Vizagapatam	770	..	5,86,817	5,35,451	..	51,366
3. Gódávari	82,418	..	* 57,94,329	60,48,573	2,54,244	..
4. Kistna	60,989	..	63,09,603	63,84,931	75,328	..
5. Nellore	11,502	..	23,54,251	24,64,690	1,10,439	..
6. Cuddapah	..	882	17,80,086	16,87,770	..	92,316
7. Anantapur	..	1,638	11,16,193	10,49,165	..	67,028
8. Bellary	..	5,765	17,58,557	16,65,891	..	92,466
9. Kurnool	18,348	..	* 16,51,449	16,77,367	25,918	..
10. Madras	..	80,336	1,63,586	83,250	..	80,336
11. Chingleput	2,231	..	15,10,826	18,03,866	2,93,040	..
12. North Arcot	3,943	..	19,59,158	23,15,835	3,56,677	..
13. South Arcot	53,354	..	41,15,197	42,74,493	1,59,296	..
14. Tanjore	14,299	..	58,75,568	59,08,403	32,835	..
15. Trichinopoly	12,027	..	20,73,533	21,30,823	57,290	..
16. Madura	81,037	..	22,29,249	24,20,530	1,91,281	..
17. Tinnevelly	42,599	..	* 28,13,107	28,58,869	45,762	..
18. Coimbatore	1,671	..	30,04,776	30,20,923	16,147	..
19. Nilgiris	280	..	1,36,430	1,34,305	..	2,125
20. Salem	16,237	..	19,53,244	19,90,686	37,442	..
21. South Canara	15,604	..	13,52,594	13,69,070	16,476	..
22. Malabar	32,357	..	* 21,01,785	23,18,707	2,16,922	..
Total ..	4,71,123	88,621	* 5,16,47,561	5,31,76,220	19,14,296	3,85,687
Net ..	3,82,502	..	..	..	15,28,659	..

* Since corrected.

No. 7.—STATEMENT showing the details under different causes of net variations in the extent and assessment of ryotwar holdings in each district of the Madras Presidency in fasli 1311 (1901–1902).

Districts.	Variations due to relinquishments and darkhasts with reference to the state of the season.		Variations caused by the introduction of new settlement.		Resale of lands bought in by Government at sales for arrears of revenue.		Decrease caused by			
							Land having been sold for arrears of revenue and bought in by Government.		Land having become useless or having been appropriated for public purposes.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Ganjám	2,640	3,268	..	..	1	1	..	..	28	63
Vizagapatam	666	962	..	..	..	..	209	200	14	31
Gódávari	10,114	11,775	..	..	60	75	33	92	210	1,071
Kistna	7,316	8,553	14	— 766	1,296	1,638	2,646	2,966	775	1,080
Nellore	4,218	9,639	..	..	309	1,375	554	1,035	387	294
Cuddapah	11,843	6,650	..	..	405	706	4,968	4,317	28	12
Anantapur	5,679	2,931	..	..	..	..	2,007	1,301	8	3
Bellary	33,963	21,762	..	..	371	248	1,682	989	198	134
Kurnool	22,847	16,002	..	..	..	..	1,625	892	115	43
Chingleput	1,415	1,638	..	..	..	..	495	929	37	43
North Arcot	— 1,239	— 1,079	..	..	..	..	2,035	2,162	9	29
South Arcot	24,407	29,503	..	..	419	784	566	888	91	147
Tanjore	544	1,353	..	..	46	120	152	324	9	20
Trichinopoly	12,635	12,760	..	58	196	228	82	128	1	3
Madura	6,370	5,909	..	..	699	785	413	572	32	102
Tinnevelly	4,683	2,167	..	..	161	216	241	241	626	2,170
Coimbatore	10,058	8,058	..	..	165	113	557	309	101	143
Nilgiris	— 339	— 867	..	..	..	..	916	1,439	87	75
Salem	23,538	23,334	..	..	517	677	251	273	..	..
South Canara	..	1,301	..	..	..	..	..	323	..	289
Malabar	— 4,417	8,674	85,849	4,15,811	..	..	373	634	4	8
Total ..	176,941	1,74,293	85,863	4,15,103	4,645	6,966	19,805	20,014	2,760	6,760

Districts.	Land transferred from dry to wet and *vice versâ*.		Land transferred to inam and *vice versâ*.		Variations due to other causes.		Net increase or decrease.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Ganjám	..	1,014	64	153	22	189	2,699	4,562
Vizagapatam	..	50	193	750	..	27	636	1,558
Gódávari	..	— 19	140	906	316	* 4,775	(a) 27,646	(a) 21,900
Kistna	..	45,599	215	436	‡ 3,675	‡ 3,545	9,095	54,959
Nellore	..	1,218	235	583	7	384	3,828	11,870
Cuddapah	..	45	366	1,177	— 1	132	7,617	4,381
Anantapur	..	53	487	255	372	176	4,523	2,111
Bellary	..	— 395	542	483	84	288	33,080	21,263
Kurnool	..	— 42	551	466	..	22	21,658	15,512
Chingleput	..	— 188	61	121	23	— 37	967	562
North Arcot	..	46	1,115	4,043	23	227	— 2,145	1,046
South Arcot	..	460	125	535	211	188	24,505	30,435
Tanjore	..	4	52	254	8	112	489	1,499
Trichinopoly	..	25	26	32	754	919	13,528	13,891
Madura	..	— 8	257	410	304	† 5,423	7,185	11,845
Tinnevelly	..	92	2	16	20	182	3,999	262
Coimbatore	..	190	..	..	— 65	— 112	9,500	7,797
Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	22	20	— 1,320	— 2,361
Salem	..	136	4	4	..	..	23,808	23,878
South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	1,270	..	1,959
Malabar	..	..	199	311	— 3	— 38	81,251	4,24,116
Total ..	..	48,279	4,634	10,935	5,772	17,692	272,549	6,53,045

* Represents mostly the assessment on an inam village transferred to Government.

† Represents chiefly enhanced assessment due to the extension of the Periyár project and also assessment on certain Periyár lands sold and brought to patta.

‡ Includes mostly the extent and assessment of lands granted for topes.

(a) Includes 17,259, acres and Rs. 5,551 in the Bhadráchalam taluk of the Gódávari district for which particulars are not available under deductions and additions.

No. 8.—STATEMENT showing particulars of remissions and beriz deductions for fasli 1311 (1901–1902).

Items.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Occasional remissions or those granted at jamabandi with reference to the state of the season.				
1. Waste remitted	5,61,564	2,94,104	..	2,67,460
2. Shavi or short crop	3,26,440	* 3,20,710	..	5,730
3. Tirwakammi (difference between wet and dry assessment).	3,39,861	3,28,326	..	11,535
4. Paniboodthy or the land flooded and payamalay or land injured by water	89,075	1,300	..	87,775
5. Remission of water-rate	531	419	..	112
6. Remission on account of second-crop charge	38,485	8,848	..	29,637
7. Other remissions	17,266	16,043	..	1,223
Total ..	13,73,222	9,69,750	..	4,03,472
Fixed remissions and other deductions not dependent on season.				
1. Remission granted on account of heaviness of assessment.	18,829	19,163	334	..
2. Remission granted on account of irrigation by lift ..	99,568	98,835	..	733
3. Remission granted under tope rules	3,146	4,965	1,819	..
4. Remission allowed on gradual introduction of the new rates of assessment	† 2,70,049	4,85,916	2,15,867	..
5. Remission granted on forest lands taken up for cultivation and on land taken up under waste land rules for planting cinchona free of assessment for five years in the Nilgiris and Malabar under G.Os., No. 1656, dated 2nd September 1871; No. 1102, dated 22nd August 1874; No. 1349, dated 30th October 1883; No. 331, dated 8th March 1884; and No. 611, dated 22nd July 1886	614	270	..	344
6. Remission granted on grass land (Nilgiris)	21	21	..	..
7. Remission granted on account of labour involved in reclaiming lands	20	1	..	19
8. Remission for maintaining irrigation works .. .	27,030	24,100	..	2,930
9. Cowle remissions	4,427	4,132	..	295
10. Remission on salt-pans left waste in South Canara ..	200	200	..	..
11. Other items	9,754	9,663	..	91
Total ..	† 4,33,658	6,47,266	2,18,020	4,412
Item allowed on the collection or from the entire beriz of villages.				
1. Share of shrotriem proceeds and ready-money inams, &c.	13,826	28,253	14,427	..
2. Allowances to religious institutions—				
(*a*) Deduction from the beriz on account of allowance to religious institutions in lieu of cash payments (G.O., No. 1625, dated 8th October 1878) ..	5,12,968	65,522	52,554	..
(*b*) Deduction made in lieu of land revenue assignments resumed (Board's Proceedings, No. 2240, dated 8th September 1882)	2,48,678	,50,064	1,386	..
Total ..	7,61,646	8,15,586	53,940	..
3. Road-cess included in the land assessment	19,076	19,365	289	..
4. Village-cess included in the land assessment	32,499	32,986	487	..
5. Other items	10,495	12,134	1,639	..
Total ..	8,37,542	9,08,324	70,782	..
Grand Total ..	† 26,44,422	25,25,340	..	1,19,082

* Includes Rs. 603 in South Canara for which dry and wet particulars are not furnished.

† Since corrected.

No. 9.—STATEMENT showing the lands granted on cowle for fasli 1311 (1901–1902).

	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.
Cowle as per last year	* 4,471	* 5,266
Deduct lands brought up to full assessment	861	757
Do. abandoned	424	492
Total ...	1,285	1,249
Remainder ...	3,186	4,017
Add new cowle	927	1,098
Total ...	4,113	5,115
Add second-crop assessment and charge for water ...	...	17
Total ...	4,113	5,132
Deduct remissions on account of cowle	...	4,132
Net beriz ...	...	1,000

* Revised figures.

No. 10.—COMPARATIVE statement of Land Revenue miscellaneous items for fasli 1311 (1901–1902).

Items.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Jodi and quit-rent on minor inams	* 22,96,579	22,92,675	..	3,904
2. Water-rate on minor inams in ryotwari villages	10,98,262	11,31,232	37,970	..
3. Charge for water in zemindari and inam villages including Tirwajasti and Fasaljasti	14,38,151	15,70,230	1,32,079	..
4. Penal charge for water on lands irrigated without permission.	2,31,964	2,06,841	..	25,123
5. Land occupied with or without application for which no pattas have been granted	* 5,94,327	7,35,979	1,41,652	..
6. Concealed cultivation	10,616	9,547	..	1,069
7. Occupation of poramboke lands	* 3,23,506	3,76,283	52,777	..
8. Revenue derived from tree pattas	* 3,10,806	3,16,480	5,674	..
9. Commission on estates under Court of Wards' management ..	* 77,348	73,006	..	4,342
10. Revenue from process-service fees	23,132	22,709	..	423
11. Other items	* 8,81,372	9,28,583	47,211	..
Total ..	* 72,81,063	76,63,565	4,17,363	34,861
Net ..			3,82,502	

* Since corrected.

No. 11.—STATEMENT showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of Land Revenue and Cesses for fasli 1311.

Districts.	Demand.			Collections and remissions.					Balance.		
				Arrears.		Current.					
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Collections.	Remissions.	Collections.	Remissions.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Permanently-settled and Cesses.											
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám	363	4,44,996	4,45,359	363	..	4,43,424	..	4,43,787	..	1,572	1,572
Cesses ..	17,584	1,81,123	1,98,707	17,412	..	1,80,229	..	1,97,641	172	894	1,066
Vizagapatam ..	13,342	9,63,131	9,76,473	13,342	..	9,53,730	..	9,67,072	..	9,401	9,401
Cesses ..	1,577	1,97,137	1,98,714	1,577	..	1,96,554	..	1,98,131	..	583	583
Gódávari	34	7,30,132	7,30,166	34	..	7,30,132	..	7,30,166	..	..	..
Cesses ..	149	1,44,291	1,44,440	149	..	1,44,291	..	1,44,440	..	..	..
Kistna	..	2,58,004	2,58,004	..	..	2,57,444	..	2,57,444	..	560	560
Cesses ..	..	71,035	71,035	..	..	70,990	..	70,990	..	45	45
Nellore	54,587	4,52,251	5,06,838	54,587	..	4,26,840	..	4,81,427	..	25,411	25,411
Cesses ..	16,108	84,852	1,00,960	15,794	313	80,013	..	96,120	1	4,839	4,840
Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anantapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bellary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurnool	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput ..	41,361	1,54,349	1,95,710	39,804	..	1,30,767	..	1,70,571	1,557	23,582	25,139
Cesses ..	6,838	29,459	36,297	6,707	..	25,375	..	32,082	131	4,084	4,215
North Arcot ..	1,98,207	3,62,610	5,60,817	1,50,916	..	2,80,308	..	4,31,224	47,291	82,302	1,29,593
Cesses ..	39,181	1,01,611	1,40,792	10,660	..	70,431	..	81,091	28,521	31,180	59,701
South Arcot ..	1,018	8,649	9,667	1,018	..	7,335	..	8,353	..	1,314	1,314
Cesses ..	97	1,840	1,937	97	..	1,742	..	1,839	..	98	98
Tanjore	4,597	31,434	36,031	4,449	..	22,999	..	27,448	148	8,435	8,583
Cesses ..	9,139	10,585	19,724	8,739	..	1,288	..	10,027	400	9,297	9,697
Trichinopoly ..	2,799	52,359	55,158	2,799	..	51,670	..	54,469	..	689	689
Cesses ..	829	20,658	21,487	829	..	20,356	..	21,185	..	302	302
Madura	731	7,54,085	7,54,816	461	..	7,53,776	..	7,54,237	270	309	579
Cesses ..	434	1,29,489	1,29,923	434	..	1,29,489	..	1,29,923	..	..	..
Tinnevelly ..	4,994	3,09,304	3,14,298	4,365	539	3,00,427	..	3,05,331	90	8,877	8,967
Cesses ..	3,150	47,059	50,209	3,016	82	43,527	..	46,625	52	3,532	3,584
Coimbatore ..	..	27,691	27,691	..	..	27,691	..	27,691	..	..	..
Cesses ..	8	4,721	4,729	8	..	4,721	..	4,729	..	..	..
The Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem	17,103	4,50,635	4,67,738	14,968	..	4,39,610	..	4,54,578	2,135	11,025	13,160
Cesses ..	1,095	46,922	48,017	970	..	45,057	..	46,027	125	1,865	1,990
South Canara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar	1,00,022	3,617	1,03,639	..	..	..	..	..	1,00,022	3,617	1,03,639
Cesses ..	169	..	169	..	..	..	..	..	169	..	169
Total. Revenue ..	4,39,158	50,03,247	54,42,405	2,87,106	539	48,26,153	..	51,13,798	1,51,513	1,77,094	3,28,607
Total. Cesses ..	96,358	10,70,782	11,67,140	66,392	395	10,14,063	..	10,80,850	29,571	56,719	86,290
Grand Total ..	5,35,516	60,74,029	66,09,545	3,53,498	934	58,40,216	..	61,94,648	1,81,084	2,33,813	4,14,897

Note.—(1) The arrear demand entered in column 2 of this statement is Rs. 17,248 in excess of the closing balance given in column 12 of the statement for fasli 1310. Of this excess, Rs. 16,925 are due to the revision of the land-cess payable on certain estates in the Ganjám district; Rs. 87 represent the quit-rent on resumed or relinquished service inams in the Vizianagram Zamindari, the collection of which was made over to the proprietor; Rs. 68 represent the land-cess charged for previous faslis on certain estates in the Vizagapatam district in respect of items which had escaped assessment to land-cess in those faslis: Rs. 169, the land-cess due for fasli 1310 on the estate of Muhammad Ali Raja of Cannanore; the decrease of Re. 1 in Tinnevelly is due to the rounding off of fractions.

(2) This statement does not include the village-cess under the Madras Proprietary Estates Village Service Act II of 1894 which is levied only in a few estates in the Ganjám district.

No. 11.—Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of Land Revenue and Cesses for fasli 1311—*cont.*

Districts.	Demand.			Collections and remissions.					Balance.		
				Arrears.		Current.					
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Collections.	Remissions.	Collections.	Remissions.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Shrotriyam Jodi and Cesses.											
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám	1	35,982	35,983	1	..	35,960	..	35,961	..	22	22
Cesses ..	355	14,822	15,177	333	..	14,807	..	15,140	22	15	37
Vizagapatam ..	2,331	52,817	55,148	2,331	..	52,497	..	54,828	..	320	320
Cesses ..	479	24,356	24,835	479	..	24,079	..	24,558	..	277	277
Gódávari	..	52,424	52,424	..	..	52,424	..	52,424	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	7,675	7,675	..	..	7,670	..	7,670	..	5	5
Kistna	43	32,436	32,479	43	..	32,410	..	32,453	..	26	26
Cesses ..	751	17,098	17,849	751	..	17,007	..	17,758	..	91	91
Nellore	2,760	82,081	84,841	2,748	12	79,221	..	81,981	..	2,860	2,860
Cesses ..	836	9,964	10,800	835	1	9,717	..	10,553	..	247	247
Cuddapah	4,968	39,498	44,466	4,231	..	34,514	..	38,745	737	4,984	5,721
Cesses ..	857	6,041	6,898	713	..	5,278	..	5,991	144	763	907
Anantapur	1,014	13,115	14,129	1,014	..	11,641	..	12,655	..	1,474	1,474
Cesses ..	169	2,628	2,797	167	..	2,301	..	2,468	2	327	329
Bellary	91	12,691	12,782	91	..	12,073	..	12,164	..	618	618
Cesses ..	31	2,929	2,960	31	..	2,732	..	2,763	..	197	197
Kurnool	598	10,694	11,292	598	..	10,546	..	11,144	..	148	148
Cesses ..	285	2,123	2,408	285	..	2,071	..	2,356	..	52	52
Madras	16	193	209	16	..	193	..	209	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	2,925	66,865	69,790	2,394	..	65,951	..	68,345	531	914	1,445
Cesses ..	1,344	20,411	21,755	1,344	..	20,163	..	21,507	..	248	248
North Arcot	6,870	24,364	31,234	6,869	..	18,819	..	25,688	1	5,545	5,546
Cesses ..	1,872	7,493	9,365	1,856	..	6,095	..	7,951	16	1,398	1,414
South Arcot	459	22,462	22,921	459	..	21,560	..	22,019	..	902	902
Cesses ..	1,369	8,325	9,694	1,369	..	5,920	..	7,289	..	2,405	2,405
Tanjore	2,978	1,26,639	1,29,617	2,884	..	1,25,480	..	1,28,364	94	1,159	1,253
Cesses ..	4,021	60,648	64,669	3,206	..	59,578	..	62,784	815	1,070	1,885
Trichinopoly ..	728	10,550	11,278	728	..	10,523	..	11,251	..	27	27
Cesses ..	602	8,747	9,349	602	..	8,335	..	8,937	..	412	412
Madura	941	59,564	60,505	941	..	59,295	..	60,236	..	269	269
Cesses ..	949	67,729	68,678	941	8	67,472	..	68,421	..	257	257
Tinnevelly	227	54,970	55,197	227	..	54,443	..	54,670	..	527	527
Cesses ..	162	15,097	15,259	162	..	14,812	..	14,974	..	285	285
Coimbatore	..	3,418	3,418	..	..	3,418	..	3,418	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	2,575	2,575	..	..	2,561	..	2,561	..	14	14
The Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem	384	42,974	43,358	384	..	42,372	..	42,756	..	602	602
Cesses ..	95	11,743	11,838	91	..	11,401	..	11,492	4	342	346
South Canara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total. Revenue ..	27,334	7,43,737	7,71,071	25,959	12	7,23,340	..	7,49,311	1,363	20,397	21,760
Total. Cesses ..	14,177	2,90,404	3,04,581	13,165	9	2,81,999	..	2,95,173	1,003	8,405	9,408
Grand Total ..	41,511	10,34,141	10,75,652	39,124	21	10,05,339	..	10,44,484	2,366	28,802	31,168

Note.—(1) The arrear demand entered in column 2 of this statement is Rs. 2,873 in excess of the closing balance in column 12 of the statement for fasli 1310. Of this increase, Rs. 342 are due to the revision of the land-cess demands in Ganjám and Tinnevelly; Rs. 2,010 and 421 represent, respectively, the quit-rent and the land-cess on certain minor inams in the Vizagapatam district due for back faslis, but charged in the fasli under report; Rs. 100 are due to the rectification of errors in Tanjore and Trichinopoly, while the increase of Re. 1 and a decrease of the same amount in Nellore and Tinnevelly, respectively, are due to the rounding of fractions.

(2) This statement does not include the village-cess under the Madras Proprietary Estates Village Service Act (II of 1894), which is levied only in a few estates in the Ganjám district.

No. 11.—Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of Land Revenue and Cesses for fasli 1311—*cont.*

Districts.	Demand.			Collections and remissions.					Balance.		
				Arrears.		Current.					
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Collections.	Remissions.	Collections.	Remissions.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Ryotwar and Miscellaneous.											
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám	8,945	10,32,622	11,63,264	8,829	46	11,37,578	..	11,46,453	70	16,741	16,811
Cesses ..		1,21,697									
Vizagapatam ..	23,037	5,35,422	6,56,378	20,870	1,339	6,23,670	5	6,45,884	828	9,666	10,494
Cesses ..		97,919									
Gódávari	980	60,48,573	68,09,823	489	491	68,08,758	..	68,09,738	..	85	85
Cesses ..		7,60,270									
Kistna	31,047	63,84,931	71,51,037	23,983	6,796	70,97,227	..	71,28,006	268	22,763	23,031
Cesses ..		7,35,059									
Nellore	95,139	24,64,690	28,69,000	89,796	2,447	26,65,074	17	27,57,334	2,896	1,08,770	1,11,666
Cesses ..		3,09,171									
Cuddapah	4,10,639	16,87,770	23,87,662	3,23,974	36,535	17,52,590	..	21,13,099	50,130	2,24,433	2,74,563
Cesses ..		2,89,253									
Anantapur	97,431	10,49,165	12,98,165	91,347	3,493	11,51,571	..	12,46,411	2,591	49,163	51,754
Cesses ..		1,51,569									
Bellary	69,271	16,65,891	19,71,836	47,918	6,027	16,78,033	..	17,31,978	15,326	2,24,532	2,39,858
Cesses ..		2,36,674									
Kurnool	93,343	16,77,368	20,17,927	87,024	4,854	18,18,423	..	19,10,301	1,465	1,06,161	1,07,626
Cesses ..		2,47,216									
Madras	932	83,250	84,182	747	42	81,122	..	81,911	143	2,128	2,271
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	58,328	18,03,866	20,79,310	53,560	1,407	19,91,896	..	20,46,863	3,361	29,086	32,447
Cesses ..		2,17,116									
North Arcot ..	2,63,254	23,15,835	28,60,953	2,56,767	1,251	24,40,234	..	26,98,252	5,236	1,57,465	1,62,701
Cesses ..		2,81,864									
South Arcot ..	92,447	42,74,493	48,50,948	89,245	2,436	47,08,006	..	47,99,687	766	50,495	51,261
Cesses ..		4,84,008									
Tanjore	1,20,801	59,08,403	67,34,108	1,16,042	523	65,53,915	..	66,70,480	4,236	59,392	63,628
Cesses ..		7,04,904									
Trichinopoly ..	26,694	21,30,823	24,01,613	26,275	219	23,64,492	..	23,90,986	200	10,427	10,627
Cesses ..		2,44,096									
Madura	72,329	24,20,530	27,52,568	67,849	4,364	26,27,824	..	27,00,037	116	52,415	52,531
Cesses ..		2,59,709									
Tinnevelly	85,817	28,58,869	32,79,510	82,321	1,116	31,38,141	..	32,21,578	2,380	55,552	57,932
Cesses ..		3,34,824									
Coimbatore	221	30,20,923	33,75,218	47	168	33,74,790	125	33,75,130	6	82	88
Cesses ..		3,54,974									
The Nilgiris ..	33,349	1,34,305	1,87,136	29,656	2,457	1,30,657	..	1,62,770	1,236	23,130	24,366
Cesses ..		19,482									
Salem	27,989	19,90,686	22,54,124	27,631	727	22,05,613	..	22,33,371	231	20,522	20,753
Cesses ..		2,35,449									
South Canara ..	12,357	13,69,070	15,81,791	9,900	953	15,53,031	..	15,63,384	1,504	16,403	17,907
Cesses ..		2,00,364									
Malabar	22,121	23,18,707	27,43,135	17,062	1,306	26,43,011	..	26,61,379	3,753	78,003	81,756
Cesses ..		4,02,307									
Total. Revenue ..	16,46,471	5,31,76,192	6,15,09,688	14,70,732	78,997	5,85,45,656	147	6,00,95,532	96,742	13,17,414	14,14,156
Total. Cesses ..		66,87,025									

Note.—(1) The arrear demand shown in column 2 of this statement is Rs. 3,946 less than the closing balance given in column 12 of the statement for fasli 1310. This decrease is the net result of an increase in six districts and a decrease in four others. The increase which occurs notably in Vizagapatam (+ Rs. 1,732), Chingleput (+ Rs. 973) and Ganjám (+ Rs. 144) was due to one or more of the following causes: —(*a*) rectification of errors; (*b*) revival of demands on the withdrawal of previous credits, *e.g.*, on cancellation of revenue sales; and (*c*) charge of assessment in cases not previously brought to account. The decrease of Rs. 6,799 in Malabar was due to the rectification by the Settlement Department of errors in the demand of the Palghat taluk for fasli 1310, while in the remaining districts, the variations were due either to the rectification of errors or the rounding of fractions.

(2) The current ryotwari demands shown in column 3 of this statement against Vizagapatam and Kurnool differ from the corresponding figures in column 58 of statement No. 5. The difference in Vizagapatam is due to the exclusion of the Proprietary Estates Village Service Fund receipts erroneously included in statement No. 5 and that in Kurnool to the rounding of fractions.

No. 11.—Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of Land Revenue and Cesses for fasli 1311—*cont.*

Districts.	Demand.			Collections and remissions.					Balance.			Percentage of column 9 to column 4.
				Arrears.		Current.						
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Collections.	Remissions.	Collections.	Remissions.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
						Total.						
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám ..	27,248	18,31,242	18,58,490	26,938	46	18,11,998	..	18,38,982	264	19,244	19,508	98·91
Vizagapatam ..	40,766	18,70,782	19,11,548	38,599	1,339	18,50,530	5	18,90,473	828	20,247	21,075	98·89
Gódávari ..	1,163	77,43,365	77,44,528	672	491	77,43,275	..	77,44,438	..	90	90	99·99
Kistna ..	31,841	74,98,563	75,30,404	24,777	6,796	74,75,078	..	75,06,651	268	23,485	23,753	99·68
Nellore ..	1,69,430	34,03,009	35,72,439	1,63,760	2,772	32,60,865	17	34,27,415	2,897	1,42,127	1,45,024	95·91
Cuddapah ..	4,16,464	20,22,562	24,39,026	3,28,918	36,535	17,92,382	..	21,57,835	51,011	2,30,180	2,81,191	88·46
Anantapur ..	98,614	12,16,477	13,15,091	92,528	3,493	11,65,513	..	12,61,534	2,593	50,964	53,557	95·93
Bellary ..	69,393	19,18,185	19,87,578	48,040	6,027	16,92,838	..	17,46,905	15,326	2,25,347	2,40,673	87·89
Kurnool ..	94,226	19,37,401	20,31,627	87,907	4,854	18,31,040	..	19,23,801	1,465	1,06,361	1,07,826	94·70
Madras ..	948	83,443	84,391	763	42	81,315	..	82,120	143	2,128	2,271	97·30
Chingleput ..	1,10,796	22,92,066	24,02,862	1,03,809	1,407	22,34,152	..	23,39,368	5,580	57,914	63,494	97·35
North Arcot ..	5,09,384	30,93,777	36,03,161	4,27,068	1,251	28,15,837	..	32,44,206	81,065	2,77,890	3,58,955	90·04
South Arcot ..	95,390	47,99,777	48,95,167	92,188	2,436	47,44,563	..	48,39,187	766	55,214	55,980	98·85
Tanjore ..	1,41,536	68,42,613	69,84,149	1,35,320	523	67,63,260	..	68,99,103	5,693	79,353	85,046	98·78
Trichinopoly ..	31,652	24,67,233	24,98,885	31,233	219	24,55,376	..	24,86,828	200	11,857	12,057	99·52
Madura ..	75,384	36,91,106	37,66,490	70,626	4,372	36,37,856	..	37,12,854	386	53,250	53,636	98·57
Tinnevelly ..	94,350	36,20,123	37,14,473	90,091	1,737	35,51,350	..	36,43,178	2,522	68,773	71,295	98·08
Coimbatore ..	229	34,13,402	34,13,631	55	168	34,13,181	125	34,13,529	6	96	102	99·99
The Nilgiris ..	33,349	1,53,787	1,87,136	29,656	2,457	1,30,657	..	1,62,770	1,236	23,130	24,366	86·98
Salem ..	46,666	27,78,409	28,25,075	43,444	727	27,44,053	..	27,88,224	2,495	34,356	36,851	98·69
South Canara.	12,357	15,69,434	15,81,791	9,900	953	15,53,031	..	15,63,884	1,504	16,403	17,907	98·87
Malabar ..	1,22,312	27,24,631	28,46,943	17,062	1,306	26,43,011	..	26,61,379	1,03,944	81,620	1,85,564	93·48
Total ..	22,23,498	6,69,71,387	6,91,94,885	18,63,354	79,952	6,53,91,211	147	6,73,34,664	2,80,192	15,80,029	18,60,221	97·13

No. 12.—STATEMENT showing the details of coercive processes employed in the realization of arrears of revenue in the several districts during fasli 1311.

Districts.	Number of processes.			Property attached.		
				Personal.		
	Notice of demand.	Notice of distraint or attachment.	Notice of sale.	Number of defaulters.	Amount of arrears.	Value of property distrained.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					RS.	RS.
Ganjám	44,534	755	562	582	5,620	7,320
Vizagapatam	56,985	4,944	241	3,911	47,738	58,196
Gódávari	286,201	1,695	300	1,364	31,343	47,766
Kistna	403,210	35,625	11,388	33,093	2,95,206	3,72,176
Nellore	421,842	61,316	811	59,177	2,84,359	3,63,350
Cuddapah	540,536	42,330	13,863	31,765	5,02,080	5,82,897
Anantapur	178,491	40,708	26,248	32,063	1,08,694	1,49,109
Bellary	105,725	8,274	3,352	6,839	41,618	58,431
Kurnool	289,914	17,253	6,332	14,508	1,00,479	1,41,750
Madras	29,538	122	14	60	657	804
Chingleput	314,769	61,944	59,499	57,257	2,75,081	3,30,393
North Arcot	664,927	116,126	93,968	108,184	6,50,205	5,74,521
South Arcot	773,393	4,095	2,545	3,496	16,029	18,347
Tanjore	553,478	29,192	27,991	26,203	3,70,285	4,02,919
Trichinopoly	482,068	24,145	21,907	22,635	95,766	1,21,579
Madura	233,332	15,149	10,534	2,304	19,075	25,538
Tinnevelly	771,539	15,448	8,899	13,067	1,14,734	1,29,504
Coimbatore	125,799	203	143	110	1,589	1,926
Nilgiris	5,956	762	892	522	4,693	5,731
Salem	172,635	951	704	632	5,897	6,196
South Canara	7,358	908	271	750	14,210	13,634
Malabar	73,508	9,298	5,134	6,827	1,29,208	1,35,919
Total ..	6,535,738	491,243	295,598	425,349	31,14,566	35,47,996

Districts.	Property attached—*cont.*						
	Real.						
			Particulars of land.				
			Dry.		Wet.		Value of other property.
	Number of defaulters.	Amount of arrears.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám	173	1,827	326	468	557	1,715	3,163
Vizagapatam	1,033	19,108	985	1,368	3,912	16,924	..
Gódávari	331	4,903	1,108	1,895	1,006	5,163	15
Kistna	2,532	30,247	11,609	14,214	5,034	21,779	55
Nellore	2,139	22,126	6,193	7,223	4,895	29,379	4
Cuddapah	10,565	70,188	18,250	20,712	2,636	17,562	12
Anantapur	8,645	31,064	18,081	18,452	4,643	19,917	145
Bellary	1,435	66,914	38,555	36,367	481	2,362	4,693
Kurnool	2,745	31,143	26,123	24,361	671	3,688	..
Madras	62	322	98	322	..	..	..
Chingleput	4,687	33,791	5,642	5,647	9,604	26,958	..
North Arcot	7,942	47,614	13,944	16,739	7,349	29,698	1,903
South Arcot	599	3,846	3,914	4,805	582	2,965	8
Tanjore	2,989	48,254	2,273	3,638	3,579	22,174	13,078
Trichinopoly	1,510	10,371	2,431	2,157	1,369	6,209	120
Madura	12,845	70,674	34,428	42,984	20,707	97,871	128
Tinnevelly	2,381	17,985	5,042	4,597	868	5,363	1,046
Coimbatore	93	1,524	1,287	868	75	524	100
Nilgiris	240	7,393	10,503	5,153	215	493	..
Salem	319	2,520	1,967	1,910	485	2,212	1,619
South Canara	158	3,118	454	..	117	1,284	..
Malabar	2,471	1,17,943	3,483	10,231	6,129	18,796	960
Total ..	65,894	6,42,875	206,696	2,24,111	74,914	3,33,036	27,049

No. 12.—Statement showing the details of coercive processes employed in the realization of arrears of revenue in the several districts during fasli 1311—*cont.*

Districts.	Property sold.					
	Personal.				Real.	
	Number of defaulters.	Amount of arrears.	Estimated value of property sold.	Amount realized.	Number of defaulters.	Amount of arrears.
	15	16	17	18	19	20
		RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.
Ganjám	20	435	460	576	13	262
Vizagapatam	142	2,976	2,558	2,670	99	1,807
Gódávari	64	1,974	2,253	2,265	38	1,442
Kistna	473	5,303	4,922	4,651	504	7,577
Nellore	614	5,989	6,745	5,891	197	2,907
Cuddapah	3,444	80,733	1,09,429	73,871	2,333	19,132
Anantapur	405	3,588	4,479	3,339	519	5,061
Bellary	178	1,477	2,095	1,699	552	19,452
Kurnool	331	4,524	4,073	3,102	521	5,002
Madras	15	84	87	54	2	2
Chingleput	118	2,033	1,600	1,398	1,019	17,279
North Arcot	1,334	11,605	9,090	7,412	2,166	12,236
South Arcot	43	805	464	578	367	2,254
Tanjore	269	13,571	10,975	16,044	884	24,401
Trichinopoly	121	1,912	1,883	1,797	95	1,335
Madura	46	2,093	1,096	793	456	5,018
Tinnevelly	67	16,903	14,735	7,223	554	6,770
Coimbatore	6	225	58	54	19	369
Nilgiris	58	218	250	132	46	1,280
Salem	30	1,066	363	336	80	594
South Canara	104	2,570	2,376	2,572	53	606
Malabar	349	13,684	10,257	7,784	132	7,276
Total ..	8,231	1,75,768	1,90,248	1,44,241	10,649	1,42,062

Districts.	Property sold—*cont.*		Particulars of land sold.				
	Real—*cont.*		Purchased by Government for want of bidders.				
			Dry.		Wet.		Amount for which purchased.
	Estimated value of property sold.	Amount realized.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	RS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	598	588	5	6	..	..	1
Vizagapatam	3,535	3,247	187	114	32	105	3
Gódávari	1,426	1,625	28	32	14	72	3
Kistna	12,412	6,499	1,880	2,358	282	1,486	41
Nellore	6,269	3,580	374	346	219	997	..
Cuddapah	57,829	13,948	6,159	5,353	258	1,547	394
Anantapur	14,345	5,196	2,068	1,351	218	846	..
Bellary	28,244	3,525	1,095	652	22	102	15
Kurnool	13,398	3,473	1,814	898	14	84	47
Madras	30	50	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	33,653	20,455	266	279	365	981	14
North Arcot	16,732	16,059	1,679	1,386	209	840	29
South Arcot	3,365	2,538	353	442	36	182	86
Tanjore	40,237	34,676	118	113	80	278	10
Trichinopoly	1,902	1,052	93	85	30	109	1
Madura	18,171	11,157	342	334	18	111	11
Tinnevelly	7,661	12,418	228	232	2	6	6
Coimbatore	1,553	1,842	136	130	..	2	..
Nilgiris	2,145	1,031	978	1,457	6	13	2
Salem	991	723	179	171	16	75	2
South Canara	682	378	141	..	36	404	14
Malabar	19,239	8,373	815	1,348	150	233	71
Total ..	2,84,417	1,52,433	18,938	17,087	2,007	8,473	750

No. 12.—Statement showing the details of coercive processes employed in the realization of arrears of revenue in the several districts during the fasli 1311—*cont.*

Districts.	Particulars of land sold—*cont.*						Amount realized by sale of other property.	Total amount realized.
	Purchased by others.							
	Dry.			Wet.				
	Extent.	Assessment.	Value realized.	Extent.	Assessment.	Value realized.		
	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
	ACS.	RS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám	66	80	474	6	20	113	..	1,164
Vizagapatam ..	300	234	685	77	405	2,559	..	5,917
Gódávari	88	107	389	155	737	1,233	16	3,006
Kistna	1,297	1,815	3,915	214	1,152	2,543	55	11,205
Nellore	353	250	655	128	586	2,925	4	9,475
Cuddapah	3,421	3,550	7,783	324	2,325	5,771	12	87,831
Anantapur	2,439	1,520	2,639	233	941	2,557	50	8,585
Bellary	1,985	1,606	3,158	28	142	352	..	5,224
Kurnool	1,890	1,288	2,939	32	165	487	..	6,575
Madras	·04	2	50	..	..	..	..	104
Chingleput	972	1,108	4,072	1,286	4,112	16,369	..	21,853
North Arcot	2,754	2,621	4,531	817	3,899	11,499	30	23,501
South Arcot	479	607	1,381	73	361	1,071	10	3,126
Tanjore	571	730	7,720	764	3,481	26,946	2	50,722
Trichinopoly ..	234	171	663	17	67	388	5	2,854
Madura	915	998	5,265	145	669	5,881	1	11,951
Tinnevelly	1,150	948	6,820	96	604	5,592	485	20,126
Coimbatore	85	78	217	2	23	1,625	..	1,896
Nilgiris	279	262	1,010	27	63	19	..	1,163
Salem	141	148	291	29	154	430	19	1,078
South Canara ..	60	..	..	12	142	364	..	2,950
Malabar	679	1,414	5,346	144	269	2,456	..	16,157
Total ..	20,158	19,537	60,503	4,609	20,317	91,180	689	2,97,363

Districts.	Number of ryotwari pattadars.	Percentage of column 3 to column 36.	Percentage of column 4 to column 3.	Percentage of columns 15 + 19 to column 36.	Percentage of columns 15 + 19 to column 4.	Percentage of the extent bought in by Government (columns 23 + 25) to the total extent sold (columns 23 + 25 + 28 + 31).
	36	37	38	39	40	41
Ganjám	54,273	1·4	74·4	0·06	5·87	6·5
Vizagapatam	15,465	31·9	4·8	1·56	100·00	36·7
Gódávari	1,22,410	1·4	17·7	0·08	34·00	14·7
Kistna	2,23,460	15·9	32·0	0·44	8·58	58·8
Nellore	1,14,531	53.5	1·3	0·71	100·00	55·2
Cuddapah	1,93,867	21·8	32·8	2·98	41·67	63·1
Anantapur	81,348	50·0	64·5	1·13	3·52	46·1
Bellary	1,12,224	7·3	40·5	0.65	21 77	35·7
Kurnool	1,17,985	14·6	36·7	0·72	13·45	48 7
Madras	....	....	11·4	....	....	....
Chingleput	1,09,271	56·7	96·5	1·04	1·91	21·8
North Arcot	2,19,394	53·0	80·9	1·59	3·72	34·6
South Arcot	3,92,351	1·0	62·1	0·10	16·11	41·3
Tanjore	2,23,828	13·0	95·8	0·51	4·12	12·9
Trichinopoly	1,81,095	13·3	90·7	0·12	0.99	32·9
Madura	1,80,508	8·4	69·5	0·28	4·75	25·3
Tinnevelly	2,30,928	6·6	57·6	0·26	6·92	15·6
Coimbatore	2,40,177	0·1	70·4	0·01	17·48	60·9
Nilgiris	7,909	9·6	11·	1·31	11·66	76·3
Salem	2,17,021	0·4	74·0	0·05	15·62	53·4
South Canara ..	48,533	1·9	30·0	0·32	58·00	71·1
Malabar	2,13,418	4·3	55.2	0.22	9·37	54·0
Total ..	32,99,996	14·9	60·2	0·57	6·38	45·8

Note.—The amounts shown against South Canara as wet assessment include the dry assessment also.

No. 13.—STATEMENT showing the particulars of processes issued and the fees collected under Act II of 1864 in the several districts during fasli 1311.

Districts.	Number of processes served by		Total receipts on account of process service fees during the year.	Actual cost of process service establishment.	Rates of fees charged.
	Village Agency.	Special-paid Agency.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
			RS.	RS.	
Ganjám	25,109	20,160	3,964	3,311	As. 3 and 6.
Vizagapatam	38,049	20,210	2,938	3,062	As. 2 and 4.
Gódávari	252,409	34,423	2,243	2,033	Anna 1.
Kistna	407,297	9,833	500	367	As. 1½ and ¾.
Nellore	405,967	18,825	2,564	1,346	As. 2, 4 and 8.
Cuddapah	563,114	1,850	692	251	As. 2, 4 and 8.
Anantapur	213,384	..	..	..	..
Bellary	110,512	..	..	..	..
Kurnool	298,991	..	..	..	..
Madras	29,614	..	186	..	Re. 1 & As. 1, 4 & 8.
Chingleput	365,493	13,462	2,626	1,682	As. 2½, 3, 5 and 6.
North Arcot	766,837	..	..	..	..
South Arcot	766,737	9,800	1,208	1,453	As. 2, 3 and 4.
Tanjore	573,915	10,543	1,254	836	As. 1 and 2.
Trichinopoly	505,485	..	..	..	..
Madura	250,589	6,122	1,894	1,950	As. 2 and 4.
Tinnevelly	775,190	7,629	1,579	1,546	As. 3 and 6.
Coimbatore	126,035	..	..	..	..
Nilgiris	7,088	..	..	..	..
Salem	171,453	2,205	347	310	As. 3 and 4.
South Canara	7,787	..	..	..	..
Malabar	77,446	3,667	362	334	As. 1½ and 3.
Total ..	67,38,501	158,729	22,307	18,481	..

No. 14.—STATEMENT showing the demand, collection and balance of interest charged on arrears of Land Revenue for fasli 1311.

Districts.	Demand.			Collections and Remissions.				Balance.
					Remissions.			
	Arrears of interest outstanding at the beginning of the fasli.	Demand of the fasli.	Total.	Collections.	Remissions granted by Collectors on their own authority with reference to Board's Proceedings, No. 173, dated 20th Jan. 1882.	Remissions granted with the sanction of the Board.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám	63	143	206	65	..	..	65	141
Vizagapatam	255	577	832	692	36	..	728	104
Gódávari	11	43	54	49	..	5	54	..
Kistna	316	2,663	2,979	1,767	..	196	1,963	1,016
Nellore	2,283	1,495	3,778	960	77	..	1,037	2,741
Cuddapah	21,865	7,423	29,288	7,664	..	3,069	10,733	18,555
Anantapur	2,809	508	3,317	1,336	..	358	1,694	1,623
Bellary	861	1,386	2,247	564	351	96	1,011	1,236
Kurnool	2,419	781	3,200	981	..	..	981	2,219
Madras	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..
Chingleput	575	809	1,384	665	44	..	709	675
North Arcot	4,472	5,923	10,395	6,862	59	..	6,921	3,474
South Arcot	663	505	1,168	653	41	99	793	375
Tanjore	706	1,609	2,315	1,454	17	2	1,473	842
Trichinopoly	128	278	406	288	..	..	288	118
Madura	93	633	726	625	75	..	700	26
Tinnevelly	303	741	1,044	630	12	..	642	402
Coimbatore	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..
Nilgiris	274	463	737	275	206	..	481	256
Salem	186	1,129	1,315	1,057	..	35	1,092	223
South Canara	77	140	217	63	35	..	98	119
Malabar	55,913	6,636	62,549	1,313	52	47	1,412	61,137
Total ..	94,272	33,887	1,28,159	27,964	1,006	3,907	32,877	95,282

Note.—The arrear demand entered in column 2 of this statement against Nellore, Kurnool and Salem differs from the corresponding closing balance of the preceding fasli. The differences are explained to be due to the rectification of errors.

No. 15.—STATEMENT showing the disposal of cases of transfer of registry during fasli 1311.

Districts.	Applications for transfer of pattas received through Registration officers.						
	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the fasli.	Number of cases received during the fasli.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the fasli.	Number of cases pending at the close of the fasli.		Percentage of pending cases to the total.
					Cases of the previous fasli.	Cases of the fasli under report.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ganjám	447	1,040	1,487	1,095	..	392	26·36
Vizagapatam	36	252	288	264	..	24	8·33
Gódávari	924	5,844	6,768	5,862	69	837	13·39
Kistna	379	4,073	4,452	4,064	..	388	8·71
Nellore	116	1,063	1,179	1,071	..	108	9·16
Cuddapah	92	842	934	861	2	71	7·81
Anantapur	117	1,117	1,234	1,133	..	101	8·18
Bellary	366	1,121	1,487	1,102	73	312	25·90
Kurnool	333	2,022	2,355	2,148	..	207	8·79
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	149	2,620	2,769	2,645	..	124	4·48
North Arcot	302	2,977	3,279	3,019	..	260	7·93
South Arcot	2,334	11,526	13,860	11,479	65	2,316	17·18
Tanjore	410	3,267	3,677	3,372	2	303	8·30
Trichinopoly	133	2,627	2,760	2,584	..	176	6·38
Madura	203	2,631	2,834	2,650	..	184	6·49
Tinnevelly	692	6,436	7,128	6,790	2	336	4·74
Coimbatore	98	6,887	6,985	6,863	..	122	1·75
Nilgiris	44	71	115	84	15	16	26·96
Salem	658	6,194	6,852	6,260	..	592	8·64
South Canara	29	634	663	650	..	13	1·96
Malabar	29	107	136	131	..	5	3·67
Total ..	7,891	63,351	71,242	64,127	228	6,887	9·99

Districts.	Applications for transfer of pattas made direct to Revenue officers.						
	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the fasli.	Number of cases received during the fasli.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the fasli.	Number of cases pending at the close of the fasli.		Percentage of pending cases to the total.
					Cases of the previous fasli.	Cases of the fasli under report.	
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Ganjám	95	561	656	646	..	10	1·52
Vizagapatam	61	569	630	594	..	36	5·71
Gódávari	171	1,507	1,678	1,526	5	147	9·06
Kistna	141	4,413	4,554	4,445	..	109	2·39
Nellore	44	1,165	1,209	1,179	..	30	2·48
Cuddapah	119	2,003	2,122	1,887	31	204	11·07
Anantapur	32	895	927	873	..	54	5·82
Bellary	328	2,251	2,579	2,196	104	279	14·85
Kurnool	49	778	827	819	..	8	0·97
Madras	695	617	1,312	1,067	7	238	18·67
Chingleput	313	3,768	4,081	3,819	7	255	6·42
North Arcot	1,082	5,957	7,039	6,144	..	895	12·71
South Arcot	1,493	6,459	7,952	6,433	60	1,459	19·10
Tanjore	482	6,357	6,839	6,488	2	349	5·13
Trichinopoly	348	3,646	3,994	3,726	..	268	6·71
Madura	82	3,157	3,239	3,077	..	162	5·00
Tinnevelly	826	7,969	8,795	7,985	2	808	9·21
Coimbatore	..	468	468	468	..	..	..
Nilgiris	51	209	260	171	10	79	34·23
Salem	89	2,261	2,350	2,301	..	49	2·08
South Canara	108	1,431	1,539	1,441	..	98	6·37
Malabar	198	946	1,144	1,084	1	59	5·24
Total ..	6,807	57,387	64,194	58,369	229	5,596	9·07

No. 15.—Statement showing the disposal of cases of transfer of registry during fasli 1311—*cont.*

Districts.	Transfers proposed by Revenue officers of their own motion.					
	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the fasli.	Number of cases brought to notice during the fasli.	Total.	Number of cases disposed during the fasli.	Number of cases pending at the close of the fasli.	Number of cases disposed of during the previous fasli.
	16	17	18	19	20	21
Ganjám	295	99	394	204	190	4
Vizagapatam	29	260	289	258	31	130
Gódávari	1,977	934	2,711	1,374	1,337	2,805
Kistna	409	6,350	6,759	2,093	4,666	1,223
Nellore	..	58	58	58	..	161
Cuddapah	87	1,341	1,428	1,320	108	695
Anantapur	123	552	675	587	88	285
Bellary	217	952	1,169	563	606	204
Kurnool	148	744	892	891	1	471
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	29	668	697	679	18	738
North Arcot	357	1,906	2,263	1,825	438	1,725
South Arcot	487	3,428	3,915	3,286	629	4,424
Tanjore	336	1,566	1,902	1,828	74	2,274
Trichinopoly	23	2,392	2,415	1,488	927	622
Madura	277	709	986	809	177	511
Tinnevelly	62	488	550	453	97	225
Coimbatore	30	1,794	1,824	1,792	32	1,783
Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	7
Salem	..	2,879	2,879	1,674	1,205	482
South Canara	34	439	473	462	11	503
Malabar	15	930	945	907	38	1,513
Total ..	4,935	28,289	33,224	22,551	10,673	20,785

NOTE.—The variation between the figure entered in column 2 against Ganjám and the corresponding figure in the report for the previous year is due to the rectification of an error. The figure entered in column 16 against Malabar is less by 22 than the corresponding figure in the previous year's report. The variation in this case has not been explained in the Collector's statement No. 10. The Collector will be requested to supply the omission if the jamabandi report which has not yet been received from him contains no explanation of the discrepancy.

No. 16.—STATEMENT showing the state of boundary marks in each district during fasli 1311 (1901–1902).

Districts.	Total number of boundary marks.				Number found					
					Missing at the beginning of the year.				Out of repair at the beginning of the year.	
	Theodolite stations.	Boundary offsets.	Field marks.	Total.	Theodolite stations.	Boundary offsets.	Field marks.	Total.	Theodolite stations.	Boundary offsets.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Ganjám ..	55,623	274,162	1,501,663	1,831,448	1,207	6,914	62,455	70,576	263	2,340
2. Vizagapatam ..	18,968	37,961	290,506	347,435	167	175	1,286	1,628	16	143
3. Gódávari ..	63	106,563	915,682	1,022,308	..	3,630	32,664	36,294	7	639
4. Kistna (*a*) ..	15,269	73,056	859,233	947,558	225	867	22,490	23,582	131	198
5. Nellore (*b*) ..	79,687	66,723	1,069,341	1,215,751	1,052	5,813	132,122	138,967	511	1,595
6. Cuddapah ..	115,927	232,165	3,511,954	3,860,046	2,713	4,800	148,047	155,560	6,666	7,591
7. Anantapur ..	79,844	78,464	826,130	984,438	6	35	2,776	2,817	20	46
8. Bellary ..	123,194	151,925	821,090	1,096,209	217	1,050	7,917	9,284	351	1,009
9. Kurnool (*c*) ..	61,165	114,957	952,324	1,128,446	2,332	6,604	61,773	70,709	1,527	4,917
10. Madras ..	2,619	3,775	18,986	25,380	..	..	3	3	..	..
11. Chingleput ..	107,417	263,367	1,266,190	1,576,974	322	527	16,095	16,944	306	612
12. North Arcot ..	126,113	199,755	2,314,090	2,639,958	1,039	4,648	76,718	82,405	901	11,502
13. South Arcot ..	129,301	190,154	3,032,591	3,352,046	971	1,038	13,657	15,666	377	808
14. Tanjore ..	93,027	274,544	2,146,873	2,514,444	913	2,885	36,337	40,135	733	4,486
15. Trichinopoly ..	47,594	123,230	836,031	1,006,855	146	1,566	25,642	27,354	206	89
16. Madura ..	74,967	142,721	1,661,958	1,879,646	1,459	5,180	139,245	145,884	1,155	3,815
17. Tinnevelly ..	43,741	114,097	1,404,796	1,562,634	2,239	2,053	128,948	133,240	147	262
18. Coimbatore ..	171,358	306,418	1,931,655	2,409,431	3,015	5,044	96,577	104,636	4,718	7,311
19. Nilgiris ..	19,089	26,651	127,813	173,553	..	..	381	381	..	..
20. Salem	52,542	117,199	1,320,181	1,489,922	577	1,082	15,422	17,081	1,154	569
21. South Canara ..	14,589	40,386	715,905	770,880	54	582	6,942	7,578	29	107
22. Malabar ..	282,623	209,277	1,592,616	2,084,516	1	50	4,060	4,111	3	23
Total ..	1,714,720	3,147,550	29,057,608	33,919,878	18,735	54,543	1,031,557	1,104,835	19,221	48,062

Districts.	Number found—*cont.*		Number replaced or repaired during the year.							
	Out of repair at the beginning of the year—*cont.*		Replaced.				Repaired.			
	Field marks.	Total.	Theodolite stations.	Boundary offsets.	Field marks.	Total.	Theodolite stations.	Boundary offsets.	Field marks.	Total.
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1. Ganjám ..	20,919	23,522	..	165	4,840	5,005	2	416	8,942	9,360
2. Vizagapatam ..	1,335	1,494	14	93	902	1,009	14	139	1,132	1,285
3. Gódávari ..	12,007	12,653	..	671	10,468	11,139	2	1,118	15,184	16,304
4. Kistna (*a*) ..	6,170	6,499	4	54	7,327	7,385	3	172	4,982	5,157
5. Nellore (*b*) ..	23,891	25,997	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
6. Cuddapah ..	46,869	51,126	25	133	4,048	4,206	49	188	2,025	2,262
7. Anantapur ..	730	796	1	4	824	829	4	5	203	212
8. Bellary ..	7,700	9,060	11	18	1,931	1,960	59	161	3,274	3,494
9. Kurnool (*c*) ..	49,375	55,819	74	312	4,709	5,095	77	244	3,745	4,066
10. Madras	1	1	..	..	3	3	..	..	1	1
11. Chingleput ..	12,853	13,771	52	298	12,958	13,308	15	320	10,061	10,396
12. North Arcot ..	102,376	114,779	114	1,301	21,393	22,808	654	1,628	52,936	55,218
13. South Arcot ..	26,074	27,259	..	233	2,709	2,942	80	495	19,591	20,166
14. Tanjore ..	91,871	97,090	18	337	3,119	3,474	165	3,484	74,004	77,653
15. Trichinopoly ..	1,566	1,861	..	529	9,863	10,392	43	27	1,059	1,129
16. Madura ..	129,288	134,258	8	80	14,821	14,909	11	342	37,128	37,481
17. Tinnevelly ..	5,138	5,547	7	563	71,862	72,432	1	43	3,318	3,362
18. Coimbatore ..	85,887	97,916	27	185	21,844	22,056	103	597	33,758	34,458
19. Nilgiris ..	223	223	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1
20. Salem	2,733	4,456	1	207	3,773	3,981	266	218	1,028	1,512
21. South Canara ..	3,130	3,266	..	18	353	371	..	36	2,198	2,234
22. Malabar ..	2,251	2,277	..	36	1,550	1,586	3	23	2,222	2,248
Total ..	632,387	699,670	356	5,237	199,300	204,893	1,551	9,656	276,792	287,999

(*a*) This does not include the boundary marks in Narasaraopet, Vinukonda and Palnad where resurvey work is carried on.
(*b*) As the resurvey is in progress no information has been furnished by the Collector for the columns 14, 15 and 18–20.
(*c*) This does not include the boundary marks in Ramallakota, Nandikotkur and Nandyal where resurvey work has just been completed or is being carried on.

No. 17.—STATEMENT showing the advances and recoveries

District.	Purpose.	Total amount of advances outstanding at the beginning of the year.	Advances made during the year.	Total.	Amount of advances payable during the year and balance remaining unpaid out of sums which became due in previous years.	Amount recovered during the year.	
						On account of sums entered in column 6.	On account of advances not yet due.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám ..	Reclamation of land ..	18,406	455	22,386	3,521	3,327	171
	Repairs to tanks		..				
	Sinking new wells		..				
	All other purposes		3,525				
Vizagapatam ..	Sinking new wells	10,478	..	11,278	2,105	2,100	..
	Reclamation of land ..		800				
	Repairs to tanks		..				
Gódávari ..	Repairs to tanks	530	..	530	..	..	434
Kistna ..	Sinking new wells	5,922	..	6,022	1,470	1,440	..
	Repairing old wells		100				
	Reclamation of land ..		..				
	All other purposes		..				
Kurnool ..	Sinking new wells	5,25,401	5,244	5,42,845	73,008	51,156	..
	Repairing old wells		3,337				
	Reclamation of land ..		3,075				
	Repairs to tanks		163				
	All other purposes		5,625				
Bellary ..	Sinking new wells	3,15,321	..	3,24,619	91,547	45,958	486
	Repairing old wells		..				
	Reclamation of land ..		9,298				
	Repairs to tanks		..				
Anantapur ..	Sinking new wells	2,19,981	7,680	2,45,429	34,531	28,937	175
	Repairing old wells		7,048				
	Repairs to tanks		250				
	Reclamation of land ..		350				
	All other purposes		10,120				
Cuddapah ..	Sinking new wells	2,45,136	12,387	2,76,194	20,333	13,918	967
	Repairing old wells		17,289				
	Reclamation of land ..		1,282				
	All other purposes		..				
	Repairs to tanks		100				
Nellore ..	Sinking new wells	65,820	850	67,895	7,649	6,522	2
	Repairing old wells		1,075				
	Reclamation of land ..		150				
Chingleput ..	Sinking new wells	1,77,716	16,965	1,99,056	20,144	17,964	1,801
	Repairing old wells		575				
	Reclamation of land ..		..				
	Repairs to tanks		3,800				
South Arcot ..	Sinking new wells	2,04,891	22,559	2,27,675	28,607	28,243	667
	Repairing old wells		175				
	Reclamation of land ..		50				
	Repairs to tanks		..				
North Arcot ..	Sinking new wells	4,96,577	11,626	5,14,320	50,968	27,438	244
	Repairing old wells		5,617				
	Reclamation of land ..		300				
	Repairs to tanks		200				
Salem	Sinking new wells	35,304	3,457	45,481	7,188	6,673	610
	Repairing old wells ..		5,670				
	Reclamation of land ..		150				
	Repairs to tanks		750				
	All other purposes		150				
Coimbatore ..	Sinking new wells	6,48,666	7,275	6,66,216	57,975	57,070	850
	Repairing old wells		7,575				
	Reclamation of land ..		..				
	All other purposes		2,700				
Trichinopoly ..	Sinking new wells	41,130	2,875	46,852	3,969	3,724	29
	Repairing old wells		1,370				
	Reclamation of land ..		1,130				
	Repairs to tanks		297				
	All other purposes		50				
Tanjore ..	Sinking new wells	2,100	100	2,300	339	339	..
	Reclamation of land ..		..				
	Repairs to tanks		100				
Madura ..	Sinking new wells	3,46,131	4,777	4,16,043	68,250	48,804	479
	Repairing old wells		2,277				
	Reclamation of land ..		62,508				
	All other purposes		350				
Tinnevelly ..	Sinking new wells	1,43,476	5,235	1,49,871	9,302	8,322	573
	Repairing old wells		683				
	Reclamation of land ..		477				
	Repairs to tanks		..				
	All other purposes		..				
South Canara ..	....	848	..	848	65	65	..
The Nilgiris ..	Construction of stone walls.	2,890	200	3,090	1,677	1,108	150
	Total ..	* 35,06,724	2,62,226	37,68,950	4,82,648	3,53,108	7,638

* Revised figures reported by Collectors have been adopted.

under the Land Improvement Loans Act for fasli 1311 (1902-1903).

Amount written off during the year.	Total of columns 7, 8 and 9.	Balance outstanding at the end of the year (column 5 *minus* column 10).	Balance repayable during the year outstanding at the end of the year (column 6 *minus* columns 7 and 9).	Interest on advances.						
				Amount outstanding at the beginning of the year.	Amount due in the year.	Total.	Amount collected during the year		Amount written off during the year.	Balance.
							On account of sums entered against column 13.	On account of sums entered against column 14.		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
87	3,585	18,801	107	27	815	842	27	807	..	8
..	2,100	9,178	5	146	582	728	146	581	..	1
..	434	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1,440	4,582	30	11	312	323	..	312	..	11
669	51,825	4,91,020	21,183	12,111	23,743	35,854	10,448	18,077	88	*7,241
..	46,444	2,78,175	45,589	8,469	17,945	26,414	6,484	8,510	..	11,420
36	29,148	2,16,281	5,558	2,641	11,804	14,445	2,552	10,143	10	1,740
786	15,671	2,60,523	5,629	1,884	9,576	11,460	1,503	7,454	24	2,479
204	6,728	61,167	923	498	2,790	3,288	471	2,332	22	463
..	19,765	1,79,291	2,180	875	7,637	8,512	844	6,631	..	1,037
..	28,910	1,98,765	364	219	7,370	7,589	219	7,097	..	273
860	28,542	4,85,778	22,670	7,621	20,668	28,289	7,543	19,179	69	10,498
..	7,283	38,198	515	67	2,020	2,087	67	1,903	..	117
..	57,920	6,08,296	905	423	24,774	25,197	380	24,649	..	168
..	3,753	43,099	245	171	2,030	2,201	† 147	† 1,941	..	113
..	339	1,961	..	3	140	143	3	‡ 140	..	..
..	49,283	3,66,760	19,446	7,099	18,174	25,273	6,813	11,107	..	7,353
..	8,895	1,40,976	980	745	6,218	6,963	745	5,385	..	833
..	65	783	..	..	60	60	..	60	..	..
..	1,258	1,832	569	21	99	120	7	94	..	19
2,642	3,63,388	34,05,562	1,26,898	43,031	1,56,757	1,99,788	1,55,801		213	43,774

* Excluding penal interest of Rs. 674-14-0. † Excluding penal interest of Rs. 18-0-3.
‡ Excluding Rs. 6-8-0 being the interest on the overdue instalment of the loan.

No. 18.—STATEMENT showing advances and recoveries

Districts.	Purpose.	Total amount of advances outstanding at the beginning of the year.	Advances made during the year.	Total.	Amount of advances payable during the year and the balance remaining unpaid out of sums which became due in previous years.	Amount recovered during the year.	
						On account of sums entered in column 6.	On account of advances not yet due.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS	RS.	RS.
Ganjám ..	Purchase of cattle	774	300	1,094	599	599	..
	Do. of seed-grain ..		20				
Vizagapatam.	Purchase of cattle	5,288	4,135	10,786	5,161	4,021	..
	Do. of seed-grain ..		1,363				
Kistna ..	Purchase of cattle	8,184	1,300	9,484	2,073	2,073	..
Kurnool ..	Purchase of cattle	15,855	11,310	27,320	9,445	8,170	..
	Do. of fodder		155				
Bellary ..	Purchase of seed-grain ..	18,268	100	18,368	15,859	5,258	..
Anantapur ..	Purchase of cattle	1,705	6,070	11,430	1,004	885	28
	Do. of fodder		3,655				
Cuddapah ..	Purchase of cattle	6,779	35,122	42,464	4,078	2,485	13
	Do. of seed-grain ..		100				
	Do. of fodder ..		343				
	All other purposes		120				
Nellore ..	Purchase of cattle	14,758	855	15,858	5,366	4,385	42
	Do of seed-grain ..		50				
	Do. of fodder		100				
	All other purposes		95				
Chingleput.	Purchase of cattle	6,478	565	7,513	2,421	1,578	28
	All other purposes		470				
South Arcot ..	For purposes other than relief of distress.	3,099	575	3,674	1,079	979	..
North Arcot.	Purchase of cattle	1,573	5,601	12,220	3,268	1,162	..
	Do. of seed-grain ..		5,046				
Salem ..	Purchase of sugarcane mill ..	1,469	200	1,669	178	178	..
Coimbatore ..	....	228	..	228	38	38	..
Trichinopoly.	Purchase of cattle	4,077	4,210	8,557	1,146	991	..
	Do. of seed-grain ..		20				
	Do. of sugarcane mill ..		250				
Madura ..	Purchase of cattle	1,28,801	62,035	1,95,896	35,597	22,411	..
	Do. of seed-grain ..		35				
	All other purposes		5,025				
Tinnevelly ..	Purchase of cattle	4,730	150	4,880	876	876	..
Malabar ..	....	400	..	400	100	75	..
The Nilgiris ..	Purchase of seed-grain ..	4,154	400	4,554	3,228	1,478	62
	Total ..	* 2,26,620	1,49,775	3,76,395	91,516	57,642	173

* Revised figures reported by Collectors have been adopted.

under the Agriculturists' Loans Act for fasli 1311.

Amount written off during the year.	Total of columns 7, 8 and 9.	Balance outstanding at the end of the year (column 5 *minus* column 10).	Balance repayable during the year outstanding at the end of the year (column 6 *minus* columns 7 and 9).	Interest on advances.						
				Amount outstanding at the beginning of the year.	Amount due in the year.	Total.	Amount collected during the year.		Amount written off during the year.	Balance.
							On account of sums entered against column 13.	On account of sums entered against column 14.		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
..	599	495	..	..	42	42	..	42	..	..
..	4,021	6,765	1,140	35	561	596	35	485	..	76
..	2,073	7,411	..	1	442	443	1	442	..	..
..	8,170	19,150	1,275	618	1,045	1,663	618	822	..	223
40	5,298	13,070	10,561	566	1,199	1,765	372	888	1	504
..	913	10,517	119	16	869	885	17	828	..	40
11	2,509	39,955	1,582	164	875	1,039	130	581	6	322
..	4,427	11,431	981	267	644	911	264	* 509	..	138
..	1,606	5,907	843	138	354	492	137	217	..	138
..	979	2,695	100	5	175	180	5	172	..	3
..	1,162	11,058	2,106	17	159	176	17	64	..	95
..	178	1,491	..	..	52	52	..	52	..	..
..	38	190	..	..	11	11	..	11	..	..
..	991	7,566	155	46	234	280	† 33	† 214	..	33
..	22,411	1,73,485	13,186	1,346	6,360	7,706	1,223	3,897	..	2,586
..	876	4,004	..	25	258	283	25	258	..	..
..	75	325	25	..	‡ 20	20	..	15	..	5
..	1,540	3,014	1,750	38	187	225	19	90	..	116
51	57,866	3,18,529	33,823	3,282	13,487	16,769	12,483		7	4,279

* Including Rs 1-14-5 the interest on the amount paid on account of sums not yet due.

† Excluding penal interest. ‡ Including penal interest.

No. 19.—STATEMENT showing the classification of loans sanctioned under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts during fasli 1311.

Districts.	Rs. 100 and under.		Above Rs. 100 and not more than Rs. 250.		Above Rs. 250 and not more than Rs. 500.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		RS.		RS.		RS.
Ganjám	8	555	3	570	5	2,130
Vizagapatam	105	6,298	..	..	..	..
Gódávari	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kistna	14	950	4	550	..	..
Kurnool	202	15,595	41	6,620	8	2,575
Bellary	80	5,613	17	2,695	1	500
Anantapur	366	19,210	94	13,778	3	650
Cuddapah	634	41,108	193	35,218	8	3,200
Nellore	17	1,280	14	1,820	..	..
Chingleput	56	4,235	88	16,675	4	1,650
South Arcot	14	1,225	6	1,250	..	..
North Arcot	375	17,964	76	13,183	..	..
Salem	46	3,330	37	6,485	3	1,400
Coimbatore	8	600	47	9,275	12	4,575
Trichinopoly	83	5,512	25	4,455	2	650
Tanjore	1	100	..	..	..	..
Madura	238	17,664	208	35,922	183	70,681
Tinnevelly	30	2,725	26	5,210	4	1,500
Malabar	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Nilgiris	1	100	3	500	..	..
Total ..	2,278	1,44,064	882	1,54,206	233	89,511

Districts.	Above Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 1,000.		Above Rs. 1,000 and not more than Rs. 5,000.		Total.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
	8	9	10	11	12	13
		RS.		RS.		RS.
Ganjám	1	1,000	..	..	17	4,255
Vizagapatam	..	..	..	..	105	6,298
Gódávari	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kistna	..	..	..	..	18	1,500
Kurnool	..	..	..	..	251	24,790
Bellary	..	..	..	..	98	8,808
Anantapur	..	..	..	..	463	33,638
Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	835	79,526
Nellore	..	..	..	..	31	3,100
Chingleput	1	600	1	2,000	150	25,160
South Arcot	..	..	..	..	20	2,475
North Arcot	..	..	..	..	451	31,147
Salem	1	1,000	..	..	87	12,215
Coimbatore	4	3,100	..	..	71	17,550
Trichinopoly	1	750	..	..	111	11,367
Tanjore	..	..	..	..	1	100
Madura	1	750	..	..	630	1,25,017
Tinnevelly	..	..	..	..	60	9,435
Malabar	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	4	600
Total ..	9	7,200	1	2,000	3,403	3,96,981

No. 20.—STATEMENT showing the number and state of repair of the irrigation works in each district of the Madras Presidency classified according to their capacity (ayacut) for fasli 1310.

QUINQUENNIAL.

No. 20.—STATEMENT showing the number and state of repair of the irrigation works in each

Districts.	Under 10 acres.				Under 50 acres.				Under 100 acres.				Under
	Government.		Private.		Government.		Private.		Government.		Private.		Government.
	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Tanks.													
Ganjám	606	274	33	11	688	393	29	29	180	95	..	..	136
Vizagapatam ..	190	358	133	8	386	219	8	1	112	11	..	..	45
Gódávari	191	89	84	11	540	146	32	6	173	31	2	..	91
Kistna	18	6	18	1	143	11	18	4	98	1	8	1	60
Kurnool	71	5	58	3	127	9	65	7	82	..	11	2	58
Bellary	81	7	53	11	74	4	20	4	57	2	6	..	33
Anantapur ..	71	2	36	4	221	14	116	3	120	8	13	4	119
Cuddapah	844	130	1,157	55	556	57	926	55	185	20	109	7	129
Nellore	21	1	30	2	144	28	92	17	131	6	4	1	109
Chingleput ..	206	41	24	2	520	202	4	..	340	110	2	..	390
South Arcot ..	219	46	164	9	908	148	149	12	645	64	13	2	503
North Arcot ..	174	81	240	49	943	72	332	30	528	32	36	11	350
Salem	514	63	145	6	745	115	252	26	186	4	58	4	95
Coimbatore ..	7	..	3	4	28	3	17	..	24	..	4	..	28
Trichinopoly ..	730	40	73	..	408	29	34	..	89	38	3	1	65
Tanjore	96	24	21	1	209	41	17	1	120	38	7	1	84
Madura	2,177	146	200	12	912	97	44	1	234	15	2	..	145
Tinnevelly ..	356	20	76	5	950	32	113	14	387	9	13	1	216
Total ..	6,572	1,333	2,548	194	8,502	1,620	2,268	210	3,691	484	291	35	2,656
River													
Ganjám	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Vizagapatam ..	6	1	..	..	18	2	..	..	21	3	..	..	21
Gódávari	5	..	4	..	45	3	1	..	36	1	..	..	117
Kistna	8	..	..	..	59	1	..	..	40	2	..	..	83
Kurnool	10	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1
Bellary	..	..	3	..	3	1	1	..	7	..	..	..	13
Anantapur ..	13	..	..	..	40	8	..	..	23	..	..	1	46
Cuddapah ..	68	1	46	3	96	11	155	4	35	2	25	..	34
Nellore	..	..	4	2	14	1	..	..	7	..	..	..	10
Chingleput ..	16	2	..	..	36	7	..	..	12	4	..	..	18
South Arcot ..	13	..	..	..	41	14	..	..	23	5	..	..	43
North Arcot ..	77	5	19	1	176	8	36	3	117	3	2	1	63
Salem	53	1	2	..	87	2	2	..	23	1	3	..	11
Coimbatore ..	2	1	..	..	10	1	1	..	9	..	..	..	7
Trichinopoly ..	4	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	22
Tanjore	53	..	..	..	202	1	..	..	177	1	..	..	309
Madura	35	..	..	..	44	8	..	..	28	2	..	..	19
Tinnevelly ..	24	..	..	..	29	1	7	..	39	1	..	..	29
Total ..	387	11	78	6	928	69	203	7	614	25	30	2	847

Districts.	Under
	Private.
	Out of repair.
1	15
Tanks.	
Ganjám	48
Vizagapatam ..	13
Gódávari	30
Kistna	3
Kurnool	1
Bellary	2
Anantapur ..	5
Cuddapah	12
Nellore	8
Chingleput ..	149
South Arcot ..	62
North Arcot ..	10
Salem	7
Coimbatore ..	..
Trichinopoly ..	14
Tanjore	20
Madura	3
Tinnevelly ..	5
Total ..	392
River	
Ganjám	1
Vizagapatam ..	2
Gódávari	..
Kistna	5
Kurnool	..
Bellary	..
Anantapur ..	..
Cuddapah ..	6
Nellore	1
Chingleput ..	9
South Arcot ..	2
North Arcot ..	..
Salem	1
Coimbatore ..	1
Trichinopoly ..	2
Tanjore	11
Madura	1
Tinnevelly ..	4
Total ..	46

Note.—Dasabandam works are included under private works in columns 2—25.

district of the Madras Presidency classified according to their capacity (ayacut) for fasli 1310.

200 acres.		Under 500 acres.				Over 500 acres.				Total.					
Private.		Government.		Private.		Government.		Private.		Government.		Private.		Dasabandam.	
In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
..	..	54	22	..	..	5	4	..	..	1,669	836	62	40	..	..
..	..	28	6	..	..	4	..	..	..	765	607	141	9	..	..
4	..	58	7	..	..	13	2	..	..	1,066	305	118	17	4	..
4	..	27	..	2	..	10	..	..	..	356	21	36	6	14	..
3	..	34	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	381	15	95	10	42	2
2	..	25	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	277	15	74	14	7	1
9	1	67	2	3	..	24	..	..	..	622	31	140	11	37	1
21	3	64	1	8	..	22	..	..	..	1,800	220	121	10	2,100	110
9	..	98	2	2	..	73	2	2	..	576	47	137	20	2	..
..	..	326	91	..	..	125	21	..	..	1,907	614	30	2	..	..
12	..	225	21	2	..	39	..	..	..	2,539	341	340	23	..	..
12	4	208	6	5	..	35	..	..	..	2,238	201	71	9	554	85
3	3	55	1	2	1	6	..	..	..	1,601	190	431	18	29	22
2	..	19	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	118	3	26	4	..	..
1	..	42	9	..	..	7	7	..	..	1,341	137	111	1	..	..
1	..	34	10	1	..	6	2	..	..	549	135	47	3	..	..
..	..	74	1	..	..	18	..	..	..	3,560	262	246	13	..	..
12	..	126	4	1	..	43	..	..	..	2,078	70	215	20	..	..
95	11	1,564	183	26	1	458	38	2	..	23,443	4,050	2,441	230	2,789	221
channels.															
..	..	2	1	..	..	16	5	1	..	20	7	1	..	..	..
..	..	32	1	5	..	11	2	4	..	109	11	9	..	..	..
..	..	250	2	..	..	425	1	..	..	878	7	5	..	..	..
..	..	162	2	1	..	249	5	..	..	601	15	1	..	..	..
..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	16	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	48	1	4	..	..	..
2	..	19	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	141	8	..	..	3	1
6	..	28	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	266	21	31	1	201	6
..	..	32	..	..	..	64	..	..	..	127	2	4	2	..	..
..	..	21	10	..	..	16	7	..	..	119	39	..	..	..	..
..	..	33	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	184	21	..	..	..	..
..	..	17	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	453	18	13	..	44	5
..	..	14	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	188	7	5	..	2	..
..	..	17	..	..	1	35	..	1	..	80	3	2	1	..	..
..	..	48	1	..	..	33	7	..	..	138	10	..	..	..	..
..	..	571	16	..	..	411	11	..	..	1,723	40	..	..	..	..
..	..	29	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	170	11	..	..	..	..
..	..	31	1	..	..	28	..	..	..	180	7	7	..	..	..
8	..	1,329	39	7	1	1,351	38	6	..	5,456	228	82	4	250	12

No. 20.—Statement showing the number and state of repair of the irrigation works in each

Districts.	Under 10 acres.				Under 50 acres.				Under 100 acres.				Under	
	Government.		Private.		Government.		Private.		Government.		Private.		Government.	
	In repair.	Ot of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Spring														
Ganjám	28	8	..	..	114	20	..	..	42	2	..	..	24	3
Vizagapatam ..	12	10	..	..	19	16	..	..	10	5	..	..	3	2
Gódávari	2	..	14	..	8	3	9	..	3	..	1	..	..	..
Kistna	1,326	62	12	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Kurnool	135	10	10	..	64	6	..	..	19	2	..	..	11	..
Bellary	76	18	12	4	53	2	..	..	7	..	..	..	1	..
Anantapur ..	573	35	124	11	432	20	80	8	78	3	1	..	35	..
Cuddapah ..	301	15	171	13	220	23	144	11	37	3	14	..	22	3
Nellore	149	4	1	..	17	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput ..	53	32	3	..	79	31	..	..	41	11	..	..	62	9
South Arcot ..	45	..	..	..	59	1	6	..	36	..	..	..	29	1
North Arcot ..	104	15	22	7	284	26	69	1	107	6	3	..	44	..
Salem	320	5	..	..	287	8	6	..	15	..	..	..	2	..
Coimbatore ..	17	..	16	6	13	1	..	..	5	1	..	..	3	..
Trichinopoly ..	28	3	..	..	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..
Tanjore	9	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	5	..
Madura	218	10	16	..	33	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..
Tinnevelly ..	18	1	..	..	11	..	2	..	5	..	..	..	5	1
Total ..	3,414	228	401	41	1,718	159	316	20	417	33	20	..	250	19
Ani														
Ganjám	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vizagapatam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gódávari	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kistna	3	1	..	..	12	2	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..
Kurnool	3	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..
Bellary	1	7	2	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Anantapur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nellore	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
South Arcot ..	1	..	..	..	35	2	1	1	20	..	2	..	6	..
North Arcot ..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Salem	57	..	9	..	146	11	45	4	26	2	1	..	15	2
Coimbatore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly ..	5	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanjore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madura	32	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Tinnevelly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	103	15	13	11	213	16	46	5	54	4	3	..	26	3

district of the Madras Presidency classified according to their capacity (ayacut) for fasli 1310—*cont.*

200 acres.		Under 500 acres.				Over 500 acres.				Total.					
Private.		Government.		Private.		Government.		Private.		Government.		Private.		Dasabandam.	
In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
channels.															
..	..	17	2	..	..	13	2	..	..	238	37	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	48	36	..	..	..	..
1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	16	3	25	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,330	62	12	..	1	..
..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	232	18	10	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	137	20	12	4	..	..
..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,124	58	198	19	7	..
5	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	583	44	17	4	317	20
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	169	5	1	..	..	..
..	..	9	8	..	..	2	..	..	..	246	91	3	..	..	..
..	..	18	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	187	4	6	..	..	..
1	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	549	47	29	7	66	1
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	625	13	6	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	3	16	6	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	3	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	255	11	16	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	2	2	..	..	..
7	..	77	15	..	..	18	3	..	..	5,894	457	353	40	391	21
uts.															
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	3	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7	2	11	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..
..	..	6	1	..	..	12	..	..	..	80	3	3	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	252	16	51	4	4	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	4	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	19	2	..	..	19	..	..	..	434	40	59	16	5	..

No. 20.—STATEMENT showing the number and state of repair of irrigation works in each district of the Madras Presidency, &c., for fasli 1310—*cont.*

WELLS.

Districts.	Ayacut wells.								Supplemental wells.	
	Government.		Dasabandam.		Private.		Total.			
	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Ganjám	..	..	..	..	1,185	..	1,185	..	92	..
2. Vizagapatam (*b*).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Gódávari ..	..	..	..	..	1,392	20	1,392	20	..	..
4. Kistna	..	..	..	..	3,435	100	3,435	100	60	1
5. Kurnool ..	..	..	31	3	7,318	1,026	7,349	1,029	658	101
6. Bellary	489	39	26	4	6,817	787	7,332	830	462	12
7. Anantapur ..	165	24	126	11	13,611	939	13,902	974	5,264	32
8. Cuddapah ..	747	86	7,490	515	28,933	2,759	37,170	3,360	10,463	289
9. Nellore	1,038	65	..	..	13,470	1,044	14,508	1,109	929	..
10. Chingleput (*d*) ..	128	4	..	..	12,839	1,606	12,967	1,610	15,653	2,385
11. South Arcot ..	84	6	..	..	69,180	1,076	69,264	1,082	24,663	1,434
12. North Arcot ..	71	3	68	4	65,054	9,322	65,193	9,329	44,953	4,274
13. Salem	444	62	..	..	48,356	5,522	48,800	5,584	23,252	1,900
14. Coimbatore (*a*) ..	..	..	..	..	70,828	7,813	70,828	7,813	2,940	250
15. Trichinopoly ..	..	..	..	..	29,842	2,018	29,842	2,018	207	..
16. Tanjore (*c*) ..	..	..	..	..	7,367	29	7,367	29	232	..
17. Madura	..	..	..	..	32,819	1,821	32,819	1,821	7,012	457
18. Tinnevelly ..	4	..	..	..	44,985	1,527	44,989	1,527	7,421	185
Total ..	3,170	289	7,741	537	457,431	37,409	468,342	38,235	144,261	11,320

(*a*) The figures shown against this district include those in inam villages also.

(*b*) There are no permanent wells in this district but there are 6,090 temporary wells.

(*c*) This excludes 33,329 temporary wells.

(*d*) This excludes 1,716 temporary wells.

QUINQUENNIAL.

No. 21.—STATEMENT showing the rent-roll in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1310 (1900-1901).

Districts.	Ryots paying one rupee and less.								
	Single patta.				Joint pattas.				
	Number of pattas.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.	Number of pattas.	Number of shareholders.	Extent of holders.		Assessment.
		Dry.	Wet.				Dry.	Wet.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		ACS.	ACS.	RS.			ACS.	ACS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	6,221	3,004	433	4,590	1,534	4,362	885	112	809
2. Vizagapatam	539	333	26	330	149	387	82	3	82
3. Gódávari	3,042	1,564	67	1,794	1,468	4,099	754	35	970
4. Kistna	5,461	2,656	28	2,868	4,715	12,505	2,727	28	2,995
5. Nellore	3,590	2,191	271	2,818	3,114	9,439	2,084	116	1,901
6. Cuddapah	19,343	20,609	820	13,624	8,566	21,783	8,367	402	6,313
7. Anantapur	8,088	10,549	766	3,581	875	2,232	1,162	25	446
8. Bellary	5,387	8,094	20	2,437	1,111	2,986	1,701	9	658
9. Kurnool	6,681	9,435	127	5,076	3,375	10,585	4,379	153	2,636
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	9,082	3,163	793	4,969	1,646	4,273	723	279	1,169
12. North Arcot	20,098	8,377	746	12,986	9,512	30,554	3,147	547	5,664
13. South Arcot	43,606	20,161	1,702	31,464	9,781	28,673	4,255	503	7,594
14. Tanjore	27,494	8,202	576	12,921	22,764	95,303	5,344	355	9,827
15. Trichinopoly	17,651	15,282	435	13,890	7,437	23,712	6,014	103	5,527
16. Madura	18,078	8,800	1,034	11,382	3,630	10,428	1,782	364	2,806
17. Tinnevelly	20,835	17,104	320	11,359	13,219	54,414	17,813	178	8,365
18. Coimbatore	4,295	3,768	58	2,884	2,799	9,178	2,034	26	1,785
19. Nilgiris	1,511	686	..	514	771	2,493	1,045	..	480
20. Salem	9,464	6,963	184	5,968	4,018	11,381	3,080	112	2,642
21. South Canara	6,238	..	..	3,759	2	5	..	..	1
22. Malabar	72,235	70,111	13,171	59,135	6,394	14,621	4,116	996	3,569
Total ..	308,939	221,052	21,577	2,08,349	106,820	353,413	71,494	4,346	66,239

Districts.	Ryots paying Rs. 10 and less but over one rupee.					
	Single patta.				Joint pattas.	
	Number of pattas.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.	Number of pattas.	Number of shareholders.
		Dry.	Wet.			
	11	12	13	14	15	16
		ACS.	ACS.	RS.		
1. Ganjám	17,942	31,563	14,681	74,628	6,552	18,717
2. Vizagapatam	4,477	13,865	1,959	21,240	1,770	5,592
3. Gódávari	30,969	69,706	11,864	1,62,138	12,098	36,419
4. Kistna	43,707	147,257	9,314	2,07,826	46,298	124,980
5. Nellore	29,364	99,076	12,799	1,52,880	25,198	77,839
6. Cuddapah	83,886	334,864	26,222	3,41,507	32,630	77,242
7. Anantapur	34,681	208,429	16,237	1,56,342	12,124	31,346
8. Bellary	51,207	434,666	5,301	2,45,850	11,720	28,230
9. Kurnool	46,754	240,897	4,715	2,06,449	23,038	61,256
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	48,663	61,487	46,996	2,17,089	10,189	28,682
12. North Arcot	89,356	179,412	35,554	3,68,506	42,810	132,386
13. South Arcot	187,391	328,231	52,775	7,58,289	52,070	144,749
14. Tanjore	64,415	87,879	34,911	2,85,070	30,964	152,503
15. Trichinopoly	79,146	246,114	13,748	3,15,179	36,318	115,855
16. Madura	87,063	221,958	24,228	3,50,006	22,494	68,609
17. Tinnevelly	87,439	242,720	22,258	3,64,312	47,300	175,500
18. Coimbatore	68,474	363,492	4,469	3,37,312	80,979	278,009
19. Nilgiris	1,679	11,156	159	6,404	2,084	10,636
20. Salem	83,599	344,771	13,335	3,89,059	58,940	169,471
21. South Canara	17,846	..	..	74,219	6	20
22. Malabar	91,703	119,172	67,880	3,49,543	8,426	19,908
Total ..	1,249,761	3,786,715	419,405	53,83,348	563,108	1,757,949

No. 21.—Statement showing the rent-roll in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1310 (1900–1901)—*cont.*

Districts.	Ryots paying Rs. 10 and less but over 1 rupee—*cont.*			Rs. 30 and less but over Rs. 10.			
	Joint pattas—*cont.*			Single pattas.			
	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.	Number of pattas.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.
	Dry.	Wet.			Dry.	Wet.	
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	ACS.	ACS.	RS.		ACS.	ACS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	18,250	5,729	31,978	9,039	36,894	32,623	1,38,136
2. Vizagapatam	6,713	578	8,867	2,489	13,895	6,285	43,779
3. Gódávari	35,407	4,091	61,601	29,182	101,425	56,593	5,21,983
4. Kistna	178,576	6,032	2,40,840	32,501	257,763	30,991	5,67,066
5. Nellore	103,917	7,237	1,28,167	18,445	132,526	28,803	3,11,137
6. Cuddapah	135,906	11,049	1,37,237	26,500	245,642	29,422	4,01,124
7. Anantapur	81,762	6,776	51,843	13,239	200,900	20,465	2,09,832
8. Bellary	109,608	1,507	62,776	23,317	411,307	9,833	3,69,455
9. Kurnool	169,172	3,463	1,22,306	17,472	219,737	5,532	2,58,755
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	19,659	9,484	46,635	21,233	60,974	81,523	3,51,358
12. North Arcot	97,940	17,557	2,02,142	24,895	94,367	51,098	3,91,404
13. South Arcot	99,750	16,658	2,13,154	56,332	272,814	79,472	8,45,822
14. Tanjore	28,840	11,782	1,02,877	35,437	59,721	88,867	6,26,861
15. Trichinopoly	112,159	5,821	1,47,728	19,798	174,669	24,157	3,25,149
16. Madura	65,245	8,037	1,05,724	24,514	189,690	38,282	3,93,532
17. Tinnevelly	182,782	9,967	1,99,436	27,939	172,223	33,948	4,55,889
18. Coimbatore	491,398	5,012	4,64,044	21,545	278,325	11,350	3,39,041
19. Nilgiris	21,425	25	8,655	456	8,794	1,125	8,230
20. Salem	228,625	14,210	3,01,461	24,476	260,734	18,887	3,82,021
21. South Canara	..	..	31	11,138	..	..	2,11,611
22. Malabar	11,582	7,365	29,529	19,888	67,074	65,005	3,32,208
Total	2,198,716	152,380	26,67,031	459,835	3,259,474	714,261	74,84,393

Districts.	Rs. 30 and less but over Rs. 10—*cont.*				
	Joint pattas.				
	Number of pattas.	Number of shareholders.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.
			Dry.	Wet.	
	24	25	26	27	28
			ACS.	ACS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	5,297	17,575	28,176	18,459	98,700
2. Vizagapatam	1,554	5,179	12,258	3,421	29,095
3. Gódávari	10,814	30,258	52,405	20,391	1,97,951
4. Kistna	43,678	127,792	387,376	34,260	7,66,901
5. Nellore	16,439	52,221	134,441	20,722	2,80,577
6. Cuddapah	11,399	42,688	105,434	13,284	1,74,879
7. Anantapur	5,088	14,327	100,341	9,567	85,697
8. Bellary	8,079	19,093	162,039	3,771	1,40,904
9. Kurnool	11,625	29,699	130,770	5,380	1,74,716
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	5,159	15,526	19,575	19,417	86,923
12. North Arcot	18,613	65,213	76,564	37,679	3,14,334
13. South Arcot	16,283	58,202	87,360	24,508	2,56,459
14. Tanjore	8,572	54,637	20,379	20,122	1,49,452
15. Trichinopoly	10,395	39,033	105,588	10,961	1,72,973
16. Madura	10,833	34,919	94,980	15,295	1,80,853
17. Tinnevelly	16,336	63,810	152,741	17,654	2,75,737
18. Coimbatore	44,903	184,536	633,025	14,133	7,14,541
19. Nilgiris	775	4,969	29,640	127	12,986
20. Salem	28,752	1,04,296	256,467	25,058	4,75,087
21. South Canara	1	2	..	..	17
22. Malabar	2,172	5,374	7,017	8,363	35,436
Total	276,767	970,249	2,656,576	322,572	46,24,218

No. 21.—Statement showing the rent-roll in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1310 (1900–1901)—*cont.*

Districts.	Rupees 50 and less but over Rs. 30.					
	Single pattas.				Joint pattas.	
	Numbers of pattas.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.	Number of pattas.	Number of shareholders.
		Dry.	Wet.			
	29	30	31	32	33	34
		ACS.	ACS.	RS.		
1. Ganjám	2,183	14,598	15,840	67,406	2,127	7,644
2. Vizagapatam	945	6,867	5,453	35,922	853	2,952
3. Gódávari	10,904	52,534	44,098	4,14,753	4,379	12,589
4. Kistna	10,672	126,188	27,393	3,95,672	13,496	45,742
5. Nellore	5,416	76,506	18,998	1,90,709	4,367	15,932
6. Cuddapah	4,860	96,088	12,588	1,67,936	2,134	6,488
7. Anantapur	2,757	79,332	9,507	94,083	1,455	4,579
8. Bellary	4,982	165,670	4,623	1,77,948	3,006	5,386
9. Kurnool	3,023	84,112	2,533	1,10,452	2,184	6,661
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	5,395	26,648	44,910	1,97,993	1,570	4,704
12. North Arcot	4,464	29,375	22,759	1,66,819	4,311	16,611
13. South Arcot	11,876	97,173	44,384	4,18,380	3,456	10,466
14. Tanjore	11,394	22,078	60,550	4,38,332	2,535	20,161
15. Trichinopoly	3,415	49,987	11,853	1,28,547	1,957	8,993
16. Madura	5,238	68,869	19,232	1,79,199	2,916	10,103
17. Tinnevelly	5,571	63,563	17,165	2,06,197	3,515	15,771
18. Coimbatore	3,332	88,528	5,768	1,25,176	7,413	36,924
19. Nilgiris	144	4,487	956	5,620	125	1,193
20. Salem	2,757	51,978	7,206	1,03,595	2,807	11,059
21. South Canara	5,636	..	..	2,20,934	..	..
22. Malabar	4,999	38,572	41,541	1,83,150	513	1,185
Total ..	109,963	1,243,153	417,357	40,28,823	65,119	245,143

Districts.	Rupees 50 and less but over Rs. 30—*cont.*			Rupees 100 and less but over Rs. 50.			
	Joint pattas—*cont.*			Single pattas.			
	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.	Number of pattas.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.
	Dry.	Wet.			Dry.	Wet.	
	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
	ACS.	ACS.	RS.		ACS.	ACS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	18,872	15,705	77,954	1,240	17,709	16,671	76,517
2. Vizagapatam	7,968	4,869	33,375	836	8,641	8,492	57,926
3. Gódávari	24,646	18,964	1,64,050	3,694	53,583	63,685	571,648
4. Kistna	177,349	31,782	4,95,578	7,339	109,041	38,674	472,809
5. Nellore	56,543	14,727	1,49,225	3,254	71,331	21,514	2,14,301
6. Cuddapah	43,174	6,140	75,214	2,347	72,835	10,578	1,46,452
7. Anantapur	59,875	6,639	57,285	1,400	78,083	8,807	87,850
8. Bellary	69,122	2,194	76,780	2,420	127,214	4,345	1,54,456
9. Kurnool	78,192	2,153	83,393	1,587	73,574	1,734	99,387
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	9,639	12,773	56,323	3,412	28,420	49,389	2,18,188
12. North Arcot	26,761	20,962	1,60,895	1,982	20,402	18,763	1,35,117
13. South Arcot	31,260	12,920	1,19,891	6,517	78,183	47,095	4,06,088
14. Tanjore	8,738	13,824	96,655	9,181	22,968	87,829	6,27,920
15. Trichinopoly	31,592	5,669	73,341	2,070	33,710	12,572	1,42,123
16. Madura	47,591	9,267	1,01,957	2,783	54,392	19,174	1,67,944
17. Tinnevelly	61,946	10,307	1,28,734	3,429	61,493	19,445	2,26,465
18. Coimbatore	188,990	10,700	2,65,927	1,659	65,000	6,227	1,08,061
19. Nilgiris	9,928	171	4,863	119	9,805	1,284	8,614
20. Salem	45,420	8,050	95,494	969	26,340	5,140	64,105
21. South Canara	..	..	..	4,931	..	..	3,42,355
22. Malabar	4,682	5,171	18,795	3,688	48,119	58,279	2,62,336
Total ..	1,002,288	212,987	23,35,679	69,857	1,060,843	499,697	45,90,662

No. 21.—Statement showing the rent-roll in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1310 (1900–1901)—*cont.*

Districts.	Rupees 100 and less but over Rupees 50—*cont.*				
	Joint pattas.				
	Number of pattas.	Number of shareholders.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.
			Dry.	Wet.	
	42	43	44	45	46
			ACS.	ACS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	1,233	5,682	19,422	15,751	76,937
2. Vizagapatam	953	2,897	12,923	8,402	66,742
3. Gódávari	3,460	10,210	29,322	24,128	2,28,327
4. Kistna	8,797	32,626	134,948	42,272	5,63,391
5. Nellore	2,668	10,516	57,140	15,999	1,65,018
6. Cuddapah	1,274	4,198	44,987	5,284	79,811
7. Anantapur	859	3,632	59,907	7,133	56,556
8. Bellary	943	2,717	54,308	1,725	61,061
9. Kurnool	1,264	4,483	78,217	1,477	83,545
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	1,091	3,591	10,072	16,411	71,408
12. North Arcot	2,197	8,855	19,033	20,645	1,39,224
13. South Arcot	1,857	5,820	24,196	14,627	1,17,745
14. Tanjore	1,950	17,461	8,792	19,121	1,32,733
15. Trichinopoly	1,021	5,385	25,333	6,032	67,310
16. Madura	1,560	6,131	44,009	10,390	1,01,861
17. Tinnevelly	2,458	12,676	71,249	12,628	1,58,790
18. Coimbatore	3,232	17,844	151,147	8,156	2,10,127
19. Nilgiris	49	319	4,865	184	3,360
20. Salem	902	4,056	19,531	5,323	56,793
21. South Canara	1	2	..	..	54
22. Malabar	292	691	3,427	5,279	19,873
Total ..	38,061	159,792	872,828	240,967	24,60,666

Districts.	Rupees 250 and less but over Rupees 100.					
	Single pattas.				Joint pattas.	
	Number of pattas.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.	Number of pattas.	Number of shareholders.
		Dry.	Wet.			
	47	48	49	50	51	52
		ACS.	ACS.	RS.		
1. Ganjám	329	6,977	8,636	41,409	438	2,040
2. Vizagapatam	356	7,791	7,004	48,725	451	1,750
3. Gódávari	4,193	48,017	63,996	5,81,258	1,814	5,933
4. Kistna	2,615	50,248	37,158	3,61,405	3,289	14,022
5. Nellore	1,163	47,582	19,384	1,62,101	1,029	4,800
6. Cuddapah	578	34,773	6,176	79,051	345	1,392
7. Anantapur	413	46,359	5,427	53,666	306	2,018
8. Bellary	745	72,150	2,720	99,011	226	738
9. Kurnool	366	34,713	673	51,047	490	1,990
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	1,139	20,109	35,867	1,58,906	390	1,432
12. North Arcot	536	9,740	9,827	67,598	531	2,429
13. South Arcot	2,227	51,771	36,755	2,67,201	553	1,782
14. Tanjore	5,488	28,613	112,444	8,28,448	1,210	13,129
15. Trichinopoly	912	17,050	14,285	1,36,260	482	4,026
16. Madura	793	24,277	14,195	1,09,542	437	1,738
17. Tinnevelly	1,349	47,326	17,456	1,92,097	986	6,084
18. Coimbatore	529	31,327	5,882	76,956	793	4,461
19. Nilgiris	88	15,697	1,193	13,895	30	95
20. Salem	180	11,969	2,360	26,638	132	600
21. South Canara	2,243	..	..	3,26,671	..	..
22. Malabar	2,129	60,395	71,000	3,07,201	130	361
Total ..	28,371	661,884	472,438	39,89,086	14,062	70,820

No. 21.—Statement showing the rent-roll in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1310 (1900–1901)—*cont.*

Districts.	Rs. 250 and less but over Rs. 100—*cont.*			Rs. 500 and less but over Rs. 250.			
	Joint pattas—*cont.*			Single pattas.			
	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.	Number of pattas.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.
	Dry.	Wet.			Dry.	Wet.	
	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
	ACS.	ACS.	RS.		ACS.	ACS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	11,916	9,642	49,060	60	3,155	3,065	16,713
2. Vizagapatam ..	10,638	9,636	65,504	35	1,644	1,939	11,773
3. Gódávari	22,578	26,736	2,61,431	736	14,912	28,010	2,35,923
4. Kistna	71,234	39,206	4,52,608	328	10,281	14,510	1,06,890
5. Nellore	43,123	16,173	1,52,687	189	18,449	10,095	57,469
6. Cuddapah	24,037	3,267	48,194	45	5,857	1,685	14,301
7. Anantapur	42,704	4,644	44,371	28	6,241	833	8,004
8. Bellary	22,922	1,095	31,543	59	9,058	889	16,653
9. Kurnool	46,500	735	65,411	54	12,043	98	16,640
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	8,428	11,965	54,172	165	9,784	11,746	52,770
12. North Arcot ..	7,587	10,376	69,072	45	1,731	2,164	14,553
13. South Arcot ..	10,340	9,459	72,556	265	7,480	12,341	86,939
14. Tanjore	9,456	26,670	1,85,377	1,657	13,594	79,849	5,64,722
15. Trichinopoly ..	13,852	6,576	72,278	202	5,721	8,219	72,136
16. Madura	18,174	7,827	61,179	104	4,460	4,407	31,682
17. Tinnevelly	66,709	12,746	1,44,315	196	15,220	6,858	68,396
18. Coimbatore	56,974	6,280	1,07,056	85	5,841	3,126	29,057
19. Nilgiris	5,777	343	4,754	34	13,694	113	11,036
20. Salem	5,820	1,608	16,547	17	3,528	295	5,379
21. South Canara ..	..	..	..	377	..	..	1,25,059
22. Malabar	3,166	4,509	18,602	567	36,158	42,220	1,78,185
Total ..	501,935	209,493	19,76,717	5,248	198,851	232,462	17,24,280

Districts.	Rs. 500 and less but over Rs. 250—*cont.*					Rs. 1,000 and less but over Rs. 500.			
	Joint pattas.					Single pattas.			
	Number of pattas.	Number of share-holders.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.	Number of pattas.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.
			Dry.	Wet.			Dry.	Wet.	
	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68
			ACS.	ACS.	RS.		ACS.	ACS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	65	652	4,748	3,273	16,988	6	781	816	3,489
2. Vizagapatam ..	53	279	2,369	2,380	16,593	2	135	186	1,445
3. Gódávari	373	1,343	9,348	14,018	1,23,359	152	7,566	10,551	92,659
4. Kistna	403	1,953	18,240	14,972	1,17,227	82	4,078	6,421	46,834
5. Nellore	192	1,232	13,448	7,559	63,748	41	3,492	4,801	25,880
6. Cuddapah	33	159	5,790	547	10,172	5	2,313	511	3,401
7. Anantapur	23	346	11,128	504	6,778	3	1,289	134	1,599
8. Bellary	8	20	2,102	142	2,622	13	2,206	508	7,776
9. Kurnool	63	267	13,993	10	19,165	5	2,135	..	3,153
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	82	454	4,472	5,769	26,466	38	4,636	5,744	25,127
12. North Arcot ..	35	211	1,122	1,303	10,925	4	311	380	2,491
13. South Arcot	67	172	2,571	2,853	21,762	44	1,900	4,113	29,073
14. Tanjore	383	4,213	5,010	18,737	1,28,562	677	14,119	61,800	4,40,593
15. Trichinopoly ..	118	1,283	7,982	4,215	41,592	77	5,564	5,755	53,410
16. Madura	38	114	2,359	1,980	12,885	20	2,345	1,874	12,514
17. Tinnevelly	189	1,437	27,536	6,417	63,762	67	22,552	4,930	43,638
18. Coimbatore	101	376	5,749	2,412	25,466	19	3,556	1,236	12,344
19. Nilgiris	12	24	3,854	..	4,122	22	14,843	..	15,019
20. Salem	7	32	874	144	2,177	..	..	..	..
21. South Canara ..	..	..	..	..	..	94	..	..	61,406
22. Malabar	36	90	2,068	3,678	12,233	168	27,834	29,953	1,05,861
Total ..	2,281	14,657	144,763	90,913	7,26,604	1,539	121,655	139,713	9,87,712

No. 21.—Statement showing the rent-roll in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1310 (1900–1901)—*cont.*

Districts.	Rs. 1,000 and less but over Rs. 500—*cont.*					Over Rs. 1,000.			
	Joint pattas.					Single pattas.			
	Number of pattas.	Number of share-holders.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.	Number of pattas.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.
			Dry.	Wet.			Dry.	Wet.	
	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77
			ACS.	ACS.	RS.		ACS.	ACS.	RS.
1. Ganjám ..	6	48	971	728	3,416	..	..	..	..
2. Vizagapatam ..	2	9	87	158	1,330	1	15	556	2,001
3. Gódávari ..	99	373	2,799	7,457	63,916	18	1,478	3,121	24,081
4. Kistna ..	67	479	6,104	4,046	40,978	8	731	2,177	17,385
5. Nellore ..	46	543	3,399	4,526	29,374	5	660	1,173	5,419
6. Cuddapah ..	5	29	1,113	258	3,418	1	1,119	198	1,338
7. Anantapur ..	7	128	3,860	266	4,419	1	1,459	100	1,013
8. Bellary ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,713	12	1,439
9. Kurnool ..	3	10	1,239	..	1,945	..	..	..	..
10. Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput ..	9	35	1,805	1,355	5,697	2	479	593	3,336
12. North Arcot ..	5	51	345	435	3,119	..	..	..	..
13. South Arcot ..	21	60	279	2,054	14,183	4	20	435	4,544
14. Tanjore ..	176	1,586	3,645	18,195	1,17,104	342	18,036	85,600	5,79,074
15. Trichinopoly ..	49	739	10,773	2,860	32,470	24	7,335	3,954	44,333
16. Madura ..	4	14	295	482	2,699	2	1,205	213	3,194
17. Tinnevelly ..	70	904	24,395	3,826	41,749	17	9,707	2,436	24,388
18. Coimbatore ..	12	85	2,592	713	8,149	..	..	..	..
19. Nilgiris ..	1	2	283	..	529	8	29,553	8	18,281
20. Salem ..	1	4	56	86	858	..	..	..	..
21. South Canara ..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	30,032
22. Malabar ..	9	23	2,164	1,295	6,412	64	27,116	35,362	1,10,027
Total ..	592	5,122	66,204	48,740	3,81,765	518	100,626	135,938	8,69,885

Districts.	Over Rs. 1,000—*cont.*					Total.			
	Joint pattas.					Single pattas.			
	Number of pattas.	Number of share-holders.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.	Number of pattas.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.
			Dry.	Wet.			Dry.	Wet.	
	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86
			ACS.	ACS.	RS.		ACS.	ACS.	RS.
1. Ganjám ..	1	3	181	275	1,362	37,020	114,681	92,765	4,22,888
2. Vizagapatam ..	..	..	..	..	..	9,680	53,186	31,900	2,23,141
3. Gódávari ..	15	63	3,119	1,956	21,452	87,890	350,785	281,985	26,06,237
4. Kistna ..	4	84	523	1,230	9,096	102,713	708,243	166,666	21,78,255
5. Nellore ..	11	150	1,409	2,022	13,399	61,467	451,813	117,838	11,22,714
6. Cuddapah ..	1	5	686	38	1,125	137,565	814,100	88,200	11,68,784
7. Anantapur ..	1	5	1,675	114	2,150	60,610	632,641	62,276	6,15,970
8. Bellary ..	..	..	..	..	..	88,131	1,232,078	28,251	10,75,025
9. Kurnool ..	1	6	2,080	..	1,149	75,942	676,646	15,412	7,50,959
10 Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput ..	6	15	1,193	2,091	11,449	89,129	215,700	277,561	12,29,736
12. North Arcot ..	..	..	..	..	..	141,380	343,715	141,291	11,59,474
13. South Arcot ..	1	3	12	161	1,776	308,262	857,733	279,072	28,47,800
14. Tanjore ..	89	1,269	5,176	26,683	1,59,549	156,085	270,210	612,426	44,03,941
15. Trichinopoly ..	23	766	23,798	3,343	40,727	123,295	555,432	94,978	12,31,027
16. Madura ..	1	3	49	284	1,221	138,595	575,996	122,639	12,58,995
17. Tinnevelly ..	13	283	8,445	1,442	16,090	146,842	651,908	124,816	15,92,741
18. Coimbatore ..	7	61	4,126	2,439	12,225	99,938	839,837	38,116	10,30,831
19. Nilgiris ..	1	5	652	..	1,082	4,061	108,715	4,838	87,613
20. Salem ..	..	..	..	..	..	121,462	706,283	47,407	9,76,765
21. South Canara ..	..	..	..	..	..	48,523	..	..	13,96,046
22. Malabar ..	5	13	1,752	2,429	8,790	195,441	494,551	424,411	18,87,646
Total ..	180	2,734	54,876	44,507	3,02,642	2,234,031	10,654,253	3,052,848	2,92,66,538

No. 21.—Statement showing the rent-roll in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1310 (1900–1901)—*cont.*

Districts.	Total—*cont.*					Total number of single and joint pattas.	Total assessment.
	Joint pattas.						
	Number of pattas.	Number of share-holders.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.		
			Dry.	Wet.			
	87	88	89	90	91	92	93
			ACS.	ACS.	RS.		RS.
1. Ganjám	17,253	56,723	103,421	69,674	3,57,204	54,273	7,80,092
2. Vizagapatam ..	5,785	19,045	53,038	29,447	2,21,588	15,465	4,44,729
3. Gódávari	34,520	101,287	180,378	117,776	11,23,057	122,410	37,29,294
4. Kistna	120,747	360,183	977,077	173,828	26,89,614	223,460	48,67,869
5. Nellore	53,064	172,672	415,504	89,081	9,84,096	114,531	21,06,810
6. Cuddapah	56,327	153,984	369,494	40,269	5,36,363	193,892	17,05,097
7. Anantapur	20,738	58,613	362,414	35,668	3,09,545	81,348	9,25,515
8. Bellary	25,093	60,070	421,802	10,443	3,76,294	113,224	14,51,319
9. Kurnool	42,043	114,957	584,542	13,371	5,54,266	117,985	13,05,225
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	20,142	58,712	75,566	79,544	3,60,242	109,271	15,89,978
12. North Arcot	78,014	256,310	232,499	109,504	9,05,375	219,394	20,64,849
13. South Arcot	84,089	249,927	260,023	83,743	8,25,120	392,351	36,72,920
14. Tanjore	67,743	360,262	95,380	155,489	10,82,136	223,828	54,86,077
15. Trichinopoly ..	57,800	199,792	337,091	45,580	6,53,946	181,095	18,84,973
16. Madura	41,913	132,059	274,484	53,926	5,71,185	180,508	18,30,180
17. Tinnevelly	84,086	330,879	613,616	75,165	10,36,978	230,928	26,29,719
18. Coimbatore	140,239	531,474	1,536,035	49,871	18,09,320	240,177	28,40,151
19. Nilgiris	3,848	19,736	77,469	850	40,831	7,909	1,28,444
20. Salem	95,559	300,899	559,873	54,591	9,51,059	217,021	19,27,824
21. South Canara ..	10	29	..	..	103	48,533	13,96,149
22. Malabar	17,977	42,266	39,974	39,085	1,53,239	213,418	20,40,885
Total ..	1,066,990	3,579,879	7,569,680	1,326,905	1,55,41,561	3,301,021	4,48,08,099

Note.—(1) The amount of assessment in column 93 differs from that given in column 32 of statement No. 5 in Gódávari, Kurnool and Chingleput. In Gódávari, it is due to the erroneous inclusion under this head of water-tax exclusive of lift and other remissions. In Kurnool, it is due to the exclusion from this statement of the cesses included in the assessment of holdings in the four taluks of Kurnool proper and that in Chingleput to the exclusion of the demand in Izara villages which was included in statement No. 5.

(2) The dry and wet extents given in this statement differ from those given in columns 27 and 29 of statement No. 5 against Chingleput. The difference was due to the exclusion of the extent of the Izara villages from this statement.

TABLE

INCIDENCE of the Land Revenue on area and population in each district

District.	Total area by survey less feudatories (table A_1 (1) *minus* table A_1 (2*a*).	Deduct.		Balance, that is, fully-assessed area for which returns are available.		Total land revenue (exclusive of cesses of district (column 2).
		Area not fully assessed.	Area for which return so far as required for this table are not available.	Total.	Cultivated.	
1	2	3 (*a*)	3 (*b*)	4 (*a*)	4 (*b*)	5
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.
Ganjám	2,905,098	794,103	1,717,661	393,334	363,865	9,19,055
Vizagapatam ...	932,838	378,432	384,074	170,332	136,034	5,15,878
Gódávari	2,841,535	1,896,880	— 56,311	1,000,966	685,499	46,65,639
Kistna	4,048,066	1,883,194	64,639	2,100,233	1,691,387	52,56,790
Nellore	2,900,416	1,753,799	8,127	1,138,490	855,462	24,21,482
Kurnool	4,678,400	3,736,947	— 368,578	1,310,031	1,218,980	16,49,387
Bellary	3,512,459	1,793,014	— 13,174	1,732,619	1,603,875	16,94,655
Anantapur	3,427,066	2,113,227	17,821	1,296,018	1,040,265	10,91,393
Cuddapah	5,306,073	3,952,166	— 4,130	1,358,037	1,142,774	19,54,468
North Arcot	2,615,785	1,742,195	3,996	869,594	730,115	24,79,583
Chingleput	1,374,544	706,627	5,924	661,993	547,135	18,25,963
Madras *	17,280	4,658	...	12,622	...	84,616
South Arcot	3,115,168	1,516,420	46,746	1,552,002	1,346,076	41,98,289
Salem	3,506,745	2,123,243	...	1,383,502	1,248,038	19,52,287
Coimbatore	4,871,835	2,391,614	...	2,480,221	2,057,142	29,61,414
Trichinopoly	1,803,520	731,555	8,946	1,063,019	818,067	20,40,643
Tanjore	1,746,430	595,636	9,567	1,141,227	1,007,362	57,59,670
Madura	2,143,567	1,062,969	— 1,324	1,081,922	906,792	20,24,803
Tinnevelly	2,344,022	869,653	3,915	1,470,454	1,015,837	25,72,389
The Nilgiris	612,627	416,150	— 150	196,627	72,164	1,36,922
Malabar	3,572,660	2,590,958	— 777	982,479	914,023	19,67,262
South Canara ...	2,497,280	2,044,037	...	453,243	400,168	12,99,222
Total ...	60,773,414	35,097,477	1,826,972	23,848,965	19,801,060	4,94,71,810

RYOT

* Includes particulars for whole inam villages also [448 acres

C.

in the Madras Presidency in the Agricultural year ending June 1899.

Population of district (column 2).	Land revenue per head of population (columns 5 and 6).	Land revenue assessed on fully assessed area (column 4a).	Incidence per acre of land revenue (column 8) on fully-assessed area (column 4).		Population of fully-assessed area.	Land revenue assessment per head of population of fully-assessed area (columns 8 and 11).	Towns over 10,000 inhabitants (in the whole district).	
			For total area.	For cultivated area.			Number of towns.	Aggregate population.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
WARI.								
	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		
758,629	1 3 5	8,42,868	2 2 3	2 5 1	613,296	1 6 0	3	60,284
276,581	1 13 10	4,23,837	2 7 10	3 1 10	245,162	1 11 8	7	130,183
1,253,423	3 11 7	37,01,631	3 11 2	5 6 5	1,253,423	2 15 3	7	149,622
1,396,989	3 12 2	47,85,239	2 4 5	2 13 3	1,396,989	3 6 10	4	93,490
853,046	2 13 5	22,54,375	1 15 8	2 10 2	853,046	2 10 3	2	40,196
796,714	2 1 1	13,22,149	1 0 2	1 1 4	796,714	1 10 7	2	35,113
856,034	1 15 8	14,68,742	0 13 7	0 14 8	856,034	1 11 5	5	119,499
703,027	1 8 10	9,61,325	0 11 10	0 14 9	703,027	1 5 11	1	10,283
1,209,313	1 9 10	16,21,781	1 3 1	1 6 8	1,209,313	1 5 5	1	17,379
1,361,423	1 13 2	23,23,044	2 10 9	3 2 11	1,361,423	1 11 4	7	121,667
857,882	2 2 1	17,51,226	2 10 4	3 3 3	857,882	2 0 8	2	55,685
452,518	0 3 0	84,423	6 11 0	...	452,518	0 3 0	1	452,518
2,074,478	2 0 5	37,91,698	2 7 1	2 13 1	2,074,478	1 13 3	4	92,211
1,381,489	1 6 7	19,24,972	1 6 3	1 8 8	1,381,489	1 6 4	5	123,940
1,931,025	1 8 6	28,48,310	1 2 4	1 6 2	1,931,025	1 7 7	3	69,463
1,094,932	1 13 10	20,03,503	1 14 2	2 7 2	1,094,932	1 13 3	2	112,241
1,745,037	3 4 10	56,92,083	4 15 10	5 10 5	1,745,037	3 4 2	9	263,666
1,134,608	1 12 7	19,76,309	1 13 3	2 2 10	1,134,608	1 11 10	8	189,623
1,348,347	1 14 6	25,13,945	1 11 4	2 7 7	1,348,347	1 13 10	12	194,866
99,797	1 5 11	1,36,922	0 11 2	1 14 4	99,797	1 5 11	1	15,053
2,640,218	0 11 11	19,64,710	2 0 0	2 2 5	2,640,218	0 11 11	5	177,774
1,056,081	1 3 8	12,99,222	2 13 10	3 3 11	1,056,081	1 3 8	1	40,922
25,281,591	1 15 4	4,56,92,314	1 14 8	2 4 11	25,104,839	1 13 1	92	2,565,678

in column 2 and in column 3 (a) and Rs. 193 in column 5].

Incidence of the Land Revenue on area and population in each district

District.	Total area by survey less feudatories (table A_1 (1) *minus* table A_1 (2*a*).	Deduct.		Balance, that is, fully-assessed area for which returns are available.		Total land revenue (exclusive of cesses) of district (column 2).
		Area not fully assessed.	Area for which returns so far as required for this table are not available.	Total.	Cultivated.	
1	2	3 (*a*)	3 (*b*)	4 (*a*)	4 (*b*)	5
						ZAMIN
	ACS.	ACS.		ACS.		RS.
Ganjám	2,245,033	429,353	...	1,815,680	...	4,57,413
Vizagapatam ...	9,886,028	232,008	...	9,654,020	...	9,95,462
Gódávari	1,930,116	674,743	...	1,255,373	...	12,32,140
Kistna	1,186,769	200,007	...	986,762	...	7,93,210
Nellore	2,375,040	645,760	...	1,729,280	...	4,71,752
North Arcot	2,019,840	794,758	...	1,225,082	...	3,62,712
Chingleput	389,155	186,318	...	202,837	...	1,55,268
South Arcot	164,822	153,305	...	11,517	...	8,649
Salem	1,030,812	455,064	...	575,748	...	4,51,380
Coimbatore	106,880	22,396	...	84,484	...	27,784
Trichinopoly	336,652	115,400	...	221,252	...	53,399
Tanjore	177,476	43,173	...	134,297	...	31,526
Madura	3,377,552	470,149	...	2,907,403	...	7,62,099
Tinnevelly	902,224	202,474	...	699,750	...	3,21,853
Malabar	7,066	...	...	7,066	...	15,000
Total ...	26,135,459	4,624,908	...	21,510,551	...	61,39,647

in the Madras Presidency in the Agricultural year ending June 1899—*cont.*

Population of district (column 2).	Land revenue per head of population (columns 5 and 6).	Land revenue assessed on fully-assessed area (column 4 *a*).	Incidence per acre of land revenue (column 8) on fully-assessed area (column 4).		Population of fully-assessed area	Land revenue assessment per head of population of fully assessed area (columns 8 and 11).	Towns over 10,000 inhabitants (in the whole district).	
			For total area.	For cultivated area.			Number of towns.	Aggregate population.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DARI.								
	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.			RS. A. P.		
1,016,457	0 7 2	435,951	0 3 10	...	1,016,457	0 6 10	...	...
2,120,611	0 7 6	963,937	0 1 7	...	2,120,611	0 7 3	...	...
724,836	1 11 2	10,41,591	0 13 3	...	724,836	1 7 0	...	...
378,532	2 1 6	6,93,370	0 11 3	...	3,78,532	0 13 4	...	...
514,809	0 14 8	4,62,552	0 4 3	...	514,809	0 14 5	...	...
665,350	0 8 9	3,62,622	0 4 9	...	665,350	0 8 9	...	...
210,594	0 11 10	1,54,350	0 12 2	...	210,594	0 11 9	...	...
36,665	0 3 9	8,649	0 12 0	...	36,665	0 3 9	...	...
535,902	0 13 6	4,41,935	0 12 3	...	535,902	0 13 2	...	...
52,295	0 8 6	27,691	0 5 3	...	52,295	0 8 6	...	...
193,289	0 4 5	52,359	0 3 9	...	193,289	0 4 4	...	...
96,896	0 5 2	31,433	0 3 9	...	96,896	0 5 2	...	...
1,067,369	0 11 5	7,53,430	0 4 2	...	1,067,369	0 11 4	...	...
450,367	0 11 5	3,09,293	0 7 1	...	450,367	0 11 0	...	...
12,347	1 3 5	15,000	2 2 0	...	12,347	1 3 5	...	...
8,076,319	0 12 2	57,54,163	0 4 3	...	8,076,319	0 11 5	...	...

Incidence of the Land Revenue on area and population in each district

District.	Total area by survey less feudatories (table A[1] (1) *minus* table A[1] (2*a*).	Deduct.		Balance, that is, fully-assessed area for which returns are available.		Total land revenue (exclusive of cesses) of district (column 2.)
		Area not fully assessed.	Area for which returns so far as required for this table are not available.	Total.	Cultivated.	
1	2	3 (*a*)	3 (*b*)	4 (*a*)	4 (*b*)	5
	ACS.	ACS.				WHOLE RS.
Ganjám	206,029	206,029	...	...	...	49,242
Vizagapatam ...	216,315	216,315	...	...	...	58,214
Gódávari	256,829	256,829	...	...	...	1,43,046
Kistna	203,885	203,885	...	...	...	1,29,517
Nellore	334,144	334,144	...	...	...	96,676
Kurnool	130,560	130,560	...	...	...	10,692
Bellary	133,191	133,191	...	...	...	13,800
Anantapur	133,893	133,893	...	...	...	14,074
Cuddapah	276,687	276,687	...	...	...	42,685
North Arcot	78,246	78,246	...	...	...	28,001
Chingleput	215,341	215,341	...	...	...	68,586
South Arcot	58,240	58,240	...	...	...	22,462
Salem	280,822	280,822	...	...	...	44,064
Coimbatore	51,705	51,705	...	...	...	3,426
Trichinopoly	183,668	183,668	...	...	...	17,083
Tanjore	447,824	447,824	...	...	...	1,60,327
Madura	119,343	119,343	...	...	...	87,365
Tinnevelly	202,613	202,613	...	...	...	62,125
Total ...	3,529,335	3,529,335	...	...	...	10,51,385
Grand Total ...	90,438,208	43,251,720	1,826,972	45,359,516	19,801,060	5,66,62,842

in the Madras Presidency in the Agricultural year ending June 1899—*cont.*

Population of district (column 2).	Land revenue per head of population (columns 5 and 6).	Land revenue assessed on fully-assessed area (column 4 *a*).	Incidence per acre of land revenue (column 8) on fully-assessed area (column 4).		Population of fully-assessed area.	Land revenue assessment per head of population of fully assessed area (columns 8 and 11).	Towns over 10,000 inhabitants (in the whole district).	
			For total area.	For cultivated area.			Number of towns.	Aggregate population.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
INAM VILLAGES.								
	RS. A. P.							
121,717	0 6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
405,800	0 2 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
100,523	1 6 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
80,061	1 9 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
95,881	1 0 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21,097	0 8 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24,916	0 8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24,698	0 9 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62,759	0 10 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
87,714	0 5 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
134,452	0 8 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51,708	0 6 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45,200	0 15 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21,519	0 2 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
84,496	0 3 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
386,181	0 6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
406,427	0 3 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
117,381	0 8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,272,530	0 7 5	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
35,630,440	1 9 5	51,446,477	1 2 2	2 4 11	33,181,158	1 8 10	92	2,565,678

TABLE E.

TRANSFERS of property in land in each district in the Madras Presidency in the agricultural year ending 30th June 1902.

Districts.	Nature of tenure.		Number of transfers.		Total area transferred.	
			By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.	By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.
1	2		3	4	5	6
			NO.	NO.	ACS.	ACS.
Ganjám	Proprietors	Revenue paying ..	12	1,877	89	*4,299
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	..	54	..	183
Vizagapatam	Do.	Revenue paying ..	57	588	359	4,597
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	9	211	48	1,354
Gódávari	Do.	Revenue paying ..	58	4,230	222	15,455
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	14	1,437	* 26	4,590
Kistna	Do.	Revenue paying ..	492	7,685	2,937	38,151
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	17	763	159	4,974
Nellore	Do.	Revenue paying ..	120	2,239	702	8,587
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	1	111	6	686
Kurnool	Do.	Revenue paying ..	183	2,458	2,069	17,817
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	71	673	693	5,022
Bellary	Do.	Revenue paying ..	256	3,470	3,121	36,008
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	36	360	554	4,998
Anantapur	Do.	Revenue paying ..	117	1,794	1,382	13,161
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	16	177	195	3,790
Cuddapah	Do.	Revenue paying ..	991	2,903	2,002	10,523
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	156	212	817	1,290
North Arcot	Do.	Revenue paying ..	1,644	5,513	4,061	9,151
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	39	136	87	423
Chingleput	Do.	Revenue paying ..	881	6,137	4,738	20,405
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	9	177	9	2,548
Madras	Do.	Revenue paying ..	2	804	..	199
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	..	..	..	..
South Arcot	Do.	Revenue paying ..	599	17,206	1,767	24,571
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	2	36	2	138
Salem	Do.	Revenue paying ..	69	7,877	7,918	47,452
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	..	25	..	1,960
Coimbatore	Do.	Revenue paying ..	32	8,505	331	72,331
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	..	110	..	955
Trichinopoly	Do.	Revenue paying ..	109	9,643	347	21,092
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	..	43	..	133
Tanjore	Do.	Revenue paying ..	841	9,904	1,772	20,056
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	9	137	49	2,101
Madura	Do.	Revenue paying ..	693	7,409	1,463	18,639
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	6	59	31	218
Tinnevelly	Do.	Revenue paying ..	749	13,548	2,124	30,691
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	1	17	5	23
The Nilgiris	Do.	Revenue paying ..	23	432	212	6,469
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	..	..	..	..
Malabar	Do.	Revenue paying ..	162	1,943	603	4,039
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	..	..	..	..
South Canara	Do.	Revenue paying ..	18	1,702	Area cannot be given as the district has not been surveyed.	
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	..	8		
Total ..	Do.	Revenue paying ..	8,108	117,867	38,219	423,693
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	386	4,746	2,681	35,296

*Excludes unsurveyed area relating to three transfers.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

GANJAM.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the settlement of land revenue in this district for fasli 1311, together with the prescribed statements as per list enclosed.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The rainfall during the year (1901–1902) amounted to 42·25 inches against 52·2 inches in the previous year and against 46 inches, the average for the 25 years ending with 1898–99. It was both insufficient and unseasonable during the south-west monsoon, while it was somewhat too heavy during the north-east monsoon. In consequence of this unevenly distributed fall of rain, the most important crop of the district, viz., paddy, suffered considerably. The rainfed paddy was almost completely lost, and the irrigated paddy grown in tracts commanded by the Rushikulya project and the Ganjám minor river system besides a few major tanks was just saved and yielded an eight-anna crop on the average. The favourable character of the north-east monsoon enabled the agriculturists to raise second crops, both wet and dry, on a larger scale than usual, but, the parts of the district accustomed to the sowing of second crops are limited and few. The season cannot, on the whole, be said to be favourable.

3. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The areas cultivated with different crops in fasli 1311 are shown below, compared with those cultivated in fasli 1310 :—

Item.	Area cultivated.		Percentage of each crop to total area.	
	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
Food-grains.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Rice	337,739	319,641	58·4	54·4
Other food-grains	171,303	191,303	29·6	32·6
Total ..	509,042	510,944	88·0	87·0
Other crops.				
Cotton	1,836	1,726	0·3	0·3
Seeds	39,203	46,212	6·8	7·9
Orchard and garden produce ..	21,606	22,599	3·7	3·8
Indigo	..	..	..	..
Sugarcane	2,295	1,790	0·4	0·3
Miscellaneous crops	4,202	4,239	0 8	0·7
Total ..	69,142	76,566	12·0	13·0
Grand Total ..	578,184	587,510	..	..

The above figures show an increase in total cultivation in the year by 1·61 per cent. over last year. But the decrease in the sowings under rice and sugarcane, which is due to want of timely rains during the year, cannot be considered to have been counterbalanced by the slight increase in total cultivation.

4. The average outturn also is poor during the year when compared with that in the previous year—

Fasli.	17 to 20 annas.	13 to 16 annas.	9 to 12 annas.	5 to 8 annas.	1 to 4 annas.
Wet crops.		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
1310	..	23,992	146,105	113,899	15,542
1311	..	7,996	76,833	99,736	92,159
Dry crops.					
1310	..	3,014	15,913	88,138	93,803
1311	..	2,804	41,125	97,986	96,135

There is a noticeable improvement in the outturn of dry crops, while the yield of wet crops has diminished.

5. PRICES.—There was a further rise in the prices of staple food-grains during the year under report compared with those prevailing in the year preceding it. The rise is mostly due to the unfavourable character of the season. The prices prevailing during the year under report are compared below with those of fasli 1310:—

	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
	RS.	RS.
(1) Paddy (second sort) per Madras garce	169	177
(2) Ragi do. do.	236	252

6. The price of horse-gram which was abnormally high in fasli 1310, viz., Rs. 308 per Madras garce, went down to Rs. 208 per garce during the year under report owing to its better yield when compared with fasli 1310.

7. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—The number of these is the same, viz., 73, as in the last fasli. But the amount of peishcush thereof underwent a change for the following reasons:—

(*a*) Under B.P., Mis. No. 1121 (Land Revenue), dated 15th April 1901, the proportionate peishcush of the Sreecurmam tana (situated within the territorial limits of this district, but forming part of the Vizianagram estate of the Vizagapatam district) has been taken into the accounts of this district from the beginning of the fasli under report, and the exact amount thereof not having been fixed owing to rent value not being intimated by the Collector and Guardian of Vizianagram, Rs. 10,308 have been adopted as the provisional demand of the tana for the year.

(*b*) In the zamindari of Tarla, a resumed and unlocalised service inam was made over to the zamindar with an addition of Rs. 8 (two-thirds of the full assessment of Rs. 12) to the existing peishcush of the estate.

(*c*) The previous year's amount of peishcush of Chikati zamindari was raised by a sum of Rs. 4–14–0 owing to the amount having been overdeducted by mistake in the previous fasli on account of certain lands acquired from the zamindari.

(*d*) The Chinna Kimedi zamindar having relinquished his right to collect the quit-rents on inams situated in his estate on the 10 per cent. commission system, his peishcush was reduced by Rs. 889–15–11, which represent the total amount of quit-rents in the estate less 10 per cent. allowed to him as commission.

(*e*) Several other minor deductions amounting to Rs. 13-1-2 were also made during the year from the amounts of peishcush of a few other estates on account of lands taken up for public purposes. The demand of the year was Rs. 4,44,995-9-6.

8. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—The number of these villages went down from 1,120 to 1,117 during the fasli under report. The variation is the net result of the transfer of six villages of Chokkapad khandam of the Udaiyagiri taluk (Goomsur Maliahs) hitherto erroneously classified under inam to Government, and of the retransfer of three villages of Goomsur taluk to inam. The above number, 1,117, includes 362 villages not dealt with by the Inam Commission though their assets were excluded from the zamindaris concerned at the time of permanent settlement. The demand of shrotriem jodi during the fasli was Rs. 35,982-6-7 against Rs. 35,163-10-4 in the previous fasli. The increase of Rs. 818-12-3 is the net result of the inclusion under this head of the amount of quit-rent hitherto collected by the Chinna Kimedi zamindar on 10 per cent. commission and relinquished by him during the year—*vide* paragraph 7 (*d*), and of the rectification of an error in the demand of a whole inam village in the estate of Jarjangi in the Chicacole taluk.

9. RYOTWARI SETTLEMENT.—Jamabandi statement No. I gives the names of officers who held the jamabandi of the several taluks, together with particulars regarding the places where it was held, the period occupied by it, and the number of pattas distributed. The number of ryotwari villages rose from 1,262 of fasli 1310 to 1,271. The increase is accounted for below: —

Number as per return of fasli 1310	1,262
Deduct on account of retransfer to inam in Goomsur taluk (paragraph 8 *supra*)	3
Balance ...	1,259
Add villages transferred from inam to Government in Chokkapad (paragraph 8 *supra*)	6
Add villages reported by Tahsildar of Berhampur as omitted by mistake from his No. I statement in previous fasli	6
Total ...	1,271

The ryotwari and miscellaneous pattas of the fasli numbered 54,496 and 6,381 against 54,273 and 6,914, respectively, of the previous fasli. The variations being below 10 per cent. need no explanation. 9,005 out of 27,356 pattas in Berhampur taluk were altered, and in Chicacole 338 pattas out of about 12,000 were altered. It is reported that only 59 of the remainder required alteration. Orders will be issued that pattas should be collected from the ryots, as it is believed that the karnams make no attempt to get them brought up for revision. The jamabandi was concluded in all the taluks within the fasli.

10. OCCUPATION AND CHANGES THEREIN.—The subjoined statement compares the holdings of the fasli with those of its predecessor:—

Fasli.	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
1310	218,102	2,53,027	162,439	5,27,065	380,541	7,80,092
1311	219,583	2,54,121	163,657	5,30,523	383,240	7,84,654
	+ 1,481	+ 1,094	+ 1,218	+ 3,468	+ 2,699	+ 4,562

The details of the changes which produced the above variations are to be found in enclosure A to jamabandi statement No. 3. The main cause of increase in the total extent and assessment of holdings is the fresh assignments of land on darkhast or by sale under the Rushikulya project.

11. ACTUAL CULTIVATION AND WASTE CHARGED AND REMITTED.—The following table compares the extents under these heads of the past two faslis:—

Fasli.	Actual cultivation.		Waste charged.		Waste remitted.	
	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.		ACS.
1310	190,187	159,994	27,915	2,429	..	16
1311	186,443	151,807	33,140	9,864	..	1,986
	— 3,744	— 8,187	+ 5,225	+ 7,435	..	+ 1,970

The cause for the large decrease under cultivation is the want of rain before the middle of September 1901. The extent of wet left waste during the year is larger than in any of the preceding five years including fasli 1306, which is a famine year.

12. WATER-RATE (TIRWAJASTI AND FASLIJASTI).—The revenue under this head is on the increase as shown below;—

Fasli.	Dry irrigated and charged.	Wet charged for second crop.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
1309	44,389	13,569	57,958
1310	45,562	18,936	64,498
1311	46,298	27,085	73,383

The bulk of the revenue under dry irrigated and charged is contributed by the Berhampur taluk where the benefits of irrigation under the Rushikulya project are being appreciated. Goomsur taluk and Aska division offer better facilities for second-crop cultivation than Berhampur, as the supply from the canal is available without the excessive waste of water which is unavoidable when irrigation is carried on in small areas far from the head sluice. The ryots, however, do not see the advantages of growing a second crop with the aid of manure. In this respect, Chicacole taluk is far in advance, the amount charged for second crop alone in this taluk being more than Rs. 21,000 out of the total of Rs. 27,085 charged in the whole district. The existing favourable rates of charge for second crop combined with the various improvements made to the river-channels there are responsible for this.

13. REMISSIONS.—The amount of remission granted during the fasli under report, excluding that granted on account of waste, is Rs. 23,613 against Rs. 18,557 in fasli 1310. The amount remitted in the fasli on account of waste is Rs. 4,691 against Rs. 42 of the previous fasli. The detailed heads under which the above amount of Rs. 23,613 was remitted are to be found in jamabandi statement No. 4. Briefly, the amounts remitted under each head during the fasli, compared with those remitted during the preceding fasli are—

	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Waste remitted	42	4,691
(2) Shavi, short crop, and submerged	779	2,675
(3) Tirvakammi	964	4,438
(4) Fixed remissions	7,572	7,452
(5) Beriz deduction	9,242	9,048

The variations under the first three heads are attributable to the unfavourable character of the season. That under item (4) also was the result of bad season, inasmuch as certain lands ordinarily entitled to baling deduction had to be given full remission owing to their being left waste in consequence of which they were included under waste remitted. The decrease under the fifth is explained in the statement No. 4.

14. It is gratifying to note that the amount of seasonal remissions fell far short of the original estimate. The wet area under cultivation during the year under report is comparatively smaller when compared with that of any of the preceding five years. The extents of waste both under dry and wet are also the largest on record during the same period. Hence the apprehension. It was only just averted by the very timely fall of rain in the third week of September 1901 followed by a heavy north-east monsoon, which brought on a complete change.

15. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The revenue under this head, comprising the items shown in the statement appended, amounted to Rs. 2,02,889 in the year against Rs. 1,81,432, in the previous year :—

Items.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Jodi or quit-rent on minor inams—			
(*a*) In ryotwari villages	62,949	62,993	+ 44
(*b*) In zamindari and inam villages	2,196	2,346	+ 150
2. Water-rate on minor inams in ryotwari villages	10,446	14,607	+ 4,161
3. Charge for water in zamindari and inam villages including tirvajasti and faslijasti	36,880	39,542	+ 2,662
4. Penal charge for water on lands irrigated without permission	3,014	6,918	+ 3,904
5. Land occupied with or without darkhasts for which no pattas have been granted	20,822	23,782	+ 2,960
6. Occupation of peramboke lands	10,607	10,112	— 495
7. Revenue derived from tree pattas	126	112	— 14
8. Commission on private estates under management of Court of Wards	5,465	7,895	+ 2,430
9. Revenue process-service fees	3,374	3,964	+ 590
10. Other items	25,553	30,618	+ 5,065
Total	1,81,432	2,02,889	+ 21,457

Item 1.—(*a*) The increase in ryotwari villages is the net result of an addition to previous year's quit-rent demand in certain villages of the Gondibedo Mutta, Surada division, Goomsur taluk, owing to the introduction of the Village Cess Act therein with effect from fasli 1311, and of certain deductions made in the other taluks chiefly on account of lands acquired for public purposes. (*b*) The increase in inam and zamindari villages is due to the relinquishment of the right to collect the quit-rents in his estate by the zamindar of Chinna Kimedi on 10 per cent. commission from fasli 1311.

Items 2 *and* 3.—The increase under two heads are the natural consequences of untimely rains coupled with an abundant supply of water in the irrigation sources for late sowings which have been more extensively grown during the year. A portion of the increase may also be attributed to the careful azmoish made during the year owing to the bad state of the season.

The further development of the revenue under item 3 in the Chicacole taluk depends upon the orders of the Board on this office letter, No. 347-R.—Ver., dated 28th May 1901, which are awaited.

Item 4.—Almost the whole of the amount under this head represents the charge made in the Goomsur taluk on Government and inam lands irrigated under the Rushikulya project without permission during the year. Against this charge, appeals are being preferred and disposed of in due course. The charge seems necessary in several cases to prevent surreptitious irrigation.

Item 5.—The largest contributions to this head are from Goomsur and Berhampur taluks, where large tracts of waste lands, both commanded and uncommanded, which are already under occupation on sivoijama system, are awaiting disposal under the Darkhast rules. The disposal of darkhasts in commanded villages which was

suspended for several years, pending the operations of the Special Deputy Collector, Rushikulya project, is progressing. In the uncommanded villages of the Goomsur taluk the numerous applications for portions of large unclassified or unsurveyed blocks were pending sub-division according to applications, which could not be finished speedily owing to the difficulty of the task as well as the inability of the existing staff of Revenue Inspectors to cope with the work. As the permanent staff of Revenue Inspectors in Goomsur has been strengthened by an addition of two (*vide* G.O., No. 3144, Revenue, dated 23rd December 1901), better results may be expected there during the current year. The arrangement made last year in the Berhampur taluk for the disposal of darkhasts in commanded villages by the Special Deputy Tahsildars under the supervision of the Rushikulya Deputy Collector is working satisfactorily and it is expected that it will reduce the extent under sivoijama cultivation considerably hereafter.

Item 6.—Under this item the ordinary and penal charges imposed on poramboke lands are included. The decrease under this head may be attributed to the relinquishment of objectionable portions of poramboke lands on which heavy penal charges were imposed in the previous years. Though, during the year under report, the extent on which penal charge was imposed shrank to 796 acres from 1,283 acres in fasli 1310, the total extent of poramboke cultivation went up to 2,944 acres from 2,639 acres in fasli 1310. The increase is chiefly in the Berhampur taluk. It is probably due to unassessed lands under cultivation being included under porambokes.

Item 7.—The decrease is small.

Item 8.—This depends upon the income of the estates concerned.

Item 9.—The increase in the number of processes issued during the year accounts for the increase under this head.

Item 10.—Full details of this item are available in jamabandi statement No. 5. Almost all the detailed heads comprised in this item are of a fluctuating nature, and require no explanation. The only one that deserves to be singled out is the "sale of waste lands" under which head the realisations of the fasli are Rs. 17,508 against Rs. 7,775 of the previous fasli.

16. RUSHIKULYA PROJECT AND IRRIGATION UNDER IT.—The revenue derived from separate water-tax charged for irrigation under the project is included in the amounts shown in paragraph 12 *supra*, while the enhanced assessment due to improved irrigation under the project is included in the wet assessment of area occupied (*vide* paragraph 10 *supra*). The number of villages reported as commanded under the project and several other particulars relating thereto are compared below with those relating to fasli 1310 :—

Item.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Difference.
	NO.	NO.	NO.
1. Number of villages considered irrigable—			
(*a*) Government	285	285	..
(*b*) Inam and zamindari	220	220	..
2. Number actually irrigated—			
(*a*) Government	215	216	+ 1
(*b*) Inam and zamindari	158	156	— 2
3 Revenue due to project including enhanced assessment and separate charge for water in Government villages	RS. 66,367	RS. 70,250	RS. + 3,883
4. Water-tax charged on inam and zamindari villages	35,490	37,153	+ 1,663

The decrease under 2 (*b*) which is due to a few relinquishments in the Aska taluk being less than 10 per cent. does not call for a detailed explanation. But it cannot be denied that the tendency in the Aska taluk to fall back on the old sources in preference to the project is still great; chiefly in the Serugada estate. Three or four villages have been applying for canal water and the surplus has benefited many other villages. These villages ought not to have been allowed to take water in my opinion. The matter is now under consideration. The main reason for the non-irrigation of all the commanded villages is the want of several branch channels. The increase under the other heads may be attributed to the growth of the popularity of

the project water. In accordance with the instructions given in G.O., No. 569, Revenue, dated 3rd July 1901, paragraph 2, the Special Deputy Collector, Rushikulya project, completed his enquiries and obtained my orders in 27 villages regarding the extents of mamul ayacut under private sources entitled to free irrigation under the project. During the fasli under report, he granted 99·45 acres on darkhast against 623 acres during the previous fasli, revised the assessment of 1,541·20 acres against 2,555 acres in the previous fasli and sold 251·60 acres for Rs. 28,104 against 462 acres for Rs. 41,073 in the previous fasli. The amount reported by him to have been realised under all heads within the fasli is Rs. 28,262-8-4. It includes deposits taken and instalments of sale-proceeds that fell due during the year. The extents still to be assigned or sold by him are reported to be 5,708·15 acres of assessed and unassessed waste, 946·94 acres of poramboke and 2,455·89 acres of tanks. The amount of instalments, etc., that remains to be collected by him is Rs. 3,292-1-3.

17. Land-cess.—The demand under this head during the fasli under report is Rs. 2,69,375 against Rs. 2,58,969 in the previous fasli as shown below:—

Item.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Increase or decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Land-cess on land revenue, ryotwar and miscellaneous	70,792	73,430	+ 2,638
2. Land-cess of whole inam villages	14,060	14,822	+ 762
3. Land-cess of permanently-settled estates	1,74,117	1,81,123	+ 7,006
Total ..	2,58,969	2,69,375	+ 10,406

The increase under the first item is mostly the result of increased occupation coupled with the revision of land-cess on excluded service inams. That under the second item is due to a great extent to the relinquishment by the zamindar of Chinna Kimedi of his right to collect the cess on 10 per cent. commission. The periodical revision of land-cess in the proprietary estates, commenced last year, accounts for the increase under the third item.

18. Demand, Collection and Balances—Arrears.—The balance at the beginning of the year as per No. 7 statement was Rs. 27,248. Of this amount Rs. 26,938 were collected and Rs. 46 were written off during the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 264 only at the end of the fasli. Rs. 136 have since been collected and the rest, Rs. 128, which represents the arrear of revised land-cess in some estates will be collected or adjusted shortly.

19. Demand, Collection and Balance—Current.—The entire demand of land revenue and cesses for the year under report is Rs. 18,31,242 against Rs. 17,84,163 for the previous year. The variations explained under the several heads of revenue in the preceding paragraphs account for the increase of Rs. 47,079 during the year. The collections within the fasli and the balance remaining at the end of the year as per jamabandi statement No. 7 are Rs. 18,11,998 (98·9 per cent.) and Rs. 19,244 (1·1 per cent.), respectively, against Rs. 17,74,983 (99·5 per cent.) and Rs. 9,180 (0·5 per cent.), respectively, of the previous fasli. Out of the above balance, Rs. 15,350 have since been collected. Rs. 1,489 are expected to be collected in the current month. The rest, viz., Rs. 2,405, being the amount of peishcush and land-cess due from Gopálpur and Palur estates ordered to be taken under management under section 28 of Act II of 1864, cannot be realised until the next harvest.

As usual, the services of the Deputy Tahsildar and Stationary Sub-Magistrates were utilised for collections in villages situated round their head-quarters. But owing to the bad state of the season, which necessitated the grant of remissions and thereby hampered the collection work pending final orders on remission accounts, the percentage of collections fell from 99·5 in the previous year to 98·9 in the year under report. The fall is very imperceptible and could not be prevented.

20. Coercive process and sales for arrears of revenue.—A comparison of the figures of the year under report with those of its immediate predecessor exhibits an increase under all kinds of notices; but, considering the circumstances of fasli 1311,

and comparing the same with the figures of the years preceding fasli 1310, the increase has no significance calling for a detailed explanation. The notices issued during the last five years are compared below :—

Fasli.	Demand notices.	Attachment notices.	Sale notices.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1307	89,381	11,913	11,055
1308	70,346	8,880	8,247
1309	51,214	1,802	1,311
1310	27,787	516	389
1311	44,534	755	562

The percentages of increase under the three heads shown above over the figures of fasli 1310 are 60, 46 and 44, respectively, but, leaving aside fasli 1310, which was an exceptionally good year, the year under report compares favourably with all the preceding years, and it may be safely inferred that the high percentage of collections maintained during the year is not the result of unduly severe measures of coercion adopted during the year, but that it was due to the high prices that prevailed during the year combined with the increased readiness of the ryots to pay up Government dues simply on demand. The attachment and sales of moveable and immoveable properties in the fasli are compared below with those in fasli 1310 :—

Fasli.	Moveable property.						Immoveable property.					
	Attached.			Sold.			Attached.			Sold.		
	Number of cases.	Amount of assessment.	Value of property.	Number of cases.	Amount of arrears.	Amount realised.	Number of cases.	Amount of arrears.	Extent.	Number of cases.	Amount of arrears.	Extent.	Amount realised.
	RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.		RS.	ACS.		RS.	ACS.	RS.
1310	425	4,719	6,740	23	455	398	91	636	393	2	8	2	24
1311	582	5,620	7,320	20	435	576	173	1,827	883	13	262	77	588

The cause for variations under the coercive measures generally is already explained. In one case alone, during the year, five acres of land was bought in by Government for want of bidders.

21. RECEIPTS FROM PROCESS-SERVICE FEES AND CHARGES AND THE EXTENT TO WHICH SPECIAL-PAID AGENCY WAS EMPLOYED IN SERVING PROCESSES.—The receipts and charges during the year as against those of the year preceding it are as shown below :—

—	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Receipts	3,374	3,964	+ 590
Charges	2,803	3,311	+ 508

The receipts exceed the charges by Rs. 653, while the increase therein when compared with the previous fasli is Rs. 590. The amount of charges is greater than that in the previous fasli owing to the exigencies of the year and partly owing to the payment of arrear salaries of the previous fasli in the fasli under report. The necessity for the additional expenditure under this head is manifest from the number of processes issued and served which are compared below :—

Fasli.	Number of processes served by Village Agency.	Number of processes served by Special-paid Agency.
1310	10,746	17,521
1311	25,109	20,160

The noticeable feature in the execution of process during the year under report is that the number of notices served by the village agency is not only considerably greater than that of the year previous to it, but also the percentage thereof to the total number of notices is very satisfactory being 55 against 38 in the previous year. The surplus under this head having shown a tendency to increase, the question of reducing the scale of fees during the current year will receive due consideration.

22. PROPRIETARY ESTATES VILLAGE SERVICE FUND.—The demand of this fund for the fasli is Rs. 40,792–10–5, against Rs. 39,321 for fasli 1310. In the year under report too, the resources of this fund remained unaltered, because, the operations of the Special Inam Deputy Collector have just commenced. It is hoped that the outcome of his work will begin to show itself from the current year. Out of the current and arrear demand of Rs. 53,800–6–6, a sum of Rs. 53,648–2–10 or 99·7 per cent. of the demand was collected within the fasli. The balance of Rs. 152–3–8 will be collected shortly. The charges under this head amounted to Rs. 33,886–14–6 during the year and they were incurred in disbursing salaries to certain village establishments according to the prescribed scale, less the assessment (reduced by the old kattubadi) of the inams enjoyed by them pending enfranchisement.

23. LANDS SOLD UNDER BOARD'S STANDING ORDER NOS. 15, 21 AND 45.—During the year under report, one sale of dry land measuring 1·40 acres and liable to an assessment of As. 6 was held under Standing Order, No. 45, against none in the previous year. The amount fetched was Rs. 30. There was a sale of 0·30 acre of land under Board's Standing Order, No. 21 also and the amount fetched was Rs. 87. Under Standing Order, No. 15, the extent sold was 22·13 acres assessed at Rs. 47–4–0, and the sale-proceeds amounted to Rs. 2,177. As has been done in the previous years, the sales of waste and tank-bed lands under the Rushikulya project have been excluded from the Jamabandi statement No. 9.

24. LOANS UNDER THE LAND IMPROVEMENT AND AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS ACTS.—Loans statements Nos. 23, 25-A, 25-B, 26 and 27 are herewith submitted as directed in B.P., No. 417, dated 10th December 1896. The transactions under these Acts during the year under report are detailed below :—

		Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.
1. Number of applications pending from last year		3	2
2. Number of applications received during the year ...		24	10
Total ...		27	12
3. Rejected		10	6
4. Accepted (*a*) Number		12	5
(*b*) Amount	Rs.	3,935	320
5. Pending		5	1
6. The amounts advanced during the year		3,980	320

The purposes for which the above amounts were advanced are :—

Under the Land Improvement Loans Act—

	RS.
1. Reclamation of land	455
2. Other purposes	3,525

Under the Agriculturists' Loans Act—

1. Purchase of cattle	300
2. Purchase of seed grain	20

The total outstandings recoveries and balances of the year are:—

	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Total outstandings at the beginning of the year ...	22,386	1,094
2. Amount that became repayable during the year included uncollected balance of the previous year	3,521	599
3. Recovery during the year	3,327	599
4. Written off ,, ,, ...	87	...
5. Outstanding balance of the year	107	...
6. Advance payment made during the year	171	...
7. Total outstandings at the close of the year	18,801	495

The outstanding balance of the year is Rs. 107 only or 2·6 per cent. of the demand. The amounts of interest that became due during the year are Rs. 841 under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 42 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. Rs. 834 and Rs. 42 have been collected within the fasli under the two Acts, respectively. The balance of Rs. 7 was covered by process. Of the total amount of Rs. 4,802 repaid during the year Rs. 1,931 were paid without resort to coercion of any kind. Rs. 2,590 were paid after the issue of demand notices and Rs. 281 were paid after attachment and before sale.

25. Costs in Civil Suits.—The opening balance of the year under this head was Rs. 3,185–9–3. Of this amount, Rs. 3,082–8–0 were written off the accounts agreeably to Board's orders contained in its B.P., No. 22 (Land Revenue), dated 1st February 1902. The remainder, viz., Rs. 103–1–3 together with the amount of Rs. 197–2–0 awarded during the fasli was realised fully within the year.

26. Ruined Tanks.—No tanks were handed over to ryots under Board's Standing Order, No. 8, during the fasli under report. Under Standing Order, No. 9, one isolated small tank was handed over to its ayacut holder in the Goomsur taluk. The financial effect thereof is a net increase of Rs. 2–13–0 in the assessment.

27. Interest.—The amount of interest charged on arrears of Land Revenue during the year is Rs. 143. The opening balance of the year being Rs. 63, the total demand under this head was Rs. 206. Not more than Rs. 65 could be collected within the fasli, as the bulk of the balance is due from the estates, which are being taken under management under Section 28 of Act II of 1864.

28. Sub-division of Quitrent.—No cases of the kind occurred during the year under report.

29. Inspection of Boundary and Field Marks.—As in the previous year, figures relating to these marks were adopted from the Land Registers as far as they are available, only in the Chicacole and Goomsur taluks. The Berhampur Tahsildar's explanation for not doing so even in fasli 1311 is awaited. In all the three taluks, the work of replacing missing stones and that of repairing those that are in need of it continues to be unsatisfactory. The reason for this is the inability of the ordinary staff of Revenue Inspectors to cope with the work, and the inattention of the karnams in previous years. Many karnams failed, as usual, to submit the annual return of stones, and notices in form No. III were issued in the case of some villages only.

30. Examination of Village and Taluk Accounts.—These accounts have been carefully examined in the course of jamabandi, by the several jamabandi officers helped by their establishments and it may be said that they are, on the whole, kept tolerably well. Village B registers, which had to be rewritten during the fasli, were not prepared owing to the supply of printed forms for these books not being made within the year. Orders have been issued to do this work during the current fasli. The reconciliation between village B registers and the inam quit-rent registers in the Goomsur taluk, is still in progress. The Tahsildar will be ordered to finish it during

the current year. The taluk B register of the Berhampur taluk commenced during the fasli 1310 was completed and checked during the fasli under report. As the jamabandi was finished in all the three taluks within the fasli, the writing up and checking of the village registers and firka sheets for fasli 1311 could not be completed along with the jamabandi accounts. This work will be reviewed when the progress report is submitted as per B.P., No. 232, dated 2nd October 1901. The importance and utility of these registers was often impressed upon the Divisional and Taluk officers and the registers are being brought up with care. But their practical use does not seem to have been felt by any of the officers yet.

31. APPLICATION FOR THE TRANSFER OF REGISTRY OF HOLDINGS.—The annexed statement compares the receipt, disposal and pendency of these applications during the last two faslis:—

Received.	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the year.	Received during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Pending at the close of the year.	Percentage of pending cases to the total.
Fasli 1310.						
Through registration officers ..	366	1,312	1,678	1,229	449	26·75
Direct by Revenue officers	119	723	842	747	95	11·28
Total ..	485	2,035	2,520	1,976	544	21·58
Fasli 1311.						
Through registration officers ..	447	1,040	1,487	1,095	392	26·36
Direct by Revenue officers	95	561	656	646	10	1·50
Total ..	542	1,601	2,143	1,741	402	18·75

The decrease in the number of applications received during the year is attributable to the unfavourable character of the season.

The pendency at the end of the year has fallen when compared with the previous year. It is due to more promptitude in disposal in all the three taluks. Almost all the applications pending at the end of the year are said to have been received towards the close of the year. Hence their pendency. The number of cases in which steps were taken by the Revenue officers on their own motion, to secure agreement between ownership and revenue registry as compared with the previous year is as follows:—

Fasli.	Received including previous pendency.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1310	299	4	295
1311	394	204	190

This work received greater attention during the year under report in all the three taluks.

32. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE HEAD ASSISTANT AND ASSISTANT COLLECTORS' OFFICES.—During the fasli under report, both the officers had all correspondence addressed to them in the vernaculars read over to them by their clerks as required by the rules.

33. THE SUB-DIVISION REGISTER.—The separate register once opened has since been discontinued. The files of sub-division tracings or sketches with Divisional officer's orders thereon are reported to have been carefully maintained and indexed in the Chicacole taluk office. The Sub-Collector says that these files do not seem to have been kept in order as required by the rules in the Berhampur taluk. In Goomsur they

are reported to have been filed along with the correspondence and not separately filed. Orders will be issued to adhere to the rules strictly in the preservation of these registers in future.

34. MARKING OF WATERSPREAD OF IRRIGATION TANKS IN COLOURWASH IN VILLAGE MAPS.—On the receipt of the B.P., No. 213, dated 20th September 1901, necessary instructions were issued to all Divisional officers to pay special attention to this work and to make mention of its progress in their jamabandi reports. But it is only in the Goomsur taluk that some progress was made within the fasli, the work having been fully completed as required by the Board's orders, in the case of 18 minor irrigation tanks, out of 131 major and minor tanks that have to be so marked. In the other two taluks, it is reported that the work was begun but it was not completed in any case within the fasli. The Minor Irrigation Sub-Overseers are fully employed on other work for 9 months in the year, and the Revenue Inspectors cannot spare time for the purpose. The Minor Irrigation Sub-Overseers will be again directed to push on with this work.

(Signed) J. G. D. PARTRIDGE,
Acting Collector.

4th October 1902.

Exd. M. Munisawmy.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

VIZAGAPATAM.

I HAVE the honour to submit the jamabandi report for fasli 1311, together with the prescribed statements.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The rainfall during the year amounted to 38·25 inches against 33·68 inches in the preceding year and 41·32 inches, the average rainfall for the 30 years ending with 1899. The south-west monsoon was deficient, the rainfall from June to September being 16·48 inches against 20·96, the rainfall for the same period in the previous year. The north-east monsoon was more favourable than in the previous year.

3. The prices of all the staple food-grains of the district remained well above warning-rates throughout the year and evinced no very marked fluctuations. For further particulars regarding season and prices—*vide* my Administration report for the official year 1901–1902, submitted in this office D. Dis. No. 2150, dated 18th July 1902.

4. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The outturn of the dry and wet crop was, on the whole, fair. The average outturn of the crops was as shown below :—

	ANNAS.
Paddy	8
Cholam	8
Cumbu	8
Ragi	8
Other food-grains including pulses	8

5. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—The number of permanently-settled estates during the year was 856 against 855 in the previous year. The increase of one estate was due to the sub-division and separate registry of Gangachollapenta from the Saluru estate. The total peishcush payable on all the estates during the fasli was Rupees 9,63,130–9–7 against Rs. 9,73,317–0–9 in the previous year. The decrease of Rs. 10,186–7–2 is explained in detail in statement No. 6.

6. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—The quit-rent payable to Government on shrotriem villages or those held on favourable tenure amounted to Rs. 52,816–10–4 against Rs. 51,833–14–4 in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 982–12–0 is explained in detail in statement No. 6. The total number of villages remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 745.

7. RYOTWÁR SETTLEMENT.—The total number of Government villages in the year under report was 380, the same as in the previous year. The regular and miscellaneous pattas distributed during the year numbered 15,602 and 741 against 15,465 and 740, respectively, in the previous year. The variations are explained in the remarks column of statement No. 1.

8. HOLDINGS AND CHANGES THEREIN.—The total extent of holdings during the year under report was 168,207 acres against 167,571 acres in the previous year. The increase was due to the resumption of service inams and to the extension of cultivation. The increase in the assessment follows the increase in the occupied holdings.

9. ACTUAL CULTIVATION—WASTE CHARGED AND REMITTED.—The decrease in the actual cultivation was partly due to an erroneous inclusion, in the previous year's return, of 1,227 acres under actual cultivation instead of under waste charged, and partly to the unfavourable character of the season for wet crops in the Palkonda and Sarvasiddhi taluks. The increase under waste remitted and waste charged compared with last year was also due to the reasons mentioned above.

10. WATER-RATE.—The charge for water during the year, exclusive of penal water-rate of Rs. 6,092, amounted to Rs. 14,255 * against Rs. 17,019 in the previous year. The decrease of Rs. 2,764 was due to scanty rainfall in the south-west monsoon and the consequent deficiency of water in the Government sources of irrigation.

	Rs.
* On ryotwar lands	6,929
On minor inams	4,022
On zamindari and inam villages ...	3,304
Total ...	14,255

11. REMISSIONS.—Excluding those granted for waste, the remissions granted during the year amounted to Rs. 59,157 against Rs. 13,465 in the previous year. The increase is explained below :—

(*a*) OCCASIONAL REMISSIONS.—These remissions were granted chiefly in the Sarvasiddhi and Palkonda taluks where the crops suffered from scantiness of supply in the irrigation sources.

(*b*) FIXED REMISSIONS—*Item* 1.—The decrease was due to the grant of full remissions during the year for certain lands in the Sar vasiddhi and Palkonda taluks for which baling remission was allowed by the Settlement Department.

(*c*) BERIZ DEDUCTIONS.—The net decrease of Rs. 12 against item 3 (*b*) "Payment for religious institutions" during the year as compared with the previous year was due to the inclusion of Rs. 16 sanctioned in Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 3248, dated 16th October 1901, consequent on the resumption of a devadayam service inam in the Golgonda taluk and to the non-payment of Rs. 28 during the year in the Sarvasiddhi taluk owing to the failure of certain worshippers to reside in the villages in which the temples are situated.

12. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The miscellaneous revenue amounted to Rupees 1,57,648 or Rs. 770 more than in the previous year. The following abstract compares the more important items of miscellaneous revenue with those of the preceding year :—

Items.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Jodi or quit-rent on minor inams	1,21,681	1,21,005	— 676
2. Water-rate on minor inams	4,388	4,022	— 366
3. Charge for water on zamindari and inam villages	5,408	3,304	— 2,104
4. Penal-charge for water	4,159	6,092	+ 1,933
5. Lands cultivated without darkhast for which no pattas have been granted	2,304	1,601	— 703
6. Occupation of poramboke lands	* 3,217	4,385	+ 1,168
7. Revenue derived from tree pattas	193	209	+ 16
8. Commission on private estates under Court of Wards' management	6,215	7,852	+ 1,637
9. Revenue process-service fees	2,648	2,977	+ 329
10. Revenue from hill villages in the Golgonda taluk	3,180	3,858	+ 678
11. Survey school-fees	..	215	+ 215
12. Sale-proceeds of tank-bed lands	865	181	— 684
13. Commission under Act VIII of 1865	140	242	+ 102
14. Revenue from podu or hill cultivation	409	396	— 13
15. Copying fees	485	600	+ 115
16. Sale-proceeds of survey stones and receipts from survey officers	171	222	+ 51

Item 1.—The decrease was chiefly due to the transfer, during the year, to the appropriate head (shrotriem jodi) of quit-rent on minor inams situated in a whole inam village and hitherto erroneously included under this item in the taluk of Srungavarapukota.

Items 2 *and* 3.—The decrease in these two items has been explained in paragraph 10 *supra*.

Item 4.—The increase was due to the measures taken to stop the practice of taking water for dry crops without permission to the detriment of wet ayacuts.

Item 5.—The decrease was chiefly due to the grant of regular pattas during the year.

Item 6.—The season being favourable to dry crops, more land was taken up during the year under report than in the previous year, especially in the Golgonda taluk.

Item 8.—The increase was due to the increased receipts in the estates under management of the Court of Wards.

Item 9.—The increase was due to the larger number of processes issued during the year.

Item 10.—The increase was due to the resumption of Koyyurumuttah in the Golgonda Agency during the fasli under report (*vide* G.O., No. 840, Judicial, dated 8th June 1901).

Item 11.—The increase was due to the opening of a Survey school this year.

Item 12.—The decrease under this head was due to the sale of 9 acres of land against 34 acres in the previous year.

13. Demand, Collection and Balance.—The total current demand under land revenue and cesses amounted to Rs. 18,70,811 against Rs. 19,29,799 in the preceding year. The decrease of Rs. 58,988 was mainly due to the increase in the amount of season remissions granted during the year. Of the demand of Rs. 18,70,811 mentioned above Rs. 18,50,553 were collected and Rs. 5 written off the accounts as irrecoverable during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 20,253 at its close, which was further reduced by subsequent collections to Rs. 7,545 on the date of this report against Rs. 20,092 in the preceding year. Of this balance Rs. 5,989 are adjustable from excess collections or deposits or other heads of accounts and Rs. 268 are irrecoverable, while the collection of Rs. 256 due on a minor inam in Balighattam in the Golgonda taluk has been suspended, pending the disposal of an objection petition put in by the inamdar. The whole of the remainder Rs. 1,032 is covered by processes.

14. Demand, Collection and Balance of Arrears.—The total arrear balance at the beginning of the fasli amounted to Rs. 40,821 against Rs. 36,448, the closing balance of fasli 13·10. The difference of Rs. 4,373 is explained in detail in the memorandum attached to the revised demand, collection and balance for June 1902. Of the arrear demand of Rs. 40,821, Rs. 38,599 were collected, and Rs. 1,339 were written off the accounts as irrecoverable, leaving a balance of Rs. 883 at the end of the fasli. Of this Rs. 55 have been subsequently collected, Rs. 303 are adjustable from excess collections and Rs. 57 are irrecoverable. The balance, Rs. 468, represents the Government dues for faslis 1309 and 1310 on the inam land of Balighattam referred to in paragraph 13 *supra*, the collection of which has been deferred pending the disposal of the inamdar's objection petition.

15. Interest.—The total demand on account of interest on arrears of land revenue including the arrear balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 832, of which Rs. 692 were collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 104 at its close. The taluk officers concerned have been directed to take early steps for the recovery of the amount.

16. Distribution of collections between land revenue and cesses.—Except in Golgonda final adjustments have been made in all the taluks for faslis prior to fasli 1310. The final adjustments for faslis 1309 and 1310 in Golgonda and for fasli 1310 in Palkonda will be effected in the current fasli. The adjustment for fasli 1310 in Sarvasiddhi taluk has been effected.

17. Processes under Act II of 1864.—The subjoined abstract compares the number of processes of each kind issued during the year with the figures for the preceding fasli.

—	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Difference.
Number of demand notices	53,561	56,985	+ 3,424
,, of attachment notices	4,563	4,944	+ 381
,, of sale notices	327	241	— 86

The increase in the demand notices occurred mainly in the Sarvasiddhi and Palkonda taluks where the wet crops failed.

18. DISTRAINTS AND ATTACHMENTS.—The following statement compares by taluks the number of defaulters whose property was attached in faslis 1310 and 1311 and the number of cases in which it was found necessary to issue notices of sale :—

Taluks.	Number of ryotwari pattas.	Number of defaulters in respect of which property was attached in			Percentage of column 5 to column 3.	Number of sale notices.	Percentage of column 8 to column 3.
		Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Difference.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Golgonda	4,748	333	634	+ 301	13·35	40	·84
2. Sarvasiddhi ..	4,232	2,804	2,974	+ 170	70·27	86	2·03
3. Anakapalle	29	16	14	— 2	48·27	..	..
4. Viravilli	70	3	12	+ 9	17·14	7	10
5. Srungavarapukota.	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Vizagapatam ..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Bimlipatam ..	10	4	4	..	40	..	..
8. Vizianagram ..	32	..	1	+ 1	3·12	1	3
9. Gajapatinagram ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Chippurupalle ..	6	2	3	+ 1	50	..	..
11. Palkonda	6,384	1,348	1,275	— 73	19·97	106	1·66
12. Bobbili	6	32	..	— 32	..	..	..
13. Sálúr	23	19	8	— 11	34·78	1	4·34
14. Párvatípuram ..	35	2	19	+ 17	54·28	..	..
Total ..	15,602	4,563	4,944	+ 381	31·68	241	1·54

From the above it will be observed that moveable and immoveable property was attached in 4,944 or 8·74 per cent. of the cases in which demand notices had been issued as against 8·52 in the previous year. The proportion of the number of defaulters whose property was attached to the total number of pattadars rose from 29·50 to 31·68. The increase chiefly occurred in the Sarvasiddhi taluk where the wet crops failed.

19. The net decrease in the number of sale notices is attributable to the season remissions granted during the year. The increase in the Sarvasiddhi taluk is reported to be chiefly due to sub-tenants evading payment of Government dues with a view to secure sub-division of their joint holdings.

20. SALES.—Personal property was actually sold in the year in 142 cases against 244 and real property in 99 against 83 cases in the previous year. The increase in the latter mainly occurred in the Sarvasiddhi taluk and was partly due to the inclusion of certain sales relating to the arrears of the previous fasli.

21. RECEIPTS OF CHARGES OF PROCESS-SERVICE FEES.—The number of processes served by the ordinary village agency amounted to 38,049 and that served by the special paid agency to 20,210 against 36,024 and 18,735, respectively, in the preceding year. The village establishments were more largely employed in serving processes than the special paid agency. The total receipts under process fees amounted to Rs. 2,977 and the charge to 3,062 against 2,648 and 2,944, respectively, in the preceding year. The charges exceeded the receipts by Rs. 85 against an excess of Rs. 296 in the preceding year. No alteration of rates of batta seems necessary at present. Proposals will be called for the reduction of the special paid agency in proportion to the receipts in the taluks of Golgonda, Sarvasiddhi, Ankapalle and Parvatipur.

22. LANDS SOLD UNDER BOARD'S STANDING ORDER No. 45.—*Vide* statement No. 9. The extent of lands sold during the year was 10 acres against 49 in the previous year. Hence the decrease in the amount realised.

23. TANKS IRRIGATING 50 ACRES AND LESS.—No tanks were made over to the ryots during the year under report under Board's Standing Order No. 9.

24. RUINED, ABANDONED OR SMALL ISOLATED TANKS.—No tanks were made over to private individuals during the year.

25. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—No applications were received during the year for the sub-division of joint liability under Board's Standing Order No. 58.

26. COSTS IN CIVIL SUITS—*Vide* statement No. 11. This calls for no remarks.

27. INSPECTION OF BOUNDARY AND FIELD MARKS—*Vide* statement No. 13. On the whole better progress was made during the year than in the previous year and the divisional and taluk officers are paying attention to the subject.

28. APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSFER OF REGISTRY OF HOLDINGS.—*Vide* statement No. 10. The number of cases to be disposed of under paragraphs 5 and 7 of Board's Standing Order No. 31 during the year was 289 against 159 in the preceding year and 49 in fasli 1309. The increase was due to the attention paid by the taluk officers to the standing orders on the subject.

29. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—The village and taluk accounts were carefully examined in the three Government taluks and the defects noticed pointed out to the taluk officers concerned. They were on the whole well kept in the taluks of Golgonda and Sarvasiddhi, while the village accounts of Palkonda showed no marked improvement, the karnams of this taluk being the worst of those in the three Government taluks of this district as reported in my letter, R. Dis. No. 279, dated 13th December 1901. The Head Assistant Collector, Vizianagram division, will be requested to take steps to remedy the defects noticed in the accounts and to arrange for closer attention for their proper maintenance in the future. The report on the taluk accounts of the Palkonda taluk is awaited.

30. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE ASSISTANT AND HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTORS' OFFICES.—Taluk officers generally correspond in English. Board's orders on the subject have been observed in respect of petitions and other vernacular papers, if any, addressed to them.

31. FAMINE ANALYSIS REGISTERS.—Village registers and firka books were examined by the divisional officers during the year under report. They have been fairly well posted up. Figures up to the end of fasli 1310 were posted in the village registers and firka books of all the villages in the three Government taluks as reported in my letter, D. Dis. No. 513, dated 12th February 1902.

32. LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS ACT AND AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS ACT.—An allotment of Rs. 800 under the Land Improvement Loans Act and of Rs. 2,200 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act was sanctioned for this district for the official year 1901–1902 in B.P., Mis. No. 5676, dated 23rd October 1901. This amount was fully utilized within the fasli. In addition to this, a sum of Rs. 3,298 was advanced under the Agriculturists' Loans Act between April to June 1902 in the Palkonda taluk out of the allotment sanctioned for 1902–1903 in B.P., No. 55, dated 9th April 1902. Thus the total amount advanced in the several taluks of the district in fasli 1311 was Rs. 800 under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 5,498 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. The purposes for which the advances were made are as follows:—

	RS.
(i) Reclamation of land	800
(ii) Purchase of cattle	4,135
(iii) Purchase of seed-grain	1,363
Total ...	6,298

33. The amount of instalments that fell due in the fasli including the arrear balance of fasli 1310 was Rs. 7,265-8-5 under principal and Rs. 1,324-4-4 under interest, of which Rs. 6,121-7-10 (principal) and Rs. 1,247-1-4 (interest) were collected during the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,144-0-7 under principal and Rs. 77-3-0 under interest at the end of the fasli. Out of this balance Rs. 26-8-7 (principal) and Rs. 59-5-9 (interest) have been since collected and the collection of Rs. 1,108-9-9 due in the Palkonda taluk has been suspended till 1st November and 10th December next (*vide* Board's Proceedings noted on the margin). The remainder, Rs. 26-11-6, is covered by processes and will be realised shortly. In two cases in the Palkonda taluk the amount advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act amounting to Rs. 200 was recently ordered to be summarily recovered as the borrowers had failed to complete the work, within the time allowed, in spite of frequent warnings and the grant of numerous extensions.

B.P., Mis. No. 2848, dated 15th May 1902.
" " " 2847, " 15th " "
" " " 4205, " 19th July "
" " " 5292, " 6th Sept. "

34. COERCIVE PROCESSES.—Out of the total amount of Rs. 7,368-11-5 collected during the fasli, Rs. 1,472-0-10 were realised without resort to coercive processes, Rs. 5,592-5-3 were paid on presentation of demand notices and Rs. 304-5-4 after attachment in 13 cases. No moveable or immoveable property was sold during the year.

35. SURVEY ADVANCES.—*Vide* statement appended. Steps are being taken to collect the balance as early as possible.

36. The statement showing the progress made in the preparation of field measurement books and the measurement and plotting of sub-divisions of fields is appended as directed in B.P., Mis. No. 5705, dated 24th October 1901.

37. COLOURWASHING THE EXTENT OF THE WATERSPREAD OF TANKS IN VILLAGE MAPS.—It is reported that the occupied and unoccupied lands situated next to the classified bed of irrigation tanks and liable to be submerged when the water in the tanks is at the full tank level have been duly marked in colourwash in the mounted survey plans both in the taluk office and villages of the Sarvasiddhi and Golgonda taluks. The information on the point has not yet been received from the Head Assistant Collector, Vizianagram division, who conducted the jamabandi of the Palkonda taluk. It has been called for and will be submitted on receipt.

38. STATE OF SUB-DIVISION REGISTERS OR FILES.—All the sub-division sketches approved by the divisional and jamabandi officers are reported to have been pasted in a file book and the necessary alterations made in the settlement registers. The file books have been regularly maintained and duly indexed.

39. CONDUCT OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.—I have no remarks to make.

In continuation of paragraph 29 of my letter, R. Dis. No. 177, dated 8th October 1902, I have the honour to report that the notes of inspection of the taluk accounts of the Palconda taluk, submitted by the Head Assistant Collector, Vizianagram division, have since been received and reviewed in my office. There were some defects in their maintenance which the Tahsildar has been ordered to rectify. Delay was noticed in the disposal of some applications for land relinquishments and transfers, and steps have been taken to see that this does not recur in future. On the whole there was some improvement in their maintenance.

(Signed) J. F. BRYANT,
Ag. Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

GODAVARI.

I HAVE the honour to submit my jamabandi report for fasli 1311.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The rainfall in the fasli amounted to 34·64 inches or 5·8 per cent. less than that of the previous year, and 10·5 per cent. less than the average of 30 years ending with the year 1894 which is 38·73 inches. The south-west monsoon commenced in June and lasted till the end of September, during which period the heaviest rainfall recorded was 16·85 inches at Chodavaram in August 1901. The north-east monsoon began in October 1901 and the amount of rainfall was greater than in the previous fasli. The season was, on the whole, favourable.

3. The Gódávari began to rise steadily on the 19th June 1901 and the maximum flood-level recorded during the year was 6·8 feet over the crest of the anicut on the 11th of August 1901.

4. The following statement shows the rainfall of the last three faslis :—

Months.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
July	2·46	6·71	5·37
August	5·54	4·66	9·27
September	5·76	8·47	4·87
October	2·74	4·75	6·66
November	..	1·18	5·29
December	·04	..	·02
January	..	·96	·02
February	..	2·63	..
March	·10	·12	·04
April	2·58	3·49	·70
May	2·51	2·93	·87
June	2·55	·90	1·53
Total ..	24·28	36·80	34·64

5. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The areas cultivated with different crops in fasli 1311 are compared below with those of fasli 1310 :—

Item.	Area cultivated.		Percentage of each crop area to the total area.	
	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
Food-grains.	ACS.	ACS.		
Rice	821,468	850,740	52·4	54·0
Other food-grains	286,401	278,483	18·2	17·6
Total ..	1,107,869	1,129,223	70·6	71·6
Other crops.				
Cotton	3,433	5,019	·2	·3
Seeds, chiefly oil	178,618	172,303	11·4	10·9
Orchard and garden produce ..	56,462	57,476	3·6	3·7
Indigo	384	1,007	..	·1
Sugarcane	3,405	7,784	·2	·5
Miscellaneous crops including tobacco.	219,144	203,261	14·0	12·9
Total, other crops ..	461,446	446,850	29·4	28·4
Grand Total ..	1,569,315	1,576,073	100·	100·

134095

Compared with the previous year, there was, on the whole, an increase which was due to the favourable character of the season. The area of sugarcane cultivation was more than double that of the previous fasli and the increase is due to ravages of the pest having decreased.

6. PRICES.—The following statement shows the average prices of grain per garce (or 2,400 seers of 80 tolas each) during faslis 1310 and 1311:—

Grains.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
	RS.	RS.
Paddy, 1st sort	121	115
Paddy, 2nd sort	111	102
Rice, 2nd sort	250	222
Cholam	151	119
Ragi	134	114
Horsegram	198	143
Cumbu	114	101

The prices of food-grains were considerably lower than those of fasli 1310 owing to the favourable season throughout the Presidency in faslis 1310 and 1311. In fasli 1310 the merchants accumulated large stocks owing to high prices and in anticipation of future demand. In consequence of the sudden and heavy fall in prices during fasli 1311, several merchants were reduced to the verge of bankruptcy. Prices have fallen not only in respect of food-grains, but also of other articles of merchandise, such as tobacco and chillies, and it is in consequence of this that the lanka rentals have fallen by a third of the last year's figure.

7. RYOTWARI SETTLEMENT.—The number of ryotwari villages during the year is 828 against 827 in fasli 1310. The increase is due to Hassambada, a whole inam village, in the Ramachandrapuram taluk, having been resumed and fully assessed during the year.

The following statement compares the number of the different kind of pattas:—

Kind.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Difference.
Ryotwari	122,410	123,590	+ 1,180
Miscellaneous	11,980	14,797	+ 2,817

The increase in the number of ryotwari pattas is due to transfers by sub-division and darkhasts. The increase in the number of miscellaneous pattas is due to the increase in the miscellaneous cultivation, such as unauthorised cultivation of poramboke lands, much of which was detected during the year and brought to account.

8. OCCUPATION AND CHANGE THEREIN—

Items.	Fasli 1310.		Fasli 1311.	
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Holdings at the beginning of the year	929,209	36,67,392	971,525	36,81,801
Deduct lands given up	57,374	3,28,584	22,961	82,631
Remainder	871,835	33,38,808	948,564	35,99,170
Add lands taken up	59,089	3,33,337	33,348	98,980
Ryotwari total	930,924	36,72,145	* 999,171	* 37,03,701

Bhadrachalam rented villages.

	ACS.		RS.
* Area	17,259	* Assessment	5,551

These include area and assessment of rented villages of Bhadrachalam taluk shown only from column 27 forward of the jamabandi statement No. 3. For want of full

particulars, these figures are not detailed in the previous columns of the statement. The increase of 68,247 acres in holdings with assessment of Rs. 31,556 is accounted for as follows:—

Items.	ACS.	RS.
1. Net difference in the extent and assessment resulting from lands bought in by Government and those resold under Board's Standing Order No. 45	+ 27	— 17
2. Net decrease relating from the transfer of land to poramboke and *vice versâ*	— 229	— 1,530
3. Net difference between the lands resigned and those assigned on darkhast	+ 10,114	+ 11,775
4. Net difference between lands transferred to inam and those inams reverted to Government ...	+ 140	+ 906
5. Net difference in assessment owing to transfer of land from dry to wet and wet to dry ...	...	— 19
6. Net difference between deficiency and excess by survey	— 23	+ 1,936
7. Net result of the rectification of errors by the Settlement Department	— 12	+ 315
8. Unoccupied waste sold for cultivation	+ 38	+ 163
9. Whole inam village transferred to Government.	+ 332	+ 2,820
Net increase as per Enclosure A	10,387	16,349
Increase owing to the inclusion of rented villages.	57,860	15,302
Total ...	68,247	31,651
Decrease in assessment in Chodavaram division owing to the transfer of some tanks from second to third class	...	— 95
Net increase ...	68,247	31,556

9. ACTUAL CULTIVATION AND WASTE CHARGED AND REMITTED—

Items.	Fasli 1310. ACS.	Fasli 1311. ACS.
(1) Occupied area in acres	930,924	999,171
(2) Area cropped excluding miscellaneous in acres ...	662,521	710,237
(3) Percentage of 2 to 1	71·2	71·0
Extent left waste and charged—		
(i) Dry	241,741	239,677
(ii) Wet	24,006	19,242
Total ...	265,747	258,919

The extent of wet waste remitted during the fasli was 365 acres against 2,656 in the previous fasli. This year is conspicuous by the very small amount of remissions granted owing to the favourable character of the season.

10. WATER-TAX—TIRWAJASTI AND FASALJASTI.—The following is a comparative statement for five years :—

Fasli.	Dry irrigated.	Wet, second crop.
	RS.	RS.
1307	98,514	2,50,873
1308	1,20,470	2,03,204
1309	1,16,705	80,405
1310	1,42,779	2,12,882
1311	1,79,022	2,00,736

Owing to extension of wet cultivation, there was large increase under "Dry irrigated". The decrease in the second crop water-rate was due to the short water-supply during the second crop season.

11. REMISSIONS.—The following compares the figures of fasli 1311 with those of fasli 1310 under Occasional, and fixed remissions and Beriz deductions :—

Items.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Reasons for the difference.
Occasional.	RS.	RS.	
Shavi	21,344	7,162	Due to favourable character of the season in the year.
Submerged	76,673	20	Due to absence of floods of the Gódávari during 1311.
Tirwakammi	11,190	3,517	Due to the favourable season during the year.
Fixed.			
Lift	2,078	2,341	The difference is small and calls for no explanation.
Remission due to the gradual introduction of resettlement assessment.	43,074	24,685	This calls for no remarks, as it should decrease each year.
Remission of assessment on grant inams which have been classed as jeroyity.	2,317	2,256	The difference is below 10 per cent.
Dasabandam remissions	..	54	A charitable tank in Tantikonda of Rajahmundry taluk was in the year resumed and fully assessed. The assessment so realised was assigned to the Taluk Board to be utilised for charitable purposes.
Lands taken up for public purposes ..	..	11	This is in the Bhimavaram taluk.
Beriz deductions.			
Payments to religious institutions*	* 5,474	* 5,393	This difference calls for no remarks, being small.
Beriz deductions granted on account of religious service inams taken up for public purposes	332	327	Due to acquisition of lands.
Beriz deductions granted on account of religious service inams taken up for village service inams	536	673	Due to acquisition of lands.

* Include beriz deductions granted in lieu of inams resumed.

12. BERIZ DEDUCTIONS DUE TO RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS.—The beriz deductions due to religious institutions amounted to Rs. 5,776 and Rs. 5,720 were distributed, leaving a balance of Rs. 56. Out of this, Rs. 50 was due to the servants of a religious institution at Kummaraguptam but was not paid as they had failed to perform service. The remaining sum of Rs. 6 was due to one claimant for faslis 1310 and 1311. The claimant having died and the succession having been under dispute, the amount could not be paid.

13. MISCELLANEOUS.—The revenue under this head is composed of the following items and amounted to Rs. 20,12,609.

Items.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Jodi or quit-rent on minor inams—			
(*a*) In ryotwari villages	2,87,188	2,88,266	+ 1,078
(*b*) In inam and zamindari villages	27,541	26,636	— 905
Total	3,14,729	3,14,902	+ 173
2. Water-rate on minor inams in ryotwari villages	6,87,673	6,97,379	+ 9,706
3. Charge for water in zamindari and inam villages including tirvajasti and fasaljasti	5,75,917	6,33,390	+ 57,473
4. Penal water charge on lands irrigated without permission	30,533	42,466	+ 11,933
5. Land occupied with or without application for which no pattas have been granted	15,074	12,516	— 2,558
6. Concealed cultivations	..	..	..
7. Occupation of poramboke lands { Ordinary charge	4,448	9,334	+ 4,846
7. Occupation of poramboke lands { Penal charge	10,996	18,573	+ 7,577
8. Revenue derived from tree pattas	15	7	— 8
9. Commission on private estates under the management of Court of Wards	25,154	23,721	— 1,433
10. Revenue process service fees	2,563	2,243	— 320
Other items	2,63,049	2,58,078	— 4,969
Total	19,30,191	20,12,609	+ 82,418

Item 1.—The increase of Rs. 173 is the net result of the following additions and deductions:—

Additions.

	Rs.	Rs.
Due to enfranchisement of inams	271	
Due to verification of B registers	4	
On account of a not-agreed to inam which had been resumed in the last year but was during the year restored to the enjoyer	1	
Additional quit-rent imposed on certain service inams	84	
		360

Deductions.

	Rs.	Rs.
Quit-rent lost on inams taken up for public purposes including those washed away and consequently relinquished	168	
Due to the verification of B registers	1	
Due to the resumption of certain inams	2	
Quit-rent ordered to be discontinued on a certain inam	16	
		187
Net increase		173

The increases against items 2, 3 and 4 are the result of extension of wet cultivation. The decrease in item 5 indicates that miscellaneous cultivation has been on the decrease. The increase in item 7 is due to the heavy penalisatim of the large number of encroachments detected and brought to account. It is hoped that this increase in the penalties will, to a large extent, put a stop to these encroachments next year. The decrease in item 8 is due to the death of trees in Narasapur taluk. The decrease against item 9 is due to a fall in the transactions of the Pithápuram estate. The decrease in item 10 is due to favourable season.

The following are the details of 11 other items :—

Items.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Reasons for variations.
	RS.	RS.	
Revenue from rented villages	10,277	..	The revenue from these sources is this year included in No. 3.
Do. hill villages	4,608	..	
Rent on islands situated in river	2,15,447	2,03,678	Due to the heavy fall in the prices of chillies and tobacco which are the chief products of lankas.
Tax on backyards	9,174	7,986	Due to the building of houses in backyards.
Sale-proceeds of lands sold and Board's Standing Order Nos. 15, 20, 21 and 45.	3,292	22,681	Due to the sale of more tank-bed lands in Ellore and Cocanada taluks.
Demand of previous year made during the year.	10,302	3,396	The errata slips of the Settlement Department decreased.
Capitalized value of compensations payable to Government on account of lands taken up for Local and Municipal bodies.	1,028	2,663	Due to an increase in land acquisition.
Law charges	..	..	
Other items	10,620	* 17,674	*The increase is due to the two following items :— Rupees 4,228. This sum was recovered from a karnam as a fine under regulation IX of 1822. Rupees 5,592. This is the amount of Government contribution to Village Service Fund paid back to Government, as the village-cess collected from lanka renters was refunded to them. If the sum of these two items is deducted the total of other sundry items comes to below Rs. 10,000.

14. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—

	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
Estates—		
Number of estates	164	164
Peishkash	Rs. 7,30,949	Rs. 7,30,132

There was a decrease of Rs. 817 in peishkash and it is duly accounted for in jamabandi No. 6.

	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
	RS.	RS.
Whole inam villages—		
Shotriem	52,814	52,424

The decrease of Rs. 390 is duly explained in jamabandi statement No. 6.

15. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE.—The balance at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 1,131 which has been accounted for by collection or writing off—

	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
	RS.	RS.
Demand	74,81,596	77,43,360
Collection	74,80,465	77,43,275
Balance ...	1,131	85

The increase in demand is due to extension of wet cultivation, decrease in remissions, and partly also to the settlement incremental rates.

INTEREST.—The demand of interest for the year was Rs. 43 and the balance of the previous year Rs. 11. The whole amount of Rs. 54 was collected before the close of the fasli.

16. DISTRIBUTION OF COLLECTIONS BETWEEN LAND REVENUE AND CESSES.—The statement containing the same will be sent shortly.

17. Coercive Processes.—The process of all kinds issued numbered 278,201 against 350,322 of the previous fasli. This decrease is due to favourable season, and the absence of floods such as occurred in fasli 1310. Better results would have been achieved had it not been for the sudden and heavy fall of prices. The percentage of cases in which real coercion (sale of property) was exercised also fell from 1·1 in last year to ·6 in this year.

18. The attachments and sales of movable and immovable property in the fasli are compared below with those of the previous fasli :—

Faslis.	Movable property.					
	Attached.			Sold.		
	Number of cases.	Amount of arrear.	Value of property.	Number of cases.	Amount of arrear.	Amount realized.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Fasli 1310	2,599	51,136	53,895	166	4,464	3,703
„ 1311	1,364	31,343	47,766	64	1,974	2,265

Faslis.	Immovable property.						
	Attached.			Sold.			
	Number of cases.	Amount of arrear.	Extent.	Number of cases.	Amount of arrear.	Extent.	Amount realized by sale.
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs.	Acs.		Rs.	Acs.	Rs.
Fasli 1310	851	16,372	5,214	78	2,896	487	3,602
„ 1311	331	4,895	1,108	38	1,442	343	1,625

The percentage works out as follows :—

	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
Immovable property	9·1	11·4
Movable „	6·4	4·6

Out of the extent of land sold, the extent purchased by Government is 42 acres, against 103 acres in the previous fasli. These cases relate to Narasapur and Amalápuram taluks and Polavaram division. The ryots being poor and the lands of inferior quality, recourse had to be had to sale of land as the last resource. The figures are surprisingly low considering the large demand and the promptitude of collection.

19. Receipts from Process Service Fees and Charges.—The receipts and charges amounted to Rs. 2,243 and Rs. 2,033, respectively, against Rs. 2,563 and Rs. 2,065 in last year while the total receipts exceeded total charges. The charge exceeded the income in Amalápuram, Rajahmundry, Peddápuram and Tuni ; the taluk officers concerned with be warned to keep down the charges. The percentage of processes served by "special paid agencies" to those served by the village agency is 13·6 against 13 in the previous year.

20. Lands sold under Certain Board's Standing Orders.—There were no transactions under Board's Standing Order Nos. 20 and 21. An extent of 86 acres assessed at Rs. 482 was sold under Board's Standing Order No. 15 for Rs. 6,655 against 63 acres assessed at Rs. 246 for Rs. 3,179 in the previous fasli. The lands sold under Board's Standing Order No. 45 measured 75 acres, assessed at Rs. 130 and fetched Rs. 607, against 14 acres, assessed at Rs. 61, which fetched Rs. 113 during the previous year.

21. Applications for Transfer of Registry of Holdings.—The following statement shows the disposal of applications for transfer of registry:—

Items.	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the year.	Number received during fasli 1311.	Total.	Number disposed of during fasli 1311.	Number of cases pending at the close of the fasli.		Number since disposed of.	Pending.	
					Of the previous year.	Of the year under report.		Of three months and under.	Of more than three months.
1. Applications received from the Registration Department ..	924	5,844	6,768	5,862	69	837	250	371	285
2. Applications received directly by Revenue officers	171	1,507	1,678	1,526	5	147	21	27	64
Total ..	1,095	7,351	8,446	7,388	74	984	271	398	349
Applications received by the Revenue officers under paragraph 6 of Board's Standing Order No. 31 ..	1,977	984	2,711	1,374	1,287	50	17	18	1,320

The number of cases received through the Registration officers and those presented to the Revenue officers rose, respectively, from 5,567 and 1,371 in the previous year to 5,844 and 1,507 in the current year. It may be hoped this shows that people have become alive to the advantage of securing agreement between ownership and registry. There is an increase in the number of cases presented under paragraph 6 of Board's Standing Order No. 31. The percentage of disposal to the total number of cases including those pending at the beginning of the year is noted below:—

	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
Item No. 1	86·4	86·6
„ No. 2	89	90·9
„ No. 3	58·7	50·6

The decrease in the disposal of applications under Board's Standing Order No. 31 is not satisfactory, and the Tahsildars of Rámachandrapuram and Amalápuram who have the largest pendency will be instructed to dispose of the cases without further delay.

22. Costs in Civil Suits.—The balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 833-1-3, the amount awarded Rs. 609-11-2, and the balance at the end of the fasli Rs. 321-5-7. The reasons for the balance were explained in this office D. Dis. No. 3459, dated 8th October 1902.

23. Ruined Tanks.—No tanks were during the year made over to private individuals for repair.

24. Inspection of Boundary and Field Marks.—The following statement shows the work done in this direction:—

Items.	Total number of marks.	Number missing at the beginning of the year.	Replaced during the year.	Out of repair at the beginning of the year.	Repaired during the year.
Theodolite stations	63	..	..	7	2
Boundary offsets	106,563	3,630	671	639	1,118
Field marks	915,682	32,664	10,468	12,007	15,184
Total ..	1,022,308	36,294	11,139	12,653	16,304

The progress made in the replacement and repair of survey and boundary marks is not satisfactory. The special attention of the Tahsildars and the Divisional-officers will be again drawn to this most important subject, which, however, will never be satisfactorily dealt with till the land records maintenance establishment is organized.

25. COMPOSITION OF SECOND CROP.—There were no cases of composition of second crop during the year.

26. SUB-DIVISIONS OF QUIT-RENT.—There were no cases of sub-division of joint interest of shareholders either in whole inam villages or in minor inams during the year.

27. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN ASSISTANT AND HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTORS' OFFICES.—The Assistant Collector Mr. Galletti was during the year trained in Revenue work. He read and disposed of Telugu petitions and, where necessary, abstracts of petitions were also prepared. He has not been stationed at my head quarters since I joined the division. He passed the Vernacular Lower Standard examination. He was placed in charge of the Agency division. The Acting Head Assistant Collector, Mr. Banerjee, can speak Telugu but as almost all taluk correspondence is in English, there is not much necessity for reading or having Telugu petitions and arzis read out.

28. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—The examination of village accounts was made on the lines indicated in the jamabandi circular contained in B.P., No. 131, dated 10th March 1894. The B registers having been in a backward condition, a special establishment was sanctioned by the Board for the verification and re-writing of the same according to resettlement. Much progress has been made in this direction, and it is hoped that this work will be brought to completion soon. The mistakes noticed in the other accounts were of the usual kind and need no special mention here. Similar remarks apply also to the taluk accounts.

29. MAINTENANCE OF FAMINE ANALYSIS REGISTERS AND FIRKA SHEETS.—The progress in the writing up and checking of these registers and sheets was reported in this office D. Dis. No. 2592, dated 25th July 1902. This shows that the balance of work to be done is posting and checking of figures in the registers of 104 villages and in the firka sheets for 56 villages. The officers responsible for this are the Tahsildars of Tanuku, Ellore and Yernagudem, *i.e.*, all the Tahsildars of the Ellore division. Strict orders have already been issued to them for the early completion of the work. The attention of the Divisional-officer will be drawn to the matter. In the examination of these registers, no serious mistakes worthy of mention here were noticed.

30. LAND IMPROVEMENT AND AGRICULTURISTS LOANS ACTS.—The loans statements were despatched with this office D. Dis. No. 2968 of 1902, dated 31st August 1902. No loans were granted during the year. The amount recovered during the year is Rs. 433–10–7 and there is no balance to be recovered.

31. SURVEY ADVANCES.—Statements were sent with this office D. Dis. No. 3376 of 1902, dated 7th October 1902.

32. Regarding the colour-washing of fields in the water spread at full tank level of the Imperial and Minor Irrigation tanks in the kurnams and taluk copies of village plans. The Board's orders embodied in B.P., No. 213, dated 20th September 1901, were received in the month of October 1901, and orders were immediately issued to the Divisional and Taluk officers for completion of the work during the year. This work was completed in all but the following taluks :—

Ellore, Yernagudem, Rajahmundry,	Ramachendrapur, and Chodavaram.

There is only one levelling instrument supplied to the Minor Irrigation establishment in this district, and it was with the District overseer. It was ordered to be supplied in order to each of the sub-overseers for this work. The sub-overseers incharge of the above-named taluks could not have it, and hence the work was not completed. I have issued strict orders for the completion of the work in fasli 1312 without fail.

33. Maintenance and indexing of sub-division sketches in a file—B.P., No. 122, dated 3rd July 1902, was received after fasli 1311. It was duly communicated to the Divisional and Taluk officers for information and future guidance. The practice in the matter varied in the several taluks of this district. So far as information has been received, it appears that in Amalapur, the sub-division sketches were not filed, but each was given a disposal under the disposal system—an unbusiness-like proceeding as it entails extra work when reference has to be made to them. In the Ramachandrapur taluk office a file was maintained of sub-division sketches but without index. In the Rajahmundry taluk and Polavaram, Yellavaram and Chódavaramu divisions, these records were, as now required, regularly filed and indexed. The subject will receive special attention in the jamabandi of fasli 1312.

General Conduct of Subordinates.—I do not feel in a position to offer remarks on the subject, as I joined the district in the end of the fasli after jamabandi was finished. Divisional and Taluk officers in this district have more than the average responsibilities and have all had to work at high pressure.

(Signed) J. A. CUMMING,
Acting Collector.

19th November 1902.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

KISTNA.

I HAVE the honour to submit the jamabandi report of this district for fasli 1311 (1901–1902).

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL (*Vide* this office Dis. No. 1981-D., dated 21st June 1902).—The rainfall was deficient during the year especially in the south-west monsoon. The result was that many tanks received insufficient or no supply and a large extent of wet land in the uplands remained waste or suffered from loss of crop. The rainfall was more favourable to dry crops which yielded average crops in most parts of the district.

The following statement compares the rainfall in the monsoons of faslis 1310 and 1311:—

	Average of 30 years.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	+ or — of 1901-1902 when compared with	
				Average.	1900-1901.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
South-west monsoon	22·68	22·64	17·12	— 5·56	— 5·52
North-east monsoon	10·40	9·42	7·66	— 2·74	— 1·76
Total ..	33·08	32·06	24·78	— 8·30	— 7·28

Freshes in the Kistna river began on the 23rd May 1901 when the water was 0·60 foot above the crest of the anaikat. The maximum flood level in the year was 11·55 feet on the 16th August 1901 against 15·50 feet on the 20th July 1900 in the previous year and 20·05 feet, the maximum flood level (1896). From 1st January 1902 the river fell below the crest of the anaikat against 21st December 1901 in the last year. The supply in the channels was sufficient for the greater part of the delta. The season was on the whole favourable.

3. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The total area sown during the year in Government and inam lands was 2,317,735 acres against 2,318,321 acres in the previous year. The decrease of 586 acres is slight and is attributed to the abnormally large extent of land left waste in 1309 and sown with crops in the early part of 1310.

Outturn of crops.

Anna notation.	Food crops.		Industrial crops.		Total.	
	Area.	Per-centage.	Area.	Per-centage.	Area.	Per-centage.
	ACS.		ACS.		ACS.	
13-16	99,080	6	17,111	3	116,191	5
12	383,386	22	81,006	15	464,392	20
8-11	635,372	35	187,883	35	823,255	36
4-7	512,816	29	168,389	32	681,205	29
0-3	145,332	8	77,319	15	222,651	10
Total ..	1,775,986	100	531,708	100	2,307,694	100

The average total outturn was 9 annas against 7 annas in 1310, 6 annas in 1309 and 8 annas in 1308. The year was on the whole good. The actual outturns were much better than those recorded by karnams who have not yet properly understood the difference between an average and a bumper crop. Their estimates were practically unchecked.

The outturn of faslis 1309, 1310 and 1311 is compared below :—

—	Percentage to the total area cropped.		
	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
Good	3	5	5
Middling	46	57	56
Poor	51	38	39

The variation was trifling and calls for no explanation.

4. PRICES.—

Grains.	Price per garce.		
	Average of 5 years prior to fasli 1311.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
Paddy, first sort	202	228	187
Paddy, second sort	195	222	181
Cholum	283	303	206
Cumbu	276	277	210
Ragi	249	298	219
Horsegram	323	432	292
Variga	224	236	163

Prices fell considerably owing to the existence of large stocks held over from fasli 1310 and the slackness of export trade due to the season being more favourable in other districts.

5. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES call for no remarks.

6. INAM VILLAGES.—For the increase of 75 under the head—*vide* remark in jamabandi statement No. 1. The demand was—

	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
	RS.	RS.
Arrear	582	43
Current	31,326	32,436
Total ...	31,908	32,479

The increase is mainly due to the shrotriyam on agraharams (63) in the Nuzvid taluk hitherto shown under land revenue miscellaneous having for the first time been shown under the head during the year as the result of the scrutiny of the taluk accounts at the jamabandi of the taluk by me this year.

7. RYOTWARI SETTLEMENT.—The increase of one in the number of villages is due to the classification as a ryotwari village of Kopperapad, Narasaraopet taluk, hitherto treated as an agrahaiam—*vide* B.P., Mis. No. 3477, Land Revenue, dated 3rd December 1900. The total number of pattas distributed was—

	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
(*a*) Ordinary ryotwari pattas	203,699	206,652
(*b*) Miscellaneous pattas	5,483	7,369
Total ...	209,182	214,021

The increase under (*a*) was normal while under (*b*) was due to the insistence of the rule at the jamabandi of zamindari delta villages.

(*c*) *Jamabandi camps.*—Three camps or more were made in each taluk.

(*d*) *Settlement of taluks by Collector.*—There was no taluk left unsettled by the Collector even once during the last five years. The jamabandi of Tiruvur division—a purely zamindari one—was for the first time taken up this year by the Collector.

8. OCCUPATION AND CHANGES therein for faslis 1310 and 1311 are compared below:—

	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.
(1) Occupation of fasli 1310	2,025,814	48,67,869
(2) Deduct lands relinquished	60,477	1,23,101
(3) Remainder	1,965,337	47,44,768
(4) Add lands taken up	69,572	1,78,060
(5) Occupation of fasli 1311	2,034,909	49,22,828
(6) Difference between items 1 and 5	+ 9,095	+ 54,959

The increase chiefly occurred in Gudiváda, Tenali and Bápatla taluks due to extension of irrigation under the delta system.

9. ACTUAL CULTIVATION—

—	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	+ or —
	ACS.	ACS.	
Dry	1,329,391	1,328,870	— 521
Wet	331,398	338,850	+ 7,452
Total ..	1,660,789	1,667,720	+ 6,931

The decrease under dry was insignificant. The increase under wet was due to favourable character of the season and to better supply of water in the canals in the delta.

10. WASTE CHARGED.—The following figures compare the extent of waste charged in faslis 1310 and 1311:—

—	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	+ or —
	ACS.	ACS.	
Dry	355,929	352,392	— 3,537
Wet	8,066	7,262	— 804
Total ..	363,995	359,654	— 4,341

The decrease was due to remission having been granted on waste (*vide* paragraph 11).

11. WASTE REMITTED—

—	Fasli 1310.		Fasli 1311.		+ or —	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Dry	..	..	3,555	8,402	+ 3,555	+ 8,402
Wet	1,030	5,328	3,980	21,336	+ 2,950	+ 16,008
Total ..	1,030	5,328	7,535	29,738	+ 6,505	+ 24,410

The figures under dry represent the remission granted on dry lands under the river-fed tanks in the Divi portion of Bandar taluk under Government Order, No. 626, Revenue, dated 25th July 1901, communicated with B.P., No. 161, dated 3rd August 1901.

The increase both under dry and wet was due to insufficient supply of water in the uplands (*vide* paragraph 2 above).

12. WATER-RATE, TIRUVAJASTI AND FASLIJASTI.—The following statement compares the figures under these heads in faslis 1310 and 1311 :—

Items.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	+ or —.	Remarks.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	
1. Water-tax on dry lands ..	1,46,139	1,55,018	+ 8,879	The prohibition against extension of wet cultivation under canals which had been placed by the Department of Public Works in previous years was removed in the year under report and better supply of water in the canals.
2. Water-tax on the wet lands in the Guntúr portion of the district and in the Nuzvid taluk.	9,53,305	9,56,374	+ 3,069	
3. Consolidated wet assessment in the Masulipatam portion of the delta.	8,55,085	8,69,196	+ 14,111	
4. Charge for water for second crop.	2,599	1,801	— 798	Decrease chiefly due to want of sufficient supply of water in the Gódávari canals under which later crops are raised in the Kollair lake.
5. Charge for water on minor inams.	2,11,698	2,20,929	+ 9,231	*Vide* remark against items 1—3.
6. Charge for water in zamin and whole inam villages.	6,64,659	7,06,872	+ 42,213	
7. Penal charge for water on lands irrigated without permission.	97,911	56,897	— 41,014	Decrease due to the above cause and to consequent acceptance of a very large number of applications during the year.

13. The following statement compares remissions in jamabandi statement No. 4 of faslis 1310 and 1311 :—

Items.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	+ or —	Remarks.
Occasional.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
1. Shavi or loss of produce ..	2,380	18,609	+ 16,229	Due to insufficient supply of water in the upland tanks.
2. Short crop or poor harvest ..	3,102	4,386	+ 1,284	
3. Submerged or inundated ..	306	400	+ 94	Due to more water in the swamps in Bápatla taluk.
4. Tirwakammi	3,556	15,854	+ 12,298	*Vide* remark against 1 and 2.
Fixed.				
1. Lift remissions	1,116	1,013	— 153	....
2. Progressive cowle remissions..	583	..	— 583	Expiry of the lease.
3. Remissions under Board's Standing Order No. 19.	491	2,621	+ 2,130	The rule that lands granted on tope cowles should be shown in pattas and assessment remitted was enforced in the year more rigorously.
4. Due to resettlement rates ..	19,316	11,207	— 8,109	The decrease was expected.
5. Dasabandham remission ..	161	159	— 2	Slight.
Beriz deduction.				
1. Due to religious institutions ..	801	1,002	+ 201	No new deductions have been sanctioned in this year. The increase in this year was due to the large balance of 1310 having been paid in 1311, and to the whole amount of fasli 1311 having been paid.
2. In lieu of inams resumed ..	61	61	..	....
3. Badu inams	15	..	— 15	The matter is under correspondence with the Board of Revenue—*vide* R.C. No. 842-B. & G., dated 18th September 1902, and B.P., Mis. No. 4546, Land Revenue, dated 4th August 1902.
4. Assignment to Local Board of assessment on resumed charitable inams.	2,854	2,963	+ 109	Due to the resumption of more inams and the transfer of the assessment to the Local Board's or artizans.
5. Assignment of assessment of resumed artizan inams to working men.	175	206	+ 31	
6. In lieu of inams taken up for public purposes.	6	6	..	....
7. Jodi on inams resumed in zamindaris payable to zamindar.	..	777	+ 777	This item was hitherto omitted from the accounts, the net assessment alone being shown.

14. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—This amounted to Rs. 13,95,081 in fasli 1311 against Rs. 13,33,297 (*vide* statement No. 5) in the previous year showing an increase of Rs. 61,784 which is explained below:—

Items.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	+ or —.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Quit-rent on minor inams ..	1,88,561	1,87,449	— 1,112	The decrease is chiefly due to the transfer to shrotriyam of the quit-rent on agraharam in the Nuzvid taluk (*vide* paragraph *supra*).
2. Water-rate on minor inams ..	2,11,698	2,20,929	+ 9,231	
3. Water-rate in inam villages and zamindaris.	6,64,659	7,06,872	+ 42,213	Please *vide* explanation in paragraph 12 *supra*.
4. Penal charge for water taken without permission.	97,911	56,897	— 41,014	
5. Land occupied with or without permission for which no pattas have been granted.	53,735	71,836	+ 18,101	Due to extension of cultivation under the Iskapalli channel.
6. Concealed cultivation. ..	1,372	2,741	+ 1,369	Large concealment of irrigation in Kanumolu, Nuzvid taluk, was brought to light during the year.
7. Occupation of porambokes. { Ordinary charge.	9,114	17,447	+ 8,333	*Vide* separate paragraph .
{ Penal charge.	13,530	18,843	+ 5,313	
8. Revenue derived from tree pattas.	142	142	..	....
9. Commission on private estates under Court of Wards management.	3,243	3,287	+ 44	This increase was in proportion to the income of the estate.
10 Revenue process service fees..	750	500	— 250	The decrease was due to a smaller number of demands issued by the paid agency.
11. Other items	88,598	1,08,138	+ 19,540	Sale-proceeds of lands under the Iskappalle project and lanka leases contributed largely towards the increase.

Item 7.—The extent of unassessed land occupied during the year was 5,289 against 3,281 in the previous year. Of the former, acres 1,957 was fit for assignment on darkhast and cultivated without application chiefly in Bápatla and Bandar taluks. The land was not granted on patta as the cultivators would not agree to pay the value of trees which was heavy. Acres 491 was the extent of backyards in village-sites charged with single assessment, viz., the highest dry rate of the village and acres 16·76 was lanka land occupied without permission and hence charged with prohibitory assessment. The balance acres 1,165 was the extent of reserved poramboke land charged with penal assessment of Rs. 18,843 against acres 1,233 and Rs. 13,530 in the previous year. The extent is steadily decreasing while the charge is increasing.

15. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE CURRENT—(*a*) *Land Revenue*.—The total land revenue demand under all heads was Rs. 66,75,371 against Rs. 65,98,933 in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 76,438 was due to extension of cultivation and irrigation.

(*b*) *Cesses*.—The following statement compares the demand of cesses of this and the previous years:—

Items.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Difference + or —	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Land-cess in ryotwari villages and on minor inams in zamindaris and whole inam villages.	4,30,881	4,43,344	+ 12,463	Increase due to extension of cultivation and the levy of cess on minor inams in zamin tracts on the average rates of assessment in the nearest Government taluks where paimash rates are not available instead of on paimash assessments as in previous years.
2. Village-cess in ryotwari villages.	2,88,430	2,91,715	+ 3,285	Due to extension of irrigation and cultivation.
3. Land-cess in permanently settled estates.	69,277	71,035	+ 1,758	The cess on Chenendra estate for 1310 was settled in fasli 1311.
4. Land-cess in inam villages ..	10,122	17,098	+ 6,976	The increase was chiefly due to the cess on Agraharams in Nuzvid taluk hitherto shown under cesses in ryotwari villages having been shown under the head. In the zamin villages the cess was calculated in this year on assessments on occupied lands at paimash rates where available or at the average rates of the nearest Government taluks instead of on the total old paimash assessments themselves as before. This resulted in an increase.
Total ..	8,05,710	8,23,192	+ 24,482	

(*c*) The total current demand of land revenue and cesses during the year amounted to Rs. 74,98,563 against Rs. 74,01,643 in the previous year showing an increase of Rs. 93,920 which has already been explained.

(*d*) *Collections.*—Out of the current demand of Rs. 74,98,563, Rs. 74,75,078 were collected leaving a balance of Rs. 23,485 or ·31 per cent. at the close of the year against ·33 per cent. in the previous year. Of the balance Rs. 14,141 have either since been collected or written off and the remainder 9,612 is outstanding for the following reasons:—

	Rs.
To be adjusted	567
Irrecoverable or of doubtful recovery	535
Demand sent to other districts	664
Purchase money of lands sold under the Iskapalle channel project in Tenali taluk not recoverable under Act II of 1864	*6,754
Ground-rent on house-sites in Bezwada objected to by the owners and under correspondence	1,092
Total ...	9,612

* *Vide* letter No. R.C 922-B. & G. of 1902, dated 21st October 1902, to the Board.

16. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE ARREARS.—The arrear demand at the beginning of the year was Rs. 31,841 against Rs. 4,61,088 in the previous year. This large decrease was due to the arrears of fasli 1309 in certain upland taluks suspended on account of the unfavourable character of the season having been collected almost wholly in 1310. Of the arrear Rs. 31,573 were either collected or written off during 1311, leaving a balance of Rs. 268 which relates entirely to fasli 1310 and which is accounted for thus:—

	Rs.
Since collected or written off	25
To be adjusted	97
Recommended to be written off	146
Total ...	268

17. Coercive processes and sales for arrears of revenue. The following statement compares the processes issued in this and in the previous year:—

—	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Difference + or —.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Notices of demand	3,65,995	4,03,210	+ 37,215
2. Notices of distraint or attachment ..	41,490	35,625	— 5,865
3. Notices of sale	13,558	11,388	— 2,170
Total ..	4,21,043	4,50,223	+ 29,180

The increase of 37,215 in the notices of demand is the net result of an increase of 90,650 in 10 taluks, viz., Tiruvúr (108), Nuzvid (2,253), Tenali (18,303), Guntúr (4,384), Bezwada (1,568), Nandigáma (326), Sattenapalle (1,818), Narasaraopet (21,266), Vinukonda (9,382) and Palnad (31,442) and of a decrease of 53,435 in three taluks, viz., Gudiváda (17,539), Bandar (3,155) and Bápatla (32,741). The increase in Guntúr and Narasaraopet taluks was chiefly due to the inclusion in this year of the demands issued by village officers while that in the other taluks is attributed to the intentional non-payment of kists till demand notices were shown as there is no fear

now of process-fees being levied on processes served by village officials. The decrease in the three taluks was due to a much smaller amount of arrears having had to be collected in fasli 1311.

18. NOTICES OF DISTRAINT AND SALE.—The large decrease under the two heads was due to a much less amount of the arrear of previous faslis having been outstanding at the commencement of the year under report.

19. SALES OF PROPERTY.—The following statement compares the figures of faslis 1310 and 1311 :—

Taluks.	Number of sales of movable property.			Number of sales of immovable property.			Percentage of defaulters to total number of pattas.		
	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Difference + or —.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Difference + or —.	Pattas.	Defaulters.	Percentage.
1. Tiruvúr	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..
2. Nuzvid	1	1	..	..	..	..	3,597	1	·03
3. Gudiváda	1,071	13	— 1,058	77	99	+ 22	20,232	112	·55
4. Bunder	197	276	+ 79	145	66	— 79	18,448	342	1·85
5. Tenali	7	19	+ 12	31	18	— 13	34,854	37	·11
6. Bápatla	32	36	+ 4	59	69	+ 10	27,835	105	·38
7. Guntúr	2	5	+ 3	..	1	+ 1	19,361	6	·03
8. Bezwada	1	..	— 1	..	..	..	8,834	..	..
9. Nandigáma	3	..	— 3	2	2	..	11,771	2	·02
10. Sattenapalle	17	7	— 10	8	7	— 1	20,652	14	·07
11. Narasaraopet	15	10	— 5	448	116	— 332	21,127	126	·6
12. Vinukonda	71	57	— 14	342	96	— 246	13,880	153	1·1
13. Palnad	25	49	+ 24	10	30	+ 20	29,527	79	·27
Total ..	1,442	473	— 969	1,122	504	— 618	2,30,137	977	·42

There was a large decrease, on the whole, due to the cause already explained under notices of distraint and sale.

20. The subjoined table shows the extent of lands sold and bought in by Government in faslis 1310 and 1311 :—

Taluks.	Fasli 1310.			Fasli 1311.			Difference + or —.		
	Lands sold.	Lands bought in by Government.	Percentage.	Lands sold.	Lands bought in by Government.	Percentage.	Lands sold, columns 5 — 2.	Lands bought in by Government, columns 6 — 3.	Percentage, columns 7 — 4.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Tiruvúr	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Nuzvid	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Gudiváda	848	684	80·7	1,070	819	76·65	+ 222	+ 135	— 4·05
4. Bunder	1,558	165	10·6	174	40	23	—1,384	— 125	+ 12·4
5. Tenali	164	66	40·2	128	114	89·07	— 36	+ 48	+ 22·87
6. Bápatla	269	128	47·6	440	293	66·59	+ 171	+ 165	+ 18·99
7. Guntúr	..	..	..	1	..	..	+ 1	..	..
8. Bezwada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Nandigáma	25	25	10·0	14	..	..	— 11	— 25	— 100
10. Sattenapalle	39	19	48·7	108	11	10·2	+ 69	— 8	— 38·5
11. Narasaraopet	4,502	1,865	41·4	964	617	64	—3,538	— 1,248	+ 22·6
12. Vinukonda	2,184	1,350	61 8	636	197	30·98	—1,548	— 1,153	— 30·82
13. Palnad	44	18	40·9	138	71	51·45	+ 94	+ 53	+ 10·55
Total ..	9,633	4,320	44·8	3,673	2,162	57·45	—5,960	— 2,158	+ 12·65

There were large decreases under both heads—lands sold and lands bought in by Government—due to the cause already explained. The increase under percentage of lands bought in by Government was due to the fact that a larger extent of valuable land which, in ordinary seasons, would not have been at all brought to sale had to be sold in fasli 1310 for the recovery of the abnormally large amount of arrear balance collected during the year.

21. No permanently-settled estates and whole inam villages were sold in fasli 1311 for arrears of revenue.

22. Receipts from process-service fees and charges on account of special-paid agency :—

Faslis.	Processes.			Receipts.	Charges.	Difference between columns 5 and 6.
	Total.	Served by special agency.	Percentage of column 3 to column 2.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1310	— 4,21,043	12,607	3	750	557	193
1311	+ 4,50,133	9,833	2·11	500	367	133
	— 29,090	— 2,774	— 0·89	— 250	— 190	

The increase in column 2 has already been explained (*vide* paragraph 17 *supra*); special-paid establishments were entertained only in Tenali and Bápatla. In the latter taluk the arrear at the commencement of the year was much less than in the preceding year.

This and the generally favourable character of the season in the delta resulted in a decrease.

The rates charged were pies 9 in last year for demand notices and As. 1–6 for attachment or sale notices.

23. Lands sold under Board's Standing Orders Nos. 15, 20, 21 and 45 :—

Number of Board's standing order.	Fasli 1310.			Fasli 1311.			Remarks.
	Extent.	Assessment	Sale proceeds.	Extent.	Assessment.	Sale proceeds.	
	ACS.	RS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	
15	4,534	5,792	55,906	741	2,468	74,440	Increase due to sale of Isukapalli channel project lands and tank-bed lands during the year.
21	(0·07)	..	184	(0·29)	..	112	Fluctuating.
45	182	398	327	1,258	1,618	5,200	Resale of a very large extent of lands bought in by Government in fasli 1310.

24. *Advances.*—

(*a*) Land Improvement Loans Act—

	RS.	A.	P.
The amount outstanding at the commencement of the year	5,922	5	2
Amount advanced during the year	100	0	0
Total ...	6,022	5	2
Of this, the amount of instalments which fell due during the year	1,455	1	7
Balance which remained uncollected at the end of fasli 1310	15	0	0
	1,470	1	7
Deduct the amount collected during the year ...	1,440	1	7
Balance uncollected ...	30	0	0

The lands of the defaulters have been sold. Further details are not known. The amount which was outstanding but which did not fall due during the year was (Rs. 6,022-5-2—Rs. 1,470-1-7=4,582-3-7). The balance of interest outstanding at the end of fasli 1310 was Rs. 10-11-0 and Rs. 312-2-2 was due in fasli 1311, making a total of Rs. 322-13-2, of which Rs. 312-2-2 was collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 10-11-0 in Vinukonda taluk. The explanation furnished for the balance of principal holds good for the interest also. One new well was sunk in Sattenapalle taluk with the aid of Rs. 100 advanced and the area benefited was acres 5·63. Three old wells were repaired two in Sattenapalle and one in Vinukonda taluk—with the aid of Rs. 550 advanced and the area benefited was acres 27·85.

Out of Rs. 1,752-3-9 collected during the year under principal and interest, Rs. 472-2-5 was paid without resort to coercion and the remainder Rs. 1,280-1-4 after issue of process, viz.—

	Rs.	A.	P.
After issue of demand notices	979	9	2
After attachment	300	8	2
By sale	*Nil.*		
Total ...	1,280	1	4

(*b*) Agriculturists' Loans Acts—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Amount outstanding at the beginning of the year ...	8,184	4	3
Amount advanced during the year for purchase of cattle...	1,300	0	0
	9,484	4	3
Amount due and collected in the year	2,073	7	8
Balance outstanding at the end of the year, but which did not fall due in the year	7,310	12	7

The interest due during the year was Rs. 441-10-7 and the balance uncollected at the end of the previous year was Rs. 1-2-3. The total amount due, Rs. 442-12-10, was collected during the year. Twenty-seven cattle were purchased at a cost of Rs. 1,300. Of the total amount of Rs. 2,516-4-6 collected during the year under principal and interest, Rs. 193-3-7 were paid voluntarily and the remainder Rupees 2,323-0-11 after issue of process, viz.—

	Rs.	A.	P.
After issue of demand notices	2,215	13	2
After attachments	107	3	9
Total ...	2,323	0	11

25. Costs awarded to Government in civil suits.—The annexed statement compares the demand, collection and balance under this item of revenue in faslis 1310 and 1311.

Fasli.	Balance at the beginning of the year.	Amount awarded during the year.	Total demand.	Collection.	Balance.	Percentage of columns 5 to 4.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
1310	418 5 1	471 13 6	890 2 7	774 15 1	115 3 6	87
1311	115 3 6	752 14 4	868 1 10	483 8 5	384 9 5	56

Of the balance Rs. 179-2-9 have since been collected and the remainder Rupees 205-6-8 is under enquiry and execution. There were no ruined and abandoned tanks made over to private individuals in this or in the preceding year.

26. INTEREST.—The balance at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 316 which, together with Rs. 2,663 which accrued in the fasli, came up to Rs. 2,979, of which Rs. 1,767 was collected and Rs. 196 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,016 at the end of the fasli. Of the balance, Rs. 962 pertain to the Tenali taluk being the interest on the instalments of purchase money of lands under Iskapalli channel regarding which a special report has been submitted separately.

27. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—There were no such cases in this and the previous year.

28. INSPECTION OF SURVEY MARKS.—The following statement compares the progress of faslis 1310 and 1311 in this branch of work:—

Description of marks.	Fasli 1310.			Fasli 1311.			Difference between column.		
	Missing or requiring repairs.	Replaced.	Per-centage.	Missing or requiring repairs.	Replaced.	Per-centage.	2 and 5.	3 and 6.	4 and 7.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Theodolite stones ..	281	..	..	356	7	1·97	+ 75	+ 7	+ 1·97
Boundary offsets ..	487	68	14	1,065	226	21·22	+ 578	+ 158	+ 7·22
Field marks	26,086	8,652	33	28,660	12,309	42·95	+ 2,574	+ 3,657	+ 9·95
Total ..	26,854	3,720	32	30,081	12,542	41·69	+ 3,227	+ 3,822	+ 9·69

Statement No. 13 gives talukwar details. Resurvey has been introduced in the Masulipatam portion of the district, but notwithstanding the instructions issued early in the fasli, the taluk and the village officials failed to carry out the instructions in Board's Standing Order No. 202 properly. The result was that only a very insignificant number of stones were replaced or repaired in the four ryotwari taluks of the Masulipatam portion. Tiruvur has not been surveyed. The question of replacing or repairing the stones in zamindaris surveyed at the cost of Government is now before the Board. In the Guntúr portion, the resurvey is in progress in Narasaraopet, Palnad and Vinukonda taluks. The survey records of Sattenapalle have not been supplied yet. In Guntúr, Tenali and Bápatla some beginning has been made, but there is still much room for improvement. Nowhere I regret to say did the Divisional-officers take an interest in the matter. Their attention has once more been drawn to this. With all this the number of stones replaced or repaired during the year exceeded those of fasli 1310 by 3,822 or 34 per cent.

STATE OF SUB-DIVISION REGISTERS.—B.P. No. 122, dated 3rd July 1902, was received after the close of the fasli. The instructions therein will be attended to during the current year.

29. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—The jamabandi officers as usual examined the accounts and mistakes were pointed out. The accounts of zamindari and whole inam villages in Tiruvur were for the first time prepared and examined

by myself and my office during the year. The taluk had never been settled by any officer within the memory of the present generation. The accounts of dry zamin villages in Nuzvid taluk were also brought under severe scrutiny. The result was a large increase under land-cess, as the annual rent values of inams and inam villages had been calculated on a wrong principle—*vide* paragraph 15 (*b*) *supra* and B.P. Mis. No. 2820 (Land Revenue), dated 3rd September 1902. Outturns of crops noted in enclosure to village statement No. 1 were not checked properly by Revenue Inspectors. The supervision exercised by Tahsildars and Divisional-officers was, if at all, nominal. The attention of all officers has been drawn to the defects. The accounts have been otherwise fairly well kept. Taluk B Registers have not been properly prepared especially in zamindari tracts. They have been called in and are now under scrutiny in the Collector's office.

30. APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSFER OF PATTAS MADE TO THE REGISTRATION AND THE REVENUE OFFICERS:—

Classes of officers.	Out-standing balance.	Received in the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Percentage of column 6 to 4.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fasli 1310.						
Registration Department	278	3,859	4,137	3,758	379	9·1
Revenue Department	71	4,814	4,885	4,744	141	2·9
Total ..	349	8,673	9,022	8,502	520	5·8
Fasli 1311.						
Registration Department	379	4,073	4,452	4,064	388	8·7
Revenue Department	141	4,416	4,554	4,445	109	2·4
Total ..	520	8,486	9,006	8,509	497	5·5

The decrease in column 3 was very small. The majority of the applications pending was received at the close of the year. Of the balance 112 have since been disposed of.

31. CASES UNDER BOARD'S STANDING ORDER NO. 31, PARAGRAPH 7.—The following statement compares the dispasal of faslis 1310 and 1311:—

Fasli.	Out-standing balance.	Received in the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Balance.	Percentage of columns 6 to 4.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1310	283	1,399	1,632	1,223	409	25
1311	409	6,350	6,759	2,096	4,666	69

The number of cases reported and the number disposed of during the year were much larger than in the previous year. The heavy balance at the close of the fasli was due to the unusually large number of cases reported in the year. The attention of the Tahsildars has been drawn to the large pendency and they have been directed to dispose of them as soon as possible.

32. No practical advantage or useful information can be said to have been gained from the examination of famine analysis registers and firka books.

33. Composition for second crop was *nil*.

34. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE ASSISTANT AND HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTORS' OFFICES.—Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars freely correspond in English. The Board's orders on the subject have been acted up to as regards petitions and other vernacular papers received by the above officers.

35. CONDUCT OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.—This has been on the whole satisfactory. The few exceptions have been separately dealt with. It would be invidious to name any one Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar for special commendation where so many have striven to do their best as the high percentage of collection to demand shows. I may be permitted to mention, however, my Huzur Sarishtadar M.R.Ry. Gollamudi Lakshmikantarao, Pantulu Garu, as an officer of great capacity and energy.

MASULIPATAM,
27th October 1902.

(Signed) R. MORRIS,
Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

NELLORE.

I HAVE the honour to submit the report on the land revenue settlement of the district for 1901–1902 (fasli 1311). The delay is due to our awaiting the making up of the accounts to the end of September. That has been the custom here, but in future this will not be done, as the only advantage is to show a lower balance pending against the district.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The following table shows the average rainfall of the district during the last three years, together with the thirty years' average for each month :—

Month.	1899–1900.	1900–1901.	1901–1902.	Thirty years' average.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
April	3·03	1·99	0·01	0·31
May	0·63	0·49	1·24	1·35
Total ..	3·66	2·48	1·25	1·66
June	0·73	1·23	1·18	1·65
July	0·84	2·43	2·99	2·35
August	2·51	0·65	2·89	3·22
September	3·71	6·02	3·41	4·05
Total ..	7·79	10·33	10·47	11·27
October	13·08	5·66	3·70	9·19
November	1·00	4·28	13·25	8·72
December	0·05	1·97	4·43	2·29
January	0·09	0·47	0·05	0·46
February	..	3·04	..	0·20
March	..	..	0·09	0·21
[Total ..	14·22	15·42	21·52	21·07
Grand Total ..	25·67	28·23	33·24	34·60

The rainfall was about the normal in all seasons of the year under report. In October, however, the rains held off and this led to the grant of some remissions under waste and shavi. The sowings of the year were greater than those of the previous year and than the preceding five years' average. The freshes in the Penner were adequate and the crops fared well under the delta.

3. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The district average outturn was fair, viz., 9 annas for dry and 10 annas for wet. The outturn of the different crops harvested before 31st March 1902 is shown below :—

Crops.	Extent over which the actual outturn amounted to					
	13 to 16 annas.	12 annas.	8 to 11 annas.	4 to 7 annas.	0 to 3 annas.	Total.
Dry crops.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Cholum	11,172	128,358	159,492	93,209	18,705	411,536
Cumbu	2,208	16,121	26,109	20,254	6,495	71,187
Ragi	1,669	15,650	26,489	11,211	1,019	56,038
Varagu	2,392	26,400	41,389	9,659	1,810	81,650
Varigalu	5,703	26,994	35,061	8,083	4	75,845
Cotton	784	4,569	6,606	3,033	190	15,182
Indigo	713	8,141	20,374	17,986	6,366	53,580
Sugarcane	..	..	3	..	..	3
Lamp oil seeds	1,209	7,537	17,420	9,786	2,203	38,155
Gingelly oil seeds	4	261	667	315	53	1,300
Tobacco	91	1,244	1,483	553	39	3,410
Total ..	26,545	235,275	335,093	174,089	36,884	807,886
Wet paddy ..	18,922	111,290	90,514	31,432	5,692	257,850
Grand Total ..	45,467	346,565	425,607	205,521	42,576	1,065,736

4. PRICES.—The following table compares the average prices per garce of the staple food-grains with those of the previous fasli:—

Description of food-grains.	Average prices per garce.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.		
	RS.	RS.		RS.
Paddy, 1st sort	259	227	..	32
Do. 2nd ,, ...	227	195	..	28
Rice, 2nd ,, ...	480	418	..	62
Cholum	333	254	..	79
Cumbu	312	247	..	65
Ragi	298	241	..	57
Horsegram	441	314	..	127
Varagu	171	126	..	45

The fall in prices is a result of a favourable season following a fairly good one.

5. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—These continued to be the same as before, viz., (1) Venkatagiri zamindari, (2) Pamur and Sitaramapuram taluks of the Kálahasti estate, (3) Chundi and (4) Mutyalapad. The peshkash of the Venkatagiri and Mutyalapad zamindaris underwent trifling reductions as shown below:—

Estate.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Difference.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1. Venkatagiri	3,68,739 14 9	3,68,731 1 4	8 13 5
2. Kálahasti	60,391 4 0	60,391 4 0	..
3. Chundi	21,128 7 2	21,128 7 2	..
4. Mutyalapad	2,000 0 0	1,999 12 10	0 3 2
Total ..	4,52,259 9 11	4,52,250 9 4	9 0 7

6. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—The total demand under this head was Rupees 82,080–8–6 against Rs. 82,080–11–11 in the previous year:—

7. RYOTWAR SETTLEMENT.—Statement No. 1 gives details of the taluks settled by the several officers, the time occupied on jamabandi and the camps at which jamabandi was held. The total number of pattas issued was 114,446 against 114,531 in the previous fasli. The subjoined table compares the figures for the two faslis.

Fasli.	Number of fresh pattas.	Old pattas modified.	Old pattas not modified.	Total.
1310	1,717	2,913	1,09,901	1,14,531
1311	3,483	13,310	97,653	1,14,446
Total ..	+ 1,766	+ 10,397	— 12,248	— 85

The increase in the number of fresh pattas distributed and of old pattas modified is partly due to improvement in the season, but this is not adequate to explain the enormous increase in the number of modified old pattas. This I can attribute only to greater care in registration consequent upon the orders recently issued in regard to the preparation and delivery of pattas at jamabandi.

A large increase occurred in the number of miscellaneous pattas. This is due to the extension of sivoyjamma cultivation on account of the favourable season.

8. HOLDINGS.—The following abstract compares the total extent and assessment of holdings with those of the previous year, under dry and wet. The figures do not include land occupied without pattas and shown in the accounts as miscellaneous. Statement No. 3 contains particulars of the net variations.

Items.	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Holdings at the beginning of the fasli	867,317	9,79,694	206,919	11,27,116	1,074,236	21,06,810
Deduct lands given up or transferred in fasli 1311.	16,356	14,542	3,827	20,022	20,183	34,564
Remainder ..	850,961	9,65,152	203,092	11,07,094	1,054,053	20,72,246
Add lands taken up or transferred in fasli 1311 ..	18,218	16,552	5,793	29,882	24,011	46,434
Total holdings for fasli 1311 ..	869,179	9,81,704	208,885	11,36,976	1,078,064	21,18,680
Difference ..	+ 1,862	+ 2,010	+ 1,966	+ 9,860	+ 3,828	+ 11,870

The above figures show that there was an increase in the holdings under both dry and wet as shown below talukwar:—

Taluks.	Fasli 1310.				Fasli 1311.	
	Dry.		Wet.		Dry.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Gudur	82,855	76,500	46,788	2,41,463	83,432	76,830
Rapur	73,963	77,095	5,966	29,628	74,774	77,861
Nellore	67,756	61,503	96,816	5,57,157	68,157	61,876
Atmakúru	122,422	1,22,953	16,803	88,446	124,609	1,24,803
Kavali	69,871	59,029	21,064	1,05,573	70,325	59,260
Udayagiri	52,085	40,370	1,650	8,667	52,488	40,731
Kandukur	150,102	2,04,493	14,730	78,640	149,762	2,04,204
Kanigiri	47,699	37,266	463	2,981	45,568	35,933
Ongole	200,564	3,00,485	2,639	14,561	200,064	3,00,206
Total ..	867,317	9,79,694	206,919	11,27,116	869,179	9,81,704

Taluks.	Fasli 1311—*cont.*		Difference.			
	Wet.		Dry.		Wet.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	8	9	10	11	12	13
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Gudur	47,774	2,45,865	+ 577	+ 330	+ 986	+ 4,402
Rapur	5,969	29,638	+ 811	+ 766	+ 3	+ 10
Nellore	97,490	5,61,295	+ 401	+ 373	+ 674	+ 4,138
Atmakúru	16,812	88,512	+ 2,187	+ 1,850	+ 9	+ 66
Kavali	21,371	1,06,870	+ 454	+ 231	+ 307	+ 1,297
Udayagiri	1,636	8,612	+ 403	+ 361	— 14	— 55
Kandukur	14,706	78,550	— 340	— 289	— 24	— 90
Kanigiri	462	2,975	— 2,131	— 1,333	— 1	— 6
Ongole	2,665	14,659	— 500	— 279	+ 26	+ 98
			+ 4,833	+ 3,911	+ 2,005	+ 10,011
			— 2,971	— 1,901	— 39	— 151
Total ..	208,885	11,36,976	+ 1,862	+ 2,010	+ 1,966	+ 9,860

The decrease under "dry" is large in Kanigiri and the cause is not apparent. The dry occupation there was in fasli 1307 and of succeeding years as follows: acres 53,283, 51,792, 48,651, 47,699 and 45,568. That this steady fall is connected with the decline of the taluk in population seems certain. The Divisional-officer has been asked for his views on the subject. It is true that there was a considerable increase in sivoyjamma cultivation this year in Kanigiri but the increase was not equal to the decrease in dry holdings.

(*a*) RELINQUISHMENTS AND DARKHASTS.—Talukwar particulars under these heads are given below :—

Taluks.	Relinquishments.					
	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.
Gudur	377·34	464 2 0	478·41	2,132 3 0	855·75	2,596 5 0
Rapur	582·57	543 15 0	12·48	55 8 0	595·05	599 7 0
Nellore	22·75	15 7 0	7·09	35 1 0	29·84	50 8 0
Atmakúru	904·39	909 13 0	39·91	161 0 0	944·30	1,070 13 0
Kavali	597·00	382 0 0	67·00	278 0 0	664·00	660 0 0
Udayagiri	2,142·38	1,242 7 0	14·22	72 11 0	2,156·60	1,315 2 0
Kandukur	1,129·57	957 9 0	45·77	180 10 0	1,175·34	1,138 3 0
Kanigiri	3,195·22	1,869 3 0	3·68	22 7 0	3,198·90	1,891 10 0
Ongole	722·00	497 0 0	11·00	49 0 0	733·00	546 0 0
Total ..	9,673·22	6,881 8 0	679·56	2,986 8 0	10,352 78	9,868 0 0

Taluks.	Darkhasts.					
	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	8	9	10	11	12	13
	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.
Gudur	1,243·31	1,188 15 0	1,301·50	5,503 3 0	2,544·81	6,692 2 0
Rapur	1,393·72	1,309 1 6	13·20	59 2 0	1,406·92	1,368 3 6
Nellore	373·93	340 15 0	425·14	2 294 11 0	799·07	2,635 10 0
Atmakúru	3,085·13	2,755 1 0	51·19	245 10 0	3,136·32	3,000 11 0
Kavali	978·00	584 0 0	358·00	1,512 0 0	1,336·00	2,096 0 0
Udayagiri	2,890·42	1,793 3 0	6·31	33 4 0	2,896·73	1,826 7 0
Kandukur	847·91	718 9 0	31·34	122 11 0	879·25	841 4 0
Kanigiri	1,271·41	684 0 0	2·36	16 8 0	1,273·77	700 8 0
Ongole	272·00	260 0 0	26·00	85 0 0	298·00	345 0 0
Total ..	12,355·83	9,633 12 6	2,215·04	9,872 1 0	14,570·87	19,505 13 6

The largest area relinquished occurs in the case of Udayagiri and Kanigiri. In the former, however, the relinquishments were more than covered by the area taken up on darkhast. The decrease in Kanigiri has already been referred to just above.

(*b*) LANDS SOLD FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE AND BOUGHT IN BY GOVERNMENT.—The annexed table shows the talukwar particulars of land bought in by Government in sales held under Act II of 1864 :—

Taluks.	Lands bought in by Government.					
	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.
Gudur	..	..	125·87	527 15 0	125·87	527 15 0
Rapur	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nellore	4·44	3 5 0	12·79	67 4 0	17·23	70 9 0
Atmakur	..	..	1·58	7 2 0	1·58	7 2 0
Kávali	..	..	32·00	147 0 0	32·00	147 0 0
Udayagiri	132·35	67 13 0	1·73	5 7 0	134·08	73 4 0
Kandukur	58·11	49 12 0	10·00	32 14 0	68·11	82 10 0
Kanigiri	128·68	90 8 0	..	..	128·68	90 8 0
Ongole	45·00	34 0 0	1 00	2 0 0	46·00	36 0 0
Total ..	368·58	245 6 0	184·97	789 10 0	553·35	1,035 0 0

There was no noticeable quantity of land brought to sale in any of the taluks.

9. CULTIVATION.—The total extent cultivated during the year as per statement No. 3 was 815,115 acres against 797,666 acres in the previous year. The percentage of cultivated to occupied area was 75·61 against 74·25 in the previous year. The large increase under wet cultivation this year is due of course to the favourable nature of the season. The subjoined abstract compares the areas cultivated in faslis 1310 and 1311 :—

Items.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Increase.	Decrease.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Dry	612,119	618,704	6,585	..
Wet	185,547	196,411	10,864	..
Total ..	797,666	815,115	17,449	..

10. WATER-RATE AND SECOND CROP.—The annexed table compares the particulars of water-rate and fasaljasti (second crop) talukwar for faslis 1310 and 1311 :—

Taluks.	Water-rate.		Fasaljasti.		Total.	
	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Gudur	5,844	7,316	3,875	5,425	9,719	12,741
Rapur	2,018	2,308	617	645	2,635	2,953
Nellore	27,805	29,913	18,315	20,965	45,620	50,878
Atmakur	10,679	13,662	2,988	5,378	13,667	19,040
Kávali	5,564	8,836	3,214	5,479	8,778	14,315
Udayagiri	1,932	2,001	361	876	2,293	2,877
Kandukur	2,501	2,719	1,228	1,670	3,729	4,389
Kanigiri	1,765	1,960	147	222	1,912	2,182
Ongole	2,432	1,691	1,253	597	3,685	2,288
Total ..	60,040	70,406	31,998	41,257	92,038	1,11,663

Under both heads there is an increse in every taluk except Ongole. For the marked decrease in Ongole under both heads the explanation is that the rainfall in fasli 1311 was considerably smaller than in fasli 1310.

11. REMISSIONS.—The following table compares the extent of waste and the amount of remissions granted therefor for faslis 1310 and 1311. In every taluk except Ongole there was a decrease. In Ongole there was a trifling increase due to the deficiency in rainfall :—

Taluks.	Fasli 1310.		Fasli 1311.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Gudur	2,387	12,115	37	207	..	..	2,350	11,908
Rapur	328	1,549	19	88	..	..	309	1,461
Nellore	977	4,234	72	358	..	..	905	3,976
Atmakur	338	1,612	20	80	..	..	318	1,532
Kávali	829	3,506	268	1,012	..	..	561	2,494
Udayagiri	64	243	39	141	..	..	25	102
Kándukur	3,576	18,422	587	2,765	..	..	2,989	15,657
Kanigiri	41	267	..	..	..	..	41	267
Ongole	171	844	178	928	7	84	..	..
Total ..	8,711	42,892	1,220	5,579	7	84	7,498	37,397
						Net ..	7,491	37,313

The total extent left waste as per statement No. 3 was 262,949 or 24·39 per cent. of the occupied area against 25·74 per cent. of the previous year. Of the extent left waste, no remission was allowed on 261,729 acres while a sum of Rs. 5,579 was remitted on the remaining 1,220 acres. The large decrease in remissions in all taluks is partly due to the favourable nature of the season but partly to the rule requiring written applications for remission which was for the first time rigidly enforced in fasli 1311. The following statement compares the amount of remissions refused for want of applications or on account of late applications with the total season remissions of the year. It will be seen that the remission so refused aggregates Rs. 8,545 against Rs. 23,320 actually granted. Thus, although in this district a rule requiring written applications for remission has been enforced for several years and although ample warning was given to the ryots that the rule would be rigidly enforced in fasli 1311, more than a quarter of the remissions which would have been granted on the merits had to be refused on the sole ground of want of compliance with a technical rule which I hope to see abrogated before long :—

STATEMENT showing season remissions granted and refused during fasli 1311.

Taluks.	Waste remissions.		Shavi remissions.		Tirvakammi remissions.		Special lift remissions.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Gudur	37	207	454	1,184	1,561	4,659	2	2
Rapur	19	88	28	130	49	182	..	..
Nellore	72	358	903	2,498	141	522	..	..
Atmakur	20	80	28	74	51	186	..	..
Kávali	268	1,012	472	1,031	..	..	6	6
Udayagiri	39	141	8	33	217	785	..	..
Kandukur	589	2,765	273	1,331	881	3,724	166	166
Kanigiri	..	..	..	..	122	493	..	..
Ongole	178	928	137	665	18	69	2	2
Total ..	1,220	5,579	2,303	6,946	3,040	10,619	176	176

Taluks.	Total granted.		Remissions refused for want of applications.		Remissions refused on account of later petitions.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.
Gudur	2,054	6,052 0 0	251·23	648 12 0	123·31	421 4 0	374·54	1,070 0 0
Rapur	96	400 0 0	99·41	417 14 0	31·49	119 10 0	130 90	537 8 5
Nellore	1,116	3,377 0 0	612·27	1,565 1 0	214·02	671 5 0	826·29	2,636 6 0
Atmakur	99	340 0 0	28·77	109 15 0	2·77	8 5 0	31·54	118 4 0
Kávali	746	2,049 0 0	841·28	1,816 8 0	383·57	1,073 1 11	1,224·85	2,889 9 11
Udayagiri	264	959 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kandukur	1,907	7,986 0 0	256·10	1,045 3 0	..	..	256·10	1,045 3 0
Kanigiri	122	492 0 0	1·81	10 4 3	..	..	1·81	10 4 3
Ongole	335	1,664 0 0	123·94	638 1 0	..	..	123·94	638 1 0
Total ..	6,739	23,320 0 0	2,214·81	6,251 10 3	755·16	2,293 9 11	2,969·97	8,545 4 2

12. OTHER REMISSIONS.—Statement No. 4 gives particulars of remissions other than waste. The following table compares the figures for faslis 1310 and 1311 :—

Particulars.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Shavi or loss of produce	15,872	6,946	..	8,926
2. Flood remissions	104	..	..	104
3. Tirvakammi	38,866	18,443	..	20,423
4. Assessment on lands taken up under tope rules	208	68	..	140
5. Lift remissions	6,015	5,729	..	286
6. Beriz deductions	7,910	8,688	778	..
7 Fasalkammi	1,114	..	..	1,114
8. Remissions granted for the site occupied by the Roman Catholic Church at Ongole	3	3	..	..
9. Water-rate remitted	293	379	86	..
10. Remissions granted in Velagapudi shrotriem under Gorthipathicalu	112	112	..	..
Total ..	70,497	40,368	864	30,993
Net ..			30,129	

There is a general decrease under all heads due to the favourable character of the season. The small increase under item 9, water-rate remitted, is due to remissions granted on account of loss of first crop in consequence of the late and deficient rainfall of October. Under tirvakammi occurs the largest amount nearly 46 per cent. of "other remissions." Ninety per cent. of this is due to want of irrigation. Nellore contributes by far the largest portion or 43 per cent. due to there being large areas under the Sangam project and Nellore tank which have been granted on wet tenure but for which irrigation has not yet been provided. Gudur contributes 26 per cent. which is due to the bad state of the Yerur and other irrigation works in that taluk; funds for the improvement of some of these have been recently provided. Kandukur follows with 20 per cent. which is mainly due to the disrepair of the Mopad and Machavaram tanks. The increase under item 6 beriz deductions is fully explained in statement No. 4-A.

13. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—Particulars under this head will be found in statement No. 5. There is a net increase of Rs. 11,502 as compared with the previous fasli.

Items.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Quit-rent on sundry inams	1,24,925	1,24,787	..	138
2. Survey excess	21,524	21,524	..	..
3. Lands cultivated after jamabandi	1,153	1,509	356	..
4. Cowle pattas	303	461	158	..
5. Unauthorized cultivation	60,772	64,129	3,357	..
6. Water-rate on minor inams, whole inams and zamindari villages	41,620	44,132	2,512	..
7. Sale-proceeds of lands bought in by Government and resold and sale-proceeds of darkhast lands	1,700	4,959	3,259	..
8. Sale-proceeds of tank-bed lands	26	84	58	..
9. Revenue process service fees	1,692	2,564	872	..
10. Revenue derived from trees other than reserved trees on unreserved lands	1,090	1,146	56	..
11. Other miscellaneous items	13,987	14,999	1,012	..
Total ..	2,68,792	2,80,294	11,640	138
Net ..			11,502	

Item No. 5.—This item comprises—

	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.
(*a*) Assessed unoccupied lands	49,555	50,834
(*b*) Poramboke cultivation	1,572	13,295
Total ...		64,129

The increase under (*a*) is due to the favourable character of the season. As to (*b*) which represents the ordinary and penal assessment charged for the occupation of lands reserved for public or communal purposes and to which attention was drawn in B.P., No. 229, Settlement, dated 27th July 1899 and No. 30, Settlement, dated 28th February 1902, every endeavour is made to repress poramboke cultivation by the imposition of deterrent penal assessment. As a result there has been a decrease recently in the extent of encroachments. In fasli 1309, the extent encroached upon was 3,862 acres. In fasli 1310 it was 2,649 acres and in the current fasli it has dwindled to 1,572 acres.

14. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE OF CURRENT FASLI.—The annexed table gives the demand, collection and balance of land revenue and cesses in the year under report closed up to 30th September 1902:—

Items.	Demand of fasli 1311.	Collections within the fasli.	Subsequent collections up to 30th September 1902.	Total collections.	Balance on 1st October 1901.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Peshkash on permanently-settled estates ..	4,52,251	4,26,840	25,411	4,52,251	..
2. Shrotriem jodi	82,081	79,221	1,613	80,834	1,247
3. Ryotwar and miscellaneous	24,64,690	23,68,686	78,895	24,47,581	17,090
Remissions ..	..	17	2	19	..
Total ..	29,99,022	28,74,747	1,05,929	29,80,666	18,337
Remissions ..	..	17	2	19	..
4. Land-cess on ryotwari villages	1,77,432	1,70,129	6,649	1,76,778	654
5. Village-cess on ryotwari villages	1,31,739	1,26,259	4,858	1,31,117	622
6. Land-cess on shrotriem villages	9,964	9,717	135	9,852	112
7. Land-cess on zamindari villages	84,852	80,013	4,191	84,204	648
Total ..	4,03,987	3,86,118	15,833	4,01,951	2,036
Grand Total ..	34,03,009	32,60,865	1,21,762	33,82,617	20,373
Remissions ..	..	17	2	19	..

The total land revenue demand under report was Rs. 29,99,022 against Rupees 28,88,592 in the previous year, thus showing a net increase of Rs. 1,10,430 due to the favourable character of the season. The current demand under cesses in ryotwar, inam and zamindari villages amounted to Rs. 4,03,987 against Rs. 3,88,127 in the previous year. The net increase of Rs. 15,860 is due to increased demand on zamindaris on account of land-cess as per revised triennial figures and to the increase in land revenue. The total demand under land revenue and cesses comes to Rs. 34,03,009 against Rs 32,76,719 in the previous year. The total collections within the fasli amounted to Rs. 32,60,865 or 95·82 per cent. of the demand against 95·4 per cent. of the previous year. Deducting subsequent collections up to the end of September 1902, there remains a net balance of Rs. 2,03,073 talukwar particulars of which are given below:—

	Rs.
Gudur	5,861
Rapur	13
Nellore	6,838
Atmakur	1,525
Kávali	1,245
Udayagiri	139
Kandukur	2,137
Kanigiri	697
Ongole	1,270
Huzur	648
Total ...	20,373

Of this Rs. 1,352 have since been collected, a sum of Rs. 449 is awaiting adjustment, Rs. 638 is under correspondence and Rs. 1,001 is considered of doubtful recoverability, Rs. 648 is outstanding against Chundi estate under management, Rs. 223 represents the amount of remittance of Chinna Annalur village lost by dacoity. The remainder Rs. 16,062 is covered by processes.

15. Demand, Collection and Balance of arrears.—The arrear demand at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 1,69,430, of which Rs. 1,63,760 were collected within the fasli and Rs. 2,773 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,897. This balance was reduced to Rs. 1,339 by the end of September 1902, the following being the talukwar particulars thereof:—

	Rs.
Gudur	501
Nellore	62
Kávali	8
Udayagiri	4
Kandukur	92
Kanigiri	11
Ongole	661
Total ...	1,339

Of this the amount subsequently collected is Rs. 35; and that awaiting adjustment is Rs. 77, of doubtful recoverability Rs. 185; under correspondence Rs. 64 and Rs. 5 sanctioned but not written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 973 which is covered by processes.

16. Coercive processes.—The following is a comparative abstract of the results of the year under report and those of its predecessor:—

Fasli.	Number of defaulters.	Number of processes served by		Value of property sold.		
		Village agency.	Special-paid agency.	Personal.	Real.	Total.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1310	391,145	378,413	12,732	4,696	13,369	18,065
1311	424,792	405,967	18,825	6,745	6,269	13,014

The above statement shows an increase in respect of processes issued as well as in value of personal property sold. The following table gives talukwar particulars as compared with fasli 1310 :—

Taluks.	Fasli.	Number of demand notices.	Number of attachment notices.	Sale notices, personal	Sale notices, real.			Total number of sale notices.	Percentage of column 9 to column 3.
					Number of cases.	Extent of land sold.	Extent of land bought in by Government.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
						ACS.	ACS.		
Gudur	1310	50,697	6,182	91	21	120·00	44·00	112	0·22
	1311	55,460	8,408	139	41	206·00	147 00	180	0·32
Rapur	1310	21,856	834	8	..	..	..	8	0·04
	1311	18,310	1,859	26	..	..	..	26	0·14
Nellore	1310	76,164	19,617	57	139	531·00	192·00	196	0·26
	1311	81,145	21,586	100	51	166·00	34·00	151	0·18
Atmakur	1310	54,158	1,002	17	14	33·00	5·00	31	0·06
	1311	63,327	3,588	70	..	..	.	70	0·11
Kávali	1310	30,861	4,243	117	67	275·00	126·00	184	0·59
	1311	33,375	3,863	78	19	94·00	32·00	97	0 29
Udayagiri	1310	19,015	4,220	73	22	142·00	38·00	100	0·52
	1311	20,707	5,666	34	15	156·00	133·00	49	0·24
Kandukur	1310	29,782	10,614	6	37	297·00	135 00	43	0·14
	1311	54,232	11,769	73	30	136 00	54·00	103	0·19
Kanigiri	1310	20,842	1,502	16	22	191·00	104·00	38	0·18
	1311	21,954	1,454	37	..	..	..	37	0·17
Ongole	1310	85,007	1,469	22	30	272·00	166·00	52	0·61
	1311	73,332	3,123	57	41	325·00	194·00	98	0·13
Total ..	1310	388,382	49,683	412	352	1,863·00	809·00	764	0·20
	1311	421,842	61,316	614	197	1,076 00	594·00	811	0·19

The increase in demand notices over the previous year is due to the increase in the land revenue demand and to the enforcement of the new system of issuing demands by revenue inspectors in central villages of their ranges on the 10th of each month. The increase is remarkable in Kandukur and is partly accounted for as above and partly by the fact that, during the previous year, demands were withheld in the case of doubtful items for which remissions were expected at the jamabandi. The season being better this year, there was no such withholding of demands. The large decrease in the number of processes in Ongole is attributable to the collection of large arrears in fasli 1310. The increase under attachment notices is due to the same cause as the advance in the number of demand notices. It is satisfactory to note the decrease in the number of sales of immoveable property which indicates the extent to which coercion is adopted. There were no sales of immoveable property in Rapur, Atmakur and Kanigiri. The increase in Gudur and Ongole over the previous year is accounted for by the fact that in those taluks considerable arrears of fasli 1310 had to be collected this year. The percentage of sale notices is only 0·19 against 0·20 in the previous year. Nearly 55 per cent. of the land brought to sale was bought in by Government for want of bidders, a proof that the sales largely related to worthless lands.

17. RECEIPTS FROM PROCESS SERVICE FEES AND CHARGES FOR THE SPECIAL-PAID AGENCY.—Statement No. 8-B gives particulars under this head. The total number of processes issued was 424,792; of this 405,967, or nearly 96 per cent., were served by the village agency and the rest by the special-paid agency. The following is a comparative abstract of receipts and charges;—

	Receipts	Charges.
	RS.	RS.
Fasli 1310	1,692	1,227
Fasli 1311	2,564	1,347

18. INSPECTION AND REPLACEMENT OF BOUNDARY AND FIELD MARKS.—Statement No. 13 gives particulars under this head. As the district is now being resurveyed, systematic replacement of stones was considered unnecessary.

19. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK MANUAL ACCOUNTS.—The Kanigiri and Nellore taluks were settled by me. The accounts were scrutinized in both the

taluks and a memorandum of the principal defects noticed was communicated to the Tahsildars concerned for information and guidance. The most important of the defects noticed related to the disagreement of the inam B registers with the huzur inam fair registers of the two taluks settled. Application has been made to the Board of Revenue for the employment of a special clerk for bringing the inam B registers of the Nellore taluk into harmony with the huzur registers as in this taluk the number of omissions and variations was numerous. The accounts seem to be fairly well kept on the whole.

20. APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSFER OF PATTAS IN REGISTRATION OFFICES.—The annexed abstract gives talukwar particulars under this head:—

Taluks.	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the fasli.	Number of cases received during the fasli.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the fasli.	Number of cases pending at the close of the fasli.
Gudur	9	115	124	113	11
Rapur	11	69	80	80	..
Nellore	35	158	193	158	35
Atmakur	8	41	49	43	6
Kavali	14	127	141	134	7
Udayagiri	3	31	34	31	3
Kandukur	2	212	214	204	10
Kanigiri	20	45	65	65	..
Ongole	14	265	279	243	36
Total ..	116	1,063	1,179	1,071	108

21. The following statement gives the total transactions under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts separately:—

Items.	Total amount of advances outstanding at the beginning of the fasli.	Advances made during the fasli.	Total.	Amount repayable during the year.	Amount repaid during the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Land Improvement Loans Act ..	65,819 9 2	2,075 0 0	67,894 9 2	7,648 11 11	6,522 0 5
Excess	..	..	..	..	0 8 0
Amount written off	..	..	..	..	203 15 1
Agriculturists' Loans Act—					
(i) For purposes other than relief of distress.	14,724 3 9	1,100 0 0	15,824 3 9	5,349 11 9	4,368 9 8
(ii) For relief of distress	33 13 1	..	33 13 1	16 10 8	16 10 8
Total ..	80,577 10 0	3,175 0 0	83,752 10 0	13,015 2 4	10,907 4 9
Excess	..	..	..	..	0 8 0
Amount written off	..	..	..	..	203 15 1

Items.	Balance repayable during the year.	Interest		
		Due during the year including balance.	Paid during the year.	Balance due at the end of the year.
	7	8	9	10
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Land Improvement Loans Act ..	922 3 1	3,288 2 5	2,803 7 3	462 8 4
Amount written off	..	..	22 2 10	..
Agriculturists' Loans Act—				
(i) For purposes other than relief of distress.	981 2 1	909 15 7	769 12 5	140 3 2
(ii) For relief of distress	..	1 0 8	1 0 8	..
Excess	..	..	1 14 5	..
Total ..	1,903 5 2	4,199 2 8	3,574 4 4	602 11 6
Amount written off	..	..	22 2 10	..
Excess	..	..	1 14 5	..

A total sum of Rs. 3,175 was advanced under both the Acts during the year under review. The balance of Rs. 1,903-5-2 repayable during the year is covered by processes. Eleven new wells were constructed during the year, the extent benefited being 49·71 acres, while no old wells have been repaired. Forty-four wells are under construction.

22. STATE OF SUB-DIVISION REGISTERS IN TALUK OFFICES.—Paragraph 3 of B.P., No. 122, dated 3rd July 1902. Files of sub-division statements and sketches are reported to be maintained in all the taluks of this district; but no index such as that referred to by the Board has been maintained in any taluk. As a consequence the files of statements and sketches are useless, and I am issuing orders directing the writing up of indexes. In Ongole a separate register has been maintained showing the various sub-divisions since the settlement so as to form a supplement to the diglott registers. In Atmakur, Nellore and Rapur taluks statements and sketches are reported to have been sent to the resurvey party.

23. RESERVATION OF LANDS WITHIN THE WATERSPREAD OF MINOR IRRIGATION WORKS.—B.P., No. 213, Sett., dated 20th September 1901. The work of marking the F.T.L. of minor irrigation tanks in the Atmakur, Nellore and Udayagiri taluks was completed during the fasli by the minor irrigation overseer. In all these cases the F.T.L. was marked on the karnams' and talu[illegible]aps wherever available and tracings on cloths for each taluk have been separately maintained in the records of my office.

The work in the other taluks is in progress. In Kávali the minor irrigation overseer has completed the work in respect of 14 out of 4 tanks. Out of 85 tanks in Gudur the minor irrigation sub-overseer is reported have marked the F.T.L. of 25 tanks on the village plan and to have taken mea urements in respect of 27 other tanks. The marking on the plans in respect of the latter has yet to be done. Out of 68 tanks in Rapur taluk measurements have been taken in respect of 11. In Gudur and Rapur taluks the minor irrigation sub-overseers have not marked the F.T.L. on tracing cloth for record in my office. I have called for them.

As to the work in the Ongole division the latest information available shows the following quantity of work turned out by the minor irrigation sub-overseer in addition to his other duties.

Taluk.	Number of tanks in the taluk.	Number in respect of which F.T.L. has to be marked.
Ongole	30	7
Kandukur	47	38
Kanigiri	9	5

In continuation of paragraph 11 of my jamabandi report for fasli 1311, No. 2991-D/Ver., dated 13th October 1902, I have the honour to state that I have since ascertained that in some taluks the rules as to petitions were not strictly observed by jamabandi officers during the last jamabandi. If they had been, a larger amount of remissions would have been refused for want of petitions than that (Rs. 8,545) shown in the aforesaid paragraph 11.

NELLORE,
13th October 1902.

(Signed) A. BUTTERWORTH,
Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

CUDDAPAH.

I HAVE the honour to submit a report on the settlement of land revenue of this district for fasli 1311, together with the statements mentioned in the enclosed list.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The subjoined statement shows the average of the rainfall registered in the district during the year under report as compared with that of the previous year:—

—	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	Normal.
April	1·38	0·49	0·48
May	0·94	1·48	1·83
Total ..	2·32	1·88	2·31
June	1·99	2·13	2 35
July	5·14	2·41	2·70
August	1·25	1·70	4·29
September	5·93	3·92	5·26
Total ..	14·31	10·16	14·60
October	3·04	2·52	5·87
November	0·98	5·31	3·64
December	1·49	1·69	0 98
January	0·12	0·37	0·13
February	2·11	..	0·10
March	..	0·05	0·21
Total ..	7·74	9·94	10·93
Total for the year ..	24·37	21·98	27·84

From the above, it will be seen that the hot weather showers were moderate, but they were not of much use except to the crops then standing on the ground. The south-west monsoon commenced favourably in June, but the fall in August, when sowings generally take place in the taluks of the main division, was seriously deficient, particularly in Jammalamadugu division. Owing to the deficiency and uneven distribution of rain, sowings were long delayed in expectation of heavy falls. In many places, however, with the hope of further rains, the ryots commenced sowings in earnest in September and October, but they were disappointed. Consequently the crops on large areas either withered or gave a poor outturn and dry remissions had to be granted in the marginally-noted taluks—*vide* B.P., No. 92, dated 29th May 1902. Though the rains of November were good, they did not bring sufficient supplies to the irrigation sources and there were no copious falls in the subsequent months. Wells became very low. Large areas of wet land, particularly in the taluks of the sub-division, were therefore left waste, the assessment whereof has been remitted at jamabandi. Dry crops in the sub-division taluks and in the taluks of the eastern section and Cuddapah fared well generally. The condition of each section of the district was dealt with in detail in the report submitted with this office Disposal No. 1373, dated 22nd June 1902. The outturn of crops on dry and wet lands varied between 8 to 12 except in portions of the black-cotton soil taluks where dry crops suffered seriously.

Proddatur.
Jammalamadugu.
Pulivendla.

3. The following table shows the prices of food-grains, horse-gram and salt as compared with those returned for the previous year:—

Grain.	Imperial seers per rupee. 1900–1901.	1901–1902.
Rice, 2nd sort	8·89	9·48
Paddy, 1st sort	12·28	12·89
„ 2nd sort	13·97	14·63
Cholam, white	12·17	14·23
„ yellow	13·25	15·10
Cumbu	12·69	14·70
Ragi	13·53	15·14
Horse-gram	12·00	15·24
Salt	12·38	12·48

The prices of grains were easier in the current year than in the previous year. This is due to less demands from outside the district.

4. RYOTWARI SETTLEMENT.—The settlement of all taluks, except that of Madanapalle and Kadiri, were finished before the close of the fasli year. The jamabandi of Madanapalle taluk was completed on 22nd July 1902 by the Sub-Collector and the delay is due to change of officers. The final settlement of the Kadiri taluk jamabandi was completed by me on 6th August 1902, though the 1st jamabandi (*i.e.*), passing orders on the patties was finished by 24th June 1902. There was some delay in my final settlement of the Kadiri taluk, as I was called away from the taluk in the midst of the jamabandi on account of season inspections in portions of the district which were threatened with distress, rains having withheld for a time in the month of July.

5. OCCUPATION AND CHANGES.—The figures given below compare the net holdings of fasli 1311 with those of fasli 1310 :—

	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.
Fasli 1310	1,312,063	17,05,097
„ 1311	1,319,680	17,09,478
Difference	+ 7,617	+ 4,381

The increase of 7,617 acres, assessed at Rs. 4,381, is due to large extents taken up on darkhast and to decrease under relinquishments in the year under report.

6. CULTIVATION.—The figures given below compare the actual cultivation of fasli 1311 with that of fasli 1310 :—

—	Dry.	Wet.	Total.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Fasli 1310	995,233	103,319	1,098,552
„ 1311	1,023,260	100,657	1,123,917

There is increase under dry and decrease under wet cultivation. The former occurs chiefly in the sub-division taluks where the rains in June and July induced the ryots to cultivate large extents of lands with dry crops. The latter is due to deficient supplies in the irrigation sources.

7. WATER-RATE—

	RS.
Fasli 1310	48,476
„ 1311	42,387
Decrease —	6,089

The decrease is due to the same reason explained in the preceding paragraph.

8. The figures in the jamabandi statement No. 4 show that there is an increase of Rs. 51,188 under "dry remissions" and Rs. 44,475 under "tirvakammi" and decrease of Rs. 14,801 under "wet shavi". The necessity for the grant of dry remissions has been explained in paragraph 1 *supra*. Owing to insufficient supplies in the irrigation sources, dry crops were grown on large areas of wet lands and tirvakammi remission had to be granted on them. The same reason holds good for the decrease under "wet shavi" as the ryots preferred to cultivate dry crops on wet lands instead of wet crops which required greater supply of water.

9. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE:—The decrease under quit-rent in ryotwar villages and increase under izapha charge is due to the fact that last year the izapha charge of Cuddapah taluk was shown under quit-rent which has now been correctly entered under izapha. The increase under item 5 "Lands cultivated with or without permission" occurs chiefly in the taluks of the sub-division and is due to the reason that soon after the rains fell, the ryots cultivated large extents of land unauthorizedly but were not willing to accept pattas for them.

10. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE OF SHROTRIEM VILLAGES.—The decrease in the shrotriem demand has been explained in the statement No. 6. Of the balance of Rs. 5,721 outstanding at the end of fasli, Rs. 3,020 have since been collected and the balance is covered by processes.

11. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE OF LAND REVENUE AND CESSES.—The following table compares the demands of land revenue and cesses of fasli 1310 and 1311:—

—	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Decrease.
Land revenue	17,80,086	16,87,763	92,323
Land cess	1,66,808	1,66,426	382
Village cess	1,23,045	1,22,827	218
Total ..	20,69,939	19,77,016	92,923

The decrease is due to the large amounts of remissions granted during the year under report as compared with those of the previous year and to decrease under charge for water. Of the total demand, Rs. 17,52,504 was collected within the fasli. The arrear demand at the beginning of the fasli 1311 was Rs. 4,10,626, of which Rs. 3,60,506 were collected or written off before the close of the fasli.

12. The total number of demand notices issued is 540,536 against 357,478 in the previous year. Attachment notices were issued in 42,352 cases but property was sold only in 13,841 cases, the amount realised by this process being Rs. 73,871. Special process servers were appointed in the taluks of Jammalamadugu, Proddatur, Pulivendla and Cuddapah.

13. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—No advantage was taken of the provisions of the Board's Standing Order No. 58 in the year under report.

14. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—The village and taluk accounts were carefully examined at the time of jamabandi in the taluks settled by the Collector. The defects and mistakes discovered were communicated to the Tahsildars concerned. A circular embodying the defects noticed is under preparation and will be issued for the guidance of all Tahsildars. The reports of inspections made by the other jamabandi officers have not yet been received. They will be reviewed on receipt and communicated to Tahsildars.

15. LOANS—LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS ACT.—The total amount advanced during fasli 1311 was Rs. 31,058-8-0 and the purposes for which the advances were made are as follow:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Sinking new wells	12,387	8	0
2. Repairing old wells	17,288	8	0
3. Reclamation of land	1,282	8	0
4. Repairs to tanks	100	0	0
Total ...	31,058	8	0

With the advances made under items 1 and 2, 14 new wells were constructed and 47 old wells repaired and the total extent of land benefited thereby was acres 281·77. The extent reclaimed was 16·48 acres.

AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS ACT.—Rs. 35,685 were advanced under this Act and of this, Rs. 35,122 were granted for the purchase of cattle, Rs. 100 for seed grain, Rs. 343 for fodder and Rs. 120 for rebuilding a house. Four hundred and forty cattle were purchased and one house is under construction. In many of the cases for which loans have been advanced for purchase of cattle, the purchases were not made within the fasli as the advances were made at its close.

COLLECTIONS.—The total amount, both principal and interest, that had to be recovered under the two Acts during the fasli including the repayable balance at the end of the previous fasli was Rs. 36,933–6–11 including Rs. 775 ordered to be summarily recovered relating to the following items :—

	Rs.
(i) Misapplication of the loan or failure to complete work within the time allowed	595
(ii) Failure of work from causes beyond the borrowers' control ...	180
Total ...	775

Out of this demand, a sum of Rs. 26,925–7–6 was recovered and written off up to the end of the fasli. Of the amount collected, Rs. 5,309–9–6 were realized without resort to coercive processes and Rs. 826–7–0 were written off as irrecoverable under the orders of the Board, while for Rs. 16,965–1–7 No. I demand was issued. For this, however, no attachment of property was made. The remaining amount was recovered partly by attachment alone and partly by attachment and sale of the defaulters' property as detailed below :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
By attachment alone	3,877	1	11
By sale of moveable property	231	13	7
By sale of land	541	13	2
Total ...	4,650	12	8

The balance yet to be collected at the close of the fasli was Rs. 10,007–15–5 and the non-collection was mainly due to the bad state of the season especially in Pulivendla and Badvel taluks where the season continues to be bad for a series of years from 1897. Of the outstanding balance, more than half relates to Pulivendla taluk and Rs. 390–14–7 have been since collected after the close of the fasli.

16. MAINTENANCE OF SUB-DIVISION SKETCH REGISTERS IN TALUK OFFICES.—The reports on the subject have been received from all Divisional officers except the Sub-Collector. They show that the sub-division files have not been regularly maintained in any taluk office as required in Board's Standing Order No. 3. These sketches are now reported to be kept in bundles by villages in some taluks and with the disposed of files of correspondence in others. The attention of all officers concerned will be drawn to the orders contained in Board's Standing Order No. 3 and the state of these files will be inspected at the time of jamabandi from the current fasli.

17. AMALGAMATION OF SHAMILAT DASABANDAM INAM WITH CIRCAR AYACUT.—The order contained in Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 303, dated 22nd January 1900, was given effect to only in a portion of the district as stated in the last jamabandi report for the reasons given therein. Final orders on a reference on the subject from this office were received in Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 4310, dated 24th July 1902, received on the 27th July 1902 and instructions have been issued to taluk officers to give effect to them as early as possible and progress reports have been prescribed. Steps will be taken to see that the work is finished soon.

18. Marking of survey fields situated within the waterspread of tanks in colour wash ordered in Board's Proceedings, No. 213, dated 20th September 1901.

The Executive Engineer reports that the marking has been completed in 20 tanks in charge of the Public Works Department. As regards the tanks in charge of the Revenue Department, the work has not been taken up for want of levelling instruments with all the Minor Irrigation sub-overseers. The Board of Revenue has since ordered in its Proceedings, Mis. No 4469, dated 30th July 1902, that the work of marking should be entrusted only to the Overseers and Supervisor and I have issued orders that the work should be taken up and finished before the close of fasli 1312.

19. CONDUCT OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.—The staff of village accountants continues to be unsatisfactory and there is not much improvement in the staff of Revenue Inspectors and Taluk establishment. The Tahsildars have done their work fairly well, collection of revenue, being, however, poor in the Cuddapah and Jammalamadugu divisions.

BALAPALLE,
17th October 1902.

(Signed) B. MACLEOD,
Collector.

Exd. T. Lutchmiah Naidu.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

ANANTAPUR.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the annual settlement of land revenue of the district for fasli 1311 (1901–1902). The prescribed statements except the fiscal returns have already been submitted.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—This subject was already dealt with in this office administration report, D. Dis. No. 1832, dated 17th June 1902. The average rainfall for the year was 16·95 inches against 23·59 inches in 1900–1901, and 22·81 inches, the average of the 30 years ending with 1899. The hot weather showers in April and May taken together were above the average, the falls amounting to 3·10 inches against 2·70 inches, the average of thirty years. In June, when the cultivation season began, the rainfall was generally deficient as compared with that of 1900–1901, and the thirty years' average. The deficiency continued in July and August; and was unprecedented in the latter month, the rainfall recorded being only 0·72 inch against the average of 3·37 inches. The rainfall in September was good and exceeded the average. The total fall in the south-west monsoon was below the average and compares unfavourably with that of the preceding year. The north-east monsoon was practically a failure in parts of Gooty and Tadpatri taluks. The deficiency of rainfall in July coupled with the practical failure of the monsoon in August told heavily on the tender standing crops on the unirrigated dry lands generally and especially in the affected portions of the Gooty and Tadpatri taluks. The season during the year was bad throughout the district as remarked by the Board in its Proceedings, No. 82 (Settlement), dated 15th May 1902, and dry remissions were granted for failure and shortage of outturn of dry crops in the affected villages of the Gooty and Tadpatri taluks under G.O., No. 544, Revenue, dated 23rd June 1902, communicated with B.P., Mis. No. 3715 (Settlement), dated 1st July 1902. The collection of dry revenue in Tondapad village of the Gooty taluk and of the unremitted portion in the affected villages was also postponed. There were slight freshes in the Pennér, Chitravati and Hagari rivers during the year.

3. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—Owing to the deficient south-west monsoon, the early crops yielded a poor outturn and the yield of later crops was generally bad to poor.

4. PRICES.—As reported in this office, D. Dis. No. 1832, dated 17th June 1902, there was a general fall in the prices of grains as compared with those of the previous fasli. This was due partly to the prevalence of plague in the Bellary district and in parts of this district, and partly to decrease in the export trade.

5. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—There are no permanently-settled estates in this district.

6. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—The number of whole inam villages was the same as in fasli 1310, viz., 123.

7. RYOTWAR SETTLEMENT.—The number of villages under ryotwari tenure was 617 as in the previous fasli. The names of the settling officers and the duration of the settlement of the several taluks are given in statement No. I. The orders of Government granting dry remissions in the affected parts of the Gooty and Tadpatri taluks were received on the 3rd July last, and steps were at once taken for the speedy completion of the settlement of the affected villages of the said taluks. The Tadpatri taluk was completed by the Deputy Collector, Gooty, by the 28th July, and the Gooty taluk which had more than three times the affected villages of the Tadpatri taluk by me by the 13th August. The number of ryotwari pattas issued was 82,068 against 80,654 in fasli 1310. The increase was due to increase in the ryotwari holdings. The number of miscellaneous pattas issued was 7,286 against 4,841 in the previous year. The increase is due to larger extent of sivoijama cultivation and to the free distribution of pattas among ryots.

8. OCCUPATION AND CHANGES.—The extent of ryotwari holdings during the year under report was 1,097,522 acres assessed at Rs. 9,27,626 against 1,092,999 acres assessed at Rs. 9,25,515 in fasli 1310. The particulars of changes that occurred in the holdings are detailed in enclosure A to statement No. 3 and the increase in the holdings was chiefly due to the extent of land taken on darkhast (acres 33,947) being greater than that relinquished (acres 28,268).

9. ACTUAL CULTIVATION, WASTE CHARGED AND WASTE REMITTED.—The total area cultivated during the year exclusive of miscellaneous cultivation amounted to 884,096 acres against 883,338 in the preceding fasli. The increase in cultivation was due to good rains in the month of September 1901 which gave an impetus to ryots to bring a large area under cultivation expecting rains in the subsequent months. The extents of waste remitted and charged were acres 23,267 and 190,159, respectively, against 13,078 and 196,583 in the previous fasli. The increase under the former and the decrease under the latter head was chiefly due to the grant of dry remissions in parts of the Gooty and Tadpatri taluks.

10. WATER-RATE—TIRVAJASTI AND FASALJASTI.—The revenue from water-rate and second crop charge amounted to Rs. 15,725 and 23,921, respectively, against 21,509 and 29,830 in fasli 1310. The decrease under both the heads was due to partial supplies to several minor tanks and also some important major tanks in the district.

11. OTHER REMISSIONS.—The subjoined table shows the remissions granted during the fasli as compared with those of the previous fasli 1310 :—

Fasli.	Occasional.	Fixed.	Beriz deductions.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1310	23,701	4,673	8,448
1311	50,877	3,934	8,325
Difference ..	+ 27,176	— 739	— 123

The increase under occasional remissions was due to grant of dry remissions in parts of Gooty and Tadpatri taluks and to the grant of tirvakammi on wet lands under tanks which received partial supplies during the year. The decrease under fixed remissions was due to the lapse of another year, since the introduction of new settlement rates. The decrease under beriz deductions was due partly to the allowances having remained undisbursed owing to the failure of the parties concerned to receive them and partly to delays in the intimation by the temple committees of changes among trustees, &c.

12. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The demand under several items of miscellaneous revenue amounted to Rs. 2,17,063 against Rs. 2,18,701 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,638. The annexed table shows items under which large variations occur :—

Items.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Jodi or quit-rent on minor inams	1,19,271	1,18,481	— 790
2. Water-rate on minor inams	12,234	9,086	— 3,148
3. Occupation of lands with or without application	58,320	69,229	+ 10,409
4. Cultivation of poramboke lands	6,198	3,012	— 3,186
5. Charge for water on lands in inam villages	220	283	+ 63
6. Penal charge for water on lands irrigated without permission	4,492	5,718	+ 1,226
7. Penal charge imposed on poramboke lands	9,718	6,968	— 2,750
8. Other items	7,718	4,245	— 3,473

Item 1.—The decrease under this item was due to the relinquishment of inams and their incorporation with the Government ayakat.

Item 2.—The decrease under this head was due to fall in wet cultivation, owing to partial supplies in some important and several minor tanks in the district.

Item 3.—The increase was due to large extent of sivoijama cultivation.

Item 4.—The decrease was due partly to lands having been assigned on patta in unobjectionable cases, and partly to the decrease in the extent of poramboke cultivation on account of the penal rates charged in previous faslis.

Item 5.—The increase under this item was due to sufficient supplies received in some of the irrigation sources in inam villages.

Item 6.—The increase was due to penal rates charged to repress the practice of taking water without permission to the detriment of wet ayakats.

Item 7.—The decrease under this item was due to fall in the cultivation of poramboke lands and also to giving up of the occupations in some cases.

Item 8.—The decrease was due to ordinary fluctuations under cutcherry collections.

13. Lands sold under Board's Standing Order Nos. 15 and 45.—As shown in jamabandi statement No. 9, the extent of lands sold was 357 acres and the amount realised was Rs. 542. Of this, a sum of Rs. 30 is kept under revenue deposits and the remainder credited to miscellaneous "other items."

14. Costs awarded in civil suits.—The details are furnished in statement No. 11 and steps have been taken for the realisation of the recoverable balance.

15. Ruined tanks made over for private enterprise.—No ruined tanks were made over to private individuals for repair under either Board's Standing Order No. 8 or No. 9.

16. Cattle census.—No census was taken in the fasli under report as it falls due in fasli 1314.

17. Inspection of boundary and field marks.—The information under this head is given in statement No. XIII. The number of missing marks and of those requiring repairs were 2,817 and 796, respectively, against 4,395 and 899 in fasli 1310. Eight hundred and twenty-nine were replaced and 212 repaired during the year. Necessary steps are being taken to secure better results.

18. Condition of survey instruments.—The condition of these instruments was referred to in the report of survey schools held in 1899 and the Divisional-officers concerned have been requested to take necessary steps to replace instruments reported to be missing.

19. Examination of village and taluk accounts.—The accounts were examined during the jamabandi by the settling officers and their establishments and the defects and mistakes noticed were noted, and communicated to the Tahsildars concerned for effecting necessary corrections, and for taking steps against their recurrence. No serious defects were noticed and the state of accounts is on the whole fairly satisfactory. Special well registers have been written up by karnams and the entries have in some cases been checked by the superior revenue officers. The attention of the Tahsildars and Divisional-officers has been specially drawn to the matter.

20. TRANSFER OF REGISTRY OF HOLDINGS—APPLICATIONS FOR THE TRANSFER OF REVENUE REGISTRY THROUGH THE REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.—As shown in the jamabandi statement No. 10, the total number of applications received was 1,234 against 1,094 in the previous year. The increase is ascribed to the recognition by the ryots of the advantages of reconciling ownership and revenue registry and the facilities afforded for the presentation of transfer applications soon after the sale-deeds are registered by the Registration officers. Of the 1,234 applications, 101 remained undisposed of at the close of the fasli for want of sub-divisions.

21. APPLICATIONS RECEIVED DIRECTLY BY REVENUE OFFICERS.—The number of applications received during the year including the closing balance of the last fasli was 927 against 1,065 in the preceding year. Eight hundred and seventy-three applications were finally dealt with during the year, leaving a balance of 54 for want of sub-divisions. The number of cases of transfer taken up by revenue officers on their own motion under paragraphs 5 and 6 of Board's Standing Order No. 31 was 575 during the year against 408 in fasli 1310. The increase was due to increased attention paid to the orders on the subject.

22. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE HEAD ASSISTANT AND ASSISTANT COLLECTORS' OFFICES.—Mr. H. L. Braidwood and Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell were in charge of Penukonda division during the year. They were both able to read all routine and legibly written Telugu papers and petitions. Mr. H. G. Gharpurey, the Assistant Collector, can as yet read only imperfectly routine and legibly written Telugu papers and petitions.

23. COERCIVE PROCESSES.—The prescribed statement will be submitted to the Board in the Land Revenue Department.

24. PROCESS-FEES.—No special agency for execution of processes was entertained during the year and no fees were collected.

25. LAND REVENUE DEMAND CURRENT.—The total current demand under ryotwar and miscellaneous amounted to Rs. 10,49,165 against Rs. 11,16,193 in the previous fasli. The decrease was due to the unfavourable character of the season during the year as compared with the previous year. The particulars of collection and balance will be furnished in statement No. 7 to be submitted to the Board in the Land Revenue Department.

26. LOANS.—The loans granted during the year under the Land Improvement and the Agriculturists' Loans Acts amounted to Rs. 25,448 and Rs. 9,725, respectively. A statement showing the transactions under the Loans Acts has already been separately submitted with this office, R. Dis. No. 490, dated 5th November 1902. Necessary steps are being taken to collect the outstanding balance.

27. SURVEY ADVANCES.—No advances were made during the year as in last fasli.

28. FAMINE ANALYSIS REGISTERS AND FIRKA BOOKS.—The statement showing the progress made in the preparation and checking of village registers and firka books has already been submitted with this office, D. Dis. No. 321, dated 4th February 1902. The registers were made use of for the purposes mentioned in paragraph 6 of my letter, D. Dis. No. 512, dated 21st February 1901.

29. CONDUCT OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.—I much regret the delay in submitting this report, which is due to the late settlement of the Gooty and Tadpatri taluks on account of dry remissions and the consequent delay in receiving requisite information from those taluks. In conclusion, it is but right that I should bring to notice the excellent work of all my Divisional-officers, specially of my Head Assistant Collector, Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell, and of M.R.Ry. M. V. Narayanasamy Pillay Avargal, B.A., Gooty Deputy Collector, whose zeal, energy and devotion to duty merit the highest commendation. I should not omit to mention the valuable services rendered by my Hosur Sheristadar, M.R.Ry. A. V. Subbaya Chetty Garu, B.A., who, throughout the year, has done credit to himself and fully maintained his well-deserved reputation. My thanks are specially due to M.R.Ry. S. Vasudeva Rao Garu, B.A., Gooty Tahsildar, for his unwearying assiduity, and careful attention to every thing he had to do with regard to dry remissions in his taluk.

(Signed) MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN,
Collector.

13th November 1902.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

BELLARY.

I HAVE the honour to submit the report on the settlement of the Bellary district for fasli 1311 (1901–1902). The prescribed statements have already been despatched.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The season may be classed as normal except in Alúr and parts of Bellary, where dry remissions to the extent of Rs. 1,06,696 were granted, and collection of revenue, amounting to Rs. 1,31,659, suspended till the kist months of the current fasli (1312). The total rainfall registered for the district during the year was 21·66 against 22·50 inches in the preceding year and 22·68 inches, the average for thirty years. The heaviest fall was in May 1901, being almost double the average for thirty years (1·91 inches). As in the last two faslis, Hospet had the heaviest fall of 29·39 inches, and Hadagalli was at the other end of the scale with 13·80 inches. The rainfall registered in the Bellary town during the year was 19·11 inches against 19·23 inches in the previous year and 18·97 inches, the thirty years' average. The early crops saved the situation and only in localities wholly dependent on the mungari was the year generally fair. The following statement shows the figures of rainfall for 1901–1902, as compared with those of the previous year, month by month during the two monsoons:—

Months.	1900–1901.	1901–1902.
	INCHES.	INCHES.
South-west Monsoon.		
April	1·24	1·25
May	2·41	3·80
June	2·68	2·99
July	3·20	2·67
August	1·93	2·45
September	5·56	3·65
Total ...	17·02	16·81
North-east Monsoon.		
October	2·79	3·29
November	0·15	1·53
December	...	0·03
January	0·30	...
February	2·20	...
March	0·04	...
Total ...	5·48	4·85
Grand Total ...	22·50	21·66

The subjoined statement compares the rainfall at each of the rain-recording stations during the year with that of the previous year :—

Year.	Monsoons.	Adóni.	Kemmiganuru.	Alúr.	Bellary.	Sirugúppa.	Rayadrug.	Hospet.	Kampli.	Hadagalli	Harpanahalli.	Kudligi.
1900–1901 ..	South-west	20·15	16·64	15·98	14·68	14·53	10·61	26·51	12·36	13·95	18·63	23·24
	North-east	5·00	6·94	6·75	4·55	8·87	3·93	4·48	9 22	2·33	3·37	4·68
	Total ..	25·15	23·58	22·73	19·23	23·40	14 54	30·99	21·58	16·28	22·00	27·92
1901–1902 ..	South-west	20·28	15·13	13·67	12·62	15·30	11·50	25·13	21·91	11·53	20·22	17·60
	North-east	3·81	6·27	4·41	6·49	4·91	6 34	4·26	5·16	2·27	4·75	4·76
	Total ..	24·09	21·40	18·08	19·11	20·21	17·84	29·39	27·07	13·80	24·97	22·36

The total rainfall during the year was less than that of the previous year (1900–1901) at all stations except Rayadrug, Kampli and Harpanahalli. Rain is, however, peculiarly local and many non-recording villages probably suffered when the head-quarters showed a considerable fall of rain.

Tanks received supply as under—

	Year under report.	Previous year.
Full supply	81	110
Partial supply ($\frac{3}{4}$-57, $\frac{1}{2}$-63 and $\frac{1}{4}$-73)	193	163
No supply	13	3
Total ...	287	276

As in the previous fasli (1310), the supply to tanks in fasli 1311 was inadequate and untimely.

3. Condition and outturn of crops.—The following table compares the cultivated area and outturn of all the crops in the fasli with those of the previous fasli :—

Faslis.	Total cultivated area (first and second crops).	Area harvested.					Extent of standing crops.
		As. 13 to 16.	As. 12.	As. 8 to 11.	As. 4 to 7.	As. 0 to 3.	
	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.
1310	2,178,945	110,476	568,043	815,675	491,221	193,530	..
1311	2,244,849	144,196	438,852	716,159	499,640	404,534	41,468
Difference ..	+ 65,904	+ 33,720	— 129,191	— 99,516	+ 8,419	+ 211,004	+ 41,468

The increase in cultivation was due to the rainfall in the middle of south-west monsoon (between May and August 1902) which gave an impetus to ryots to carry on cultivation extensively. The early crops in all the taluks and a major portion of the hingari or later crops in other than the affected parts of the Bellary and Alúr taluks generally yielded a fair to normal outturn ; the yield of the remainder of the latter crops in the affected and other parts of the district was bad to poor owing to the deficient rainfall in the north-east monsoon.

4. Prices.—Prices were on the whole easier throughout this year than those during the previous year, but they never approached the figures which are considered

as normal. The plague has the effect of stopping exports and thus tended to lower prices, but trade within the district was much hampered.

5. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—*Nil.*

6. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—No changes during the fasli.

7. RYOTWARI SETTLEMENT.—There was no change in the number of ryotwari villages, the total number being 873. The names of the settling officer and the duration of the settlement of the several taluks are given in statement No. 1. The settlement was commenced early and finished before the end of May in all taluks, except in Alúr and Bellary, where it lingered till the third week of September 1902, owing to the grant of dry remissions in both and the frequent transfer of Deputy Collectors in charge of the Adóni division. The number of ryotwari pattas issued was 113,450 against 112,224 and the number of miscellaneous pattas 510 against 745 in the previous fasli. The increase in the former occurs in all taluks except in Alúr. The special patta system sanctioned as an experimental measure in B.P., Mis. No. 283 (Land Revenue), dated 28th January 1901, was nominally introduced in the Kudligi taluk in *fasli* 1310, but it actually came into effect in the *fasli under report.* Thirty-one special pattas were issued before the close of the fasli 1311 and 31 special pattas have since been issued for the current fasli. Before the close of the current fasli, the Tahsildar promises to send up about 200 cases more. It is reported that the Tahsildar has been exerting himself to make the system a success and the progress now made certainly justifies a further trial. By the introduction of this system, the extent of sivoyjama cultivation in this taluk has been reduced by 31 per cent. in the fasli under report, as compared with that in fasli 1310.

	ACS.
Fasli 1310	13,316
„ 1311	9,075
	— 4,241
	or 31 per cent.

8. OCCUPATION AND CHANGES.—The subjoined statement shows the extent and assessment of ryotwari holdings of fasli 1311 as compared with those of fasli 1310 :—

Faslis.	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
1310	1,653,880	12,25,007	38,694	2,26,312	1,692,574	14,51,319
1311	1,686,673	12,45,035	38,981	2,27,547	1,725,654	14,72,582
Difference ..	+ 32,793	+ 20,028	+ 287	+ 1,235	+ 33,080	+ 21,263

The increase under both dry and wet is due to a very large extent of land having been taken on darkhast, the details of which are furnished in enclosure to statement No. III. The increase occurs in all taluks and is marked in Kudligi, Adóni, Bellary and Alúr as noticed last year.

The following statement compares the figures of faslis 1310 and 1311 under the items "land relinquished" and "lands bought in by Government" :—

Faslis.	Lands relinquished.		Lands bought in by Government.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
1310	7,163	3,045	1,684	856
1311	4,043	2,359	1,682	989
Difference ..	— 3,120	— 686	— 2	+ 133

The decrease under the head "lands relinquished" was due to the prospect of the early part of the season being fair. The decrease under the head "lands bought in by Government" is small and calls for no remark.

9. ACTUAL CULTIVATION, WASTE CHARGED AND REMITTED.—The statement given below compares the figures of actual cultivation during faslis 1310 and 1311 :—

Faslis.	Dry.	Wet.	Total.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
1310	1,536,419	33,992	1,570,411
1311	1,573,754	34,257	1,608,011
Difference ..	+ 37,335	+ 265	+ 37,600

The increase under dry occurs in all taluks, but that under wet is confined to taluks other than Kudligi, Hospet and Alúr. The decrease of wet cultivation in these taluks is ascribed to the inadequate and untimely supply of water to the rain-fed irrigation sources.

The particulars of waste charged and remitted for the two faslis are given in the subjoined table :—

Faslis.	Waste charged.			Waste remitted.		
	Dry.	Wet.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Total.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
1310	117,461	2,662	1,20,123	..	2,040	2,040
1311	112,492	3,411	1,15,903	427	1,313	1,740
Difference ..	— (a) 4,969	+ (b) 749	— 4,220	+ (c) 427	— (d) 727	— 300

(a) Decrease is due to the fall of early rains.

(b) (d) Increase of acres 22 is due to insufficient supply to tanks.

(c) Dry remissions were granted in the affected parts of the Alúr and Bellary taluks.

(d) Remissions were not granted in the deserving cases of waste lands the owners of which failed to apply for remissions in time; hence the extent of waste remitted is small and that charged is great. As the rule was brought home to the ryots this year (fasli 1311) it was more strictly enforced than in last year (fasli 1310) except in the affected tracts.

10. TIRVAJASTI AND FASALJASTI.—The following table compares the figures of water-rate charged in faslis 1310 and 1311 :—

Faslis.	Tirvajasti.	Fasaljasti.
	RS.	RS.
1310	8,627	39,831
1311	8,069	37,262
Difference ..	— 558	— 2,569

The decrease is due to the irrigation sources having received scanty supply.

11. REMISSION OTHER THAN WASTE.—The subjoined statement compares the figures of faslis 1310 and 1311 :—

Faslis.	Occasional.	Fixed.	Beriz deductions.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1310	4,349	2,854	11,192
1311	110,808	3,052	10,333
Difference ..	+ 106,459	+ 198	— 859

Remission to the extent of Rs. 1,06,696 for loss of crop on dry lands in the affected parts of Bellary and Alúr taluks was granted in the year under report. No such remissions were granted last year (fasli 1310). Hence the increase under "occasional remissions." The increase under "fixed remission" is slight and calls for no explanation. The decrease under "beriz deductions" is chiefly due to the non-payment of tasdik allowance of the fasli under report in the Bellary taluk before the close of the fasli.

12. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The total demand under this item was Rs. 2,79,645 against Rs. 2,85,410 in the previous fasli, showing a decrease of Rs. 5,765. The following table shows the items in which there were marked variations :—

Heading.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Difference.	Explanation.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
(1) Jodi or quit-rent on minor inams in ryotwar villages.	2,16,746	2,15,940	— 806	Due to relinquishments and grant of remissions in the affected taluks.
(2) Penal charge for water on lands irrigated without permission.	1,929	1,180	— 749	No penal charge was imposed under perennial sources in fasli 1311.
(3) Unauthorized cultivation including water-rate.	42,064	38,318	— 3,746	Due to prompt disposal of darkhasts.
(4) Concealed cultivation	1,317	9	— 1,308	No such items in fasli 1311.
(5) Penal charge on poramboke cultivation.	6,439	5,538	— 901	No penal charge was imposed on unobjectionable cases of poramboke cultivation.
(6) Value of lands sold under Board's Standing Order No. 45.	1,222	450	— 772	Only 343 acres against 1,513 acres in fasli 1310 were sold.
(7) Sale of tank-bed land	279	920	+ 641	
(8) Revenue not brought to account in previous years and brought to demand this year.	101	655	+ 554	
(9) Occupation of bought-in lands ..	109	495	+ 386	The increase requires no explanation.
(10) Capitalised value of the abatement of land revenue.	..	350	+ 350	
(11) Rental of railway "C" class lands.	22	353	+ 331	
(12) Survey school examination fees ..	..	203	+ 203	
Total ..	2,70,228	2,64,411	— 5,817	

13. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE.—The subjoined statement exhibits the demand, collection and balance of *shrotriem jodi and cesses and ryotwar, miscellaneous and cesses—current—*

Items.	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Shrotriem jodi and cesses	15,620	14,805	815
Ryotwar, miscellaneous and cesses	19,02,565	16,78,033	2,24,532
Total ..	19,18,185	16,29,838	2,25,347

The total demand for the year under report was Rs. 19,18,185 against Rupees 20,09,098 in the previous year. Though there was an increase of Rs. 21,263 under holdings, the decrease of Rs. 90,913 is due to dry remissions amounting to Rupees 1,06,696 granted during the year on account of the unfavourable character of the season in parts of the Bellary and Alúr taluks. The percentage of collection to demand was Rs. 88·25 against Rs. 96·89 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the postponement of collection amounting to Rs. 1,31,659 in certain villages of Bellary and Alúr taluks.

ARREARS.—The subjoined statement shows the demand, collection and balance of arrears:—

Items.	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Shrotriem jodi and cesses	122	122	..
Ryotwar, miscellaneous and cesses	69,271	53,945	15,326
Total ..	69,393	54,067	15,326

A statement reconciling the difference between the collections shown in the demand, collection and balance statement and the treasury account will soon be submitted to the Board in the Land Revenue department.

14. DISTRIBUTION OF COLLECTIONS BETWEEN LAND REVENUE AND CESSES.—Under B.P., No. 105, L.R., dated 22nd April 1899, the apportionment of collections between land revenue and cesses is being made in the huzur office from 1st July 1899. The distribution is made for the district as a whole and not for each taluk separately.

15. COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—The annexed statement gives the particulars of coercive processes issued for the collection of revenue, the number of defaulters proceeded against, the value and extent of property sold and the amount realized. The decrease in columns 3, 4 and 8 to 13 is due chiefly to the non-issue of processes in the affected parts of the district as directed in B.P., Mis. No. 1771, dated 17th March 1902. The most noticeable feature of the figures is the disparity between estimates and prices of the lands actually sold.

Faslis.	Notices of demand.	Notices of attachment or distraint.	Notices of sale.	Number of defaulters whose property was sold.	Value of property sold.		Bought in by Government by nominal price.		Purchased by private individuals.		Total lands purchased by Government and private individuals.	
					Estimated value.	Value realized by sale.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1310 ..	107,411	9,072	4,481	602	15,844	7,597	2,055	1,021	2,900	2,314	4,955	3,335
1311 ..	105,725	8,274	3,352	730	30,339	5,225	1,118	754	2,014	1,749	3,132	2,503
Difference.	— 1,686	— 798	— 1,129	+ 128	+14,495	— 2,372	—937	— 267	—886	— 565	—1,823	— 832

16. RECEIPTS FROM PROCESS-SERVICE FEES AND CHARGES.—All processes issued by the Tahsildars were served by the village agency and no establishment was employed for the purpose.

17. LANDS SOLD UNDER BOARD'S STANDING ORDER NOS. 15, 20, 21 AND 45.—No lands were sold under Board's Standing Order No. 20. A small extent (343 acres against 1,513 acres in fasli 1310) of bought-in land was purchased by ryots during the fasli under report. An extent of 9·22 acres assessed at Rs. 11–6–0 was sold under Board's Standing Order No. 15 for Rs. 375 against 6·92 acres assessed at Rs. 11 for Rs. 360–13–7 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 397–12–0 was realised by the sale of house-sites in towns under Board's Standing Order No. 21.

18. STATEMENT No. 11—COSTS AWARDED IN CIVIL SUITS.—There was a balance of Rs. 4–12–0 at the end of fasli 1310 and Rs. 197–11–2 accrued during the year thus making a total of Rs. 202–7–2. This whole amount was collected during the year.

19. RUINED TANKS.—Two tanks in Kudligi taluk were made over for private repairs, one under Board's Standing Order No. 8 to karnam Venkoba Rau on payment of a special rate of Rs. 2 per acre on the lands forming the ayakat and the other under Board's Standing Order No. 9. Necessary particulars are given in jamabandi statement No. 12.

20. INTEREST.—There is a balance of Rs. 1,236 under this head to be collected at the end of the fasli under report. The bulk of the interest outstanding relates to Alúr, Bellary and Hospet taluks. The collections in portions of the first two taluks have been postponed on account of successive bad years.

21. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—No applications were received.

22. COMPOSITION OF SECOND-CROP.—There were no cases of composition of second-crop during the year.

23. INSPECTION OF BOUNDARY AND FIELD MARKS.—There has been an increase in the number of stones missing and requiring repairs as compared with fasli 1310; but a smaller number of stones were replaced and repaired during the year than in the previous year. This work was not satisfactory. The attention of Revenue Inspectors and Tahsildars will again be called to this. Better results will be shown in the current fasli.

24. PREPARATION OF FIELD MEASUREMENT BOOKS AND SUB-DIVISION REGISTERS.—The progress made in this direction was not satisfactory. The balance of work to be completed is very large and the ordinary establishment cannot cope with it. The original field books for 57 villages in the district are not forthcoming and where these are forthcoming, most of them do not contain interior measurements without which it is not possible to plot each field correctly and separately in the field measurement book. In these circumstances, the only course open is to measure the survey fields afresh and to plot them in the field-measurement books. This amounts practically to a re-survey of the villages. Similar difficulties exist in a greater degree in regard to the plotting of settlement sub-divisions in the field-measurement books. Complete measurements are not available for these sub-divisions and the total absence of stones to indicate the position of each sub-division in the field renders the task peculiarly difficult. It is idle to expect the already overworked karnams and Revenue Inspectors to undertake all this work even granting that they are competent to perform it. If the work is entrusted to them, it will certainly drag on for an unconscionable period and the result would probably be that the karnams would not do either this special work or their own legitimate duties satisfactorily. For these reasons, Mr. Carr considered the entertainment of a special establishment indispensable. The matter is now under correspondence with the Superintendent of Madras Survey and I shall address the Board on this subject separately after ascertaining the views of that officer. Files of sub-division sketches are reported to have been properly kept in Alúr, Hospet and Harpanahalli taluks, but this statement is open to question in respect of Alúr and Hospet. In the Adóni and Hadagalli taluks settled by the Collector and in the Bellary taluk settled by the Head Assistant Collector, sub-division registers were very imperfect. The Head-quarter Deputy Collector reports that the sub-division registers in the Rayadrug taluk were not also properly maintained and that there is no accurate record of sub-division at all. Instructions have been issued to all Tahsildars to have the approved sub-division sketches filed in serial order both in the Taluk office and by the karnam in the village so as to be easily available for reference.

25. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—The Adóni and Hadagalli taluks were settled by Mr. Carr. The accounts were carefully checked in both the taluks and all omissions and defects noticed were ordered to be supplied and rectified. It has been recorded by Mr. Carr that the taluk accounts of Hadagalli have been maintained satisfactorily. The Head Assistant Collector, who settled Bellary and Harpanahalli taluks, remarks that the taluk accounts were on the whole well kept and that the disposal of darkhasts was generally prompt. The Divisional-officers of Bellary and Adóni have reported that the darkhast work in the Rayadrug and Alúr taluks settled by them respectively was not satisfactory and that there was generally much delay in the disposal of memoranda. No special remarks regarding the taluk accounts of Hospet and Kudligi taluks have been offered. The village accounts were also examined by the jamabandi officers and were generally found to be correct. The defects and mistakes noticed at the time of jamabandi were communicated to the Tahsildars where necessary by the settling officers.

26. APPLICATION FOR REGISTRY OF HOLDINGS.—As compared with fasli 1310, the number of applications presented to Revenue officers shows a slight increase, but there was a marked increase from 421 to 952 in the number of cases of transfer taken up by Revenue officers acting on their own initiative under paragraphs 5 and 7 of Board's Standing Order No. 31. This increase is due to increased activity on the part of the Tahsildars of Hadagalli and Kudligi. In other taluks, the results are not satisfactory. A large number of applications is still pending disposal. The pendency of old applications is generally attributed to want of sub-divisions. Stringent orders, will, however, be issued for the speedy disposal of all pending applications.

27. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE HEAD ASSISTANT AND ASSISTANT COLLECTOR'S OFFICES.—No cases in which the Assistant Collector passed orders on English abstracts prepared by clerks came to notice during the year. The Head Assistant Collector's charge is a heavy one, comprising four taluks and it is not practicable for him to dispense altogether with abstracts on vernacular papers.

28. AGRICULTURAL STOCK.—This is a quinquennial return and is not due this year.

29. LAND IMPROVEMENT AND AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS ACTS AND SURVEY ADVANCES.—During the year under report, Rs. 9,297-7-10 and Rs. 100 were advances under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts, respectively, against Rupees 11,060 and Rs. 1,472 in the previous fasli. The disbursements during the year were unsatisfactory in the Alúr and Hadagalli taluk. In the other taluks the decrease was due to the smaller number of applications received. The amounts advanced in each taluk are noted in the margin. The largest amounts were granted in Adóni, Alúr and Harpanhalli.

Land Improvement Loans Act.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Adóni	3,550	0	0
Alúr	1,356	15	10
Bellary	400	0	0
Rayadrug	325	0	0
Hospet	500	0	0
Kudligi	125	0	0
Harpanahalli	2,435	8	0
Hadagalli	605	0	0
Total ...	9,297	7	10

Agriculturists' Loans Act

Alúr	100	0	0

Demand, Collection and Balance.—*A comparative statement showing the percentage of collection to demand is given in the margin. On the whole the collections were very poor, but of the total sum of Rs. 57,008-4-2 (principal + interest) remaining uncollected under the Land Improvement Loans Act at the end of the year under report, Rs. 49,037-11-4 or nearly 86 per cent. relate to Alúr and Bellary taluks alone. In both these taluks, the crops for two successive years were poor. In fasli 1310, suspensions of loans collections were granted only in Alúr taluk. In fasli 1311, they had to be granted in both Bellary and Alúr.

* Items.	Percentage of collection (principal + interest) to demand inclusive of arrears.	
	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
	Rs.	Rs.
Land Improvement Loans Act...	65	52
Agriculturists' Loans Act —		
(1) For purposes other than relief of distress ...	55	44
(2) Relief of distress	56	25

Improvements effected.—During the year under report five wells were constructed and thirteen wells were under construction. Most of the loans advanced in Adóni, Alúr and Bellary were utilized in improving lands by removing nuth grass.

30. CONDUCT OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.—It would be idle, not to say impertinent, for me to offer any detailed remarks on the conduct of public servants with none of whom I was acquainted till after the close of the fasli. The district suffers from congestion in the grade of revenue inspectors and so far as I have seen the work of this important class leaves very much to be desired.

31. The foregoing report is based entirely on the records at my disposal and I am unable to venture on any statement based on my own experience for the reason given in paragraph 30.

32. I regret the long delay in the submission of this report.

BELLARY,
24th November 1902.

(Signed) STANLEY RICE,
Acting Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

KURNOOL.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the land revenue settlement of this district for fasli 1311 (1901–1902). The prescribed statements have already been submitted.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The rainfall of the year was deficient, the average for the district having been 20·81 inches, as against 23·19 of the previous year, and 26·36, the average of the thirty years ending 1899–1900.

The rainfall was just adequate for the dry crops, which yielded an outturn of about 8 annas on an average. It was, however, insufficient for irrigation purposes, particularly in the Pattikonda, Koilkuntla, Cumbum and Markapur taluks, where large wet remissions had to be granted in consequence. In these four taluks, dry crops were largely raised on wet lands. In the remaining four taluks of the district, the rainfall was fairly sufficient for irrigation purposes. The subjoined statement shows the distribution of rain according to months in the district for both the monsoons, and compares the rainfall with the average of the previous year and with that of the thirty years ending 1899–1900 :—

Items.	South-west monsoon.						
	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1900–1901	0·97	0·88	3·07	6·66	2·32	5·27	19·17
1901–1902	0·43	2·40	3·12	4·17	3·31	3·09	16·52
Average for thirty years ..	0·52	1·33	3·05	4·02	5·02	5·94	19·88

Items.	North-east monsoon.							Grand total.
	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Total.	
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1900–1901	1·26	0·49	..	0·43	1·84	..	4·02	23·19
1901–1902	2·38	1·73	0·11	..	..	0·07	4·29	20·81
Average for thirty years ..	4·52	1·43	0·22	0·07	0·03	0·21	6·48	26·36

It will be seen that the total rainfall during the south-west monsoon was less than the previous year and this affected the early crops in some parts of the district. The total rainfall registered during the north-east monsoon was only two-thirds of the expected quantity. In two of the blacksoil villages of the Pattikonda and in 15 such villages of the Koilkuntla taluk, the dry crops were particularly affected and the suspension of the collection of two kists in these 17 villages was sanctioned.

3. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The areas cultivated with the different crops in faslis 1311 and 1310 in the Government villages are compared in the subjoined table :—

Items.	Area cultivated.		Percentage of the area cultivated under each crop to the total cultivated area in	
	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
	ACS.	ACS.		
1. Cholam	648,837	757,734	33·22	38·55
2. Other food-grains and pulses	908,309	844,420	46·50	42·94
Total ..	1,557,146	1,602,154	79·72	81·49
3. Other crops—				
(1) Cotton	219,813	169,459	11·25	8·62
(2) Seeds, chiefly oil-seeds	83,842	96,062	4·29	4·85
(3) Orchard and garden produce	4,401	4,844	0·23	0·24
(4) Indigo	26,054	26,074	1·33	1·38
(5) Sugarcane	379	308	0·02	0·02
(6) Others	61,665	67,034	3·16	3·40
Total ..	396,154	363,781	20·28	18·51
Grand Total ..	1,953,300	1,965,935	100·00	100·00

The outturn of the food-grains and pulses was bumper in 7 per cent., average in 21 per cent. and middling in 32 per cent. of the entire cultivated extent, as against 6, 26 and 27 per cent., respectively, in the previous year; and the yield of the other crops showed no fluctuations worth mentioning.

4. PRICES.—There was a fall in the prices of all food-grains during the fasli under report, as compared with the prices which prevailed during the previous fasli, as shown below :—

	Fasli 1310. Average price; seers per rupee.	Fasli 1311. Average price; seers per rupee.
Rice, second sort	9·13	10·30
Cholam	14·73	17·55
Cumbu	14·31	17·86
Ragi	13·65	16·84

The fall in the prices was due to the decrease in the exports from the district as compared with that of the previous year in which the great demand elsewhere for food-supply on account of the famine of fasli 1309 still continued to some extent.

5. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—The number of these villages was the same as in the preceding fasli, viz., 89. Their area also was the same, *i.e.*, acres 72,512. The total revenue was Rs. 10,693–7–10, which represents an increase of As. 15–10 over that of the previous year and this was due to the adoption of correct amounts of shrotriam quit-rents from the inam fair registers during the last jamabandi of the Cumbum taluk.

6. RYOTWAR REVENUE.—There was no change in the number of Government villages during the year under report. The table given here under shows the number of pattas distributed during fasli 1311, as compared with the preceding fasli :—

Fasli.	Number of fresh pattas.	Old pattas modified by additional entries.	Old pattas not modified.	Total.
1310	12,580	40,538	68,288	121,406
1311	8,331	39,219	74,087	121,637
Difference ..	— 4,249	— 1,319	+ 5,799	+ 231

Of the total number of pattas registered during fasli 1311, 120,490 were revenue pattas and 1,147 miscellaneous pattas, as against 117,985, and 3,421, respectively, in the previous year. The increase under the former was due to the increase in the ryot's

holdings and to the transfer to circar of lands in the Markapur and Cumbum taluks hitherto enjoyed unauthorizedly as inams, and the decrease under the latter was due to their not having been issued in several taluks. The attention of the Tahsildars has been drawn to the omission. The decrease in the number of fresh pattas is reported to be due to the ryots not having applied for them. The increase in the number of pattas "not modified by additional entries" is reported to be mainly due to pattadars not having produced them at the jamabandi for revision.

7. From statement No. I, it will be observed that the jamabandi of each taluk was conducted at not less than two stations. As promised in the last jamabandi report, the jamabandi of the Markapur taluk was conducted by the Collector, as also that of the Cumbum taluk.

8. OCCUPATION AND CHANGES.—The subjoined statement shows the ryotwari holdings of fasli 1311, as compared with those of the previous year :—

Occupation and changes.	Fasli 1310.		Fasli 1311.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Holdings at the beginning of the fasli..	1,267,134	13,38,881	1,289,971	13,56,800
Deduct lands given up	22,861	19,735	35,259	30,144
Remainder ..	1,244,273	13,19,146	1,254,712	13,26,656
Add lands taken up	45,698	37,654	56,916	45,655
Total ..	12,89,971	13,56,800	1,311,628	13,72,311

It will be observed from the above that there was a net increase in the holdings of 21,657 acres assessed at Rs. 15,511; the particulars that led to this increase are detailed in enclosure A to No. 3 statement. The increase was chiefly due to the copious rainfall in the months of May and June (preceding the fasli under report) and the tendency of the ryots to take up as much fresh land as possible on account of the high prices of food-grains which ruled at the beginning of the fasli. Reference is in this connection solicited to paragraph 7 of the report for fasli 1310. The extent of the ryotwari holdings in fasli 1285, which preceded the great famine of 1876–78, was 1,203,242 acres exclusive of amanat inams (*i.e.*, relinquished and bought-in village service inams assigned on patta). Since fasli 1302, the extent of these inams has been included in ryotwari holdings, and therefore it is not now possible to accurately compare the extent of ryotwari holdings as it now is and as it was in fasli 1285. It is, however, known that in fasli 1302 the extent of "amanat" inams was 103,806 acres. Taking this to be the extent of such inams in fasli 1311 also, the ryotwari holdings other than amanat inams assigned on patta come to 1,311,628 *minus* 103,806 acres or 1,207,822 acres, which is ·4 per cent. in excess of the area of the holdings in fasli 1285. It may, therefore, be roughly said that, in point of occupation, the district has just recovered from the effects of the great famine of 1876–78.

9. The following table shows actual cultivation, waste charged and waste remitted :—

Fasli.	Actual cultivation.	Waste charged.	Waste remitted.	Total.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
1310	1,205,043	82,225	2,703	1,289,971
1311	1,218,690	90,730	2,208	1,311,628
Difference ..	+ 13,647	+ 8,505	— 495	+ 21,657

The increase under the cultivated area was due to the increase in the occupied area. The increase under waste charged was due to the general deficiency of rainfall. The increase is particularly noticeable in the taluks of Pattikonda and Markapur, where the early monsoon was a failure, in consequence of which most of the early crops were either not sown, or though sown, did not sprout.

10. WATER-RATE, TIRVAJASTI AND FASALJASTI ON GOVERNMENT LANDS.—The total amount of tirvajasti and fasaljasti during fasli 1311 was Rs. 13,558 and Rs. 7,768, as against Rs. 19,096 and Rs. 9,178, respectively, the difference being in this case also due to decrease in the rainfall.

11. REMISSIONS OTHER THAN FOR WASTE.—The subjoined statement compares the figures of faslis 1310 and 1311:—

Faslis.	Occasional.	Fixed.	Beriz deductions.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1310	23,823	2,452	59,794
1311	26,041	2,456	60,317
Difference ..	+ 2,218	+ 4	+ 523

The increase under occasional remissions was due to the decrease in rainfall, on account of which many of the tanks received short supplies, rendering extensive remissions necessary. The increase under cess remissions included in beriz deductions was due to the increase in the ryots' holdings. The decrease of Rs. 253 (*vide* the jamabandi statement No. 4) under tasdik allowances was due to the non-payment of this amount to the managers of the institutions concerned owing to their non-appearance. Steps will be taken to disburse the amount as early as possible.

12. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The subjoined table shows the demand of miscellaneous revenue under the different heads in fasli 1311 shown in statement No. V and compares them with the figures for the previous year:—

Particulars.	Demand for		Difference.
	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Quit-rent or jodi on minor inams	3,10,192	3,09,643	— 549
2. Water-rate on minor inams in ryotwari villages	11,436	7,654	— 3,782
3. Charge for water in zamindari and inam villages	..	..	..
4. Penal charge for water	..	..	..
5. Lands occupied with or without application for which no pattas have been granted	25,518	33,111	+ 7,593
6. Concealed cultivation	28	..	— 28
7. Occupation of porambokes, ordinary and penal charge	18,521	31,609	+ 13,088
8. Revenue derived from tree pattas	361	368	+ 7
9. Commission on private estates under Court of Ward's management ..	..	..	..
10. Revenue process-service fees	..	..	..
11. Other items	7,557	9,576	+ 2,019
Total ..	3,73,613	3,91,961	+ 18,348

The decrease under item 1 was due chiefly to the following circumstance:—

In the Cumbum and Markapur taluks, which were settled by the Collector, it was discovered in the course of the checking of the village B. registers that, in many cases, lands which had been relinquished at or after the inam settlement were being unauthorizedly enjoyed free of assessment or on payment of nominal sums and these lands were ordered by the Collector to be transferred to circar, full assessment being charged thereon as also back assessment wherever the circumstances of the case called for the imposition of that penalty.

Item No. 2.—The decrease under this item was due to the circumstances explained in paragraph 10 *supra*.

Item No. 5.—The increase was due to larger extents of sivoijama on account of the eagerness of the ryots (as stated in paragraph 8 *supra*) to take up lands which, however, could not be assigned for permanent occupation for the following reasons:—

(*a*) Unwillingness on the part of the ryots concerned to accept pattas owing to the poorness of the soil.

(*b*) Unwillingness on the part of the ryots to pay the value of trees.

(*c*) Want of sub-divisions.

(*d*) Inclusion of lands in the areas reserved under Rule 5 of the rules under section 26 of the Forest Act. Every endeavour will be made to see that no land is kept under sivoijama unnecessarily.

Item No. 7.—The increase was chiefly due to the imposition of penal rates of Rs. 10 and Rs. 15 per acre, respectively, in respect of the extensive cultivation of the Cumbum tank-bed in spite of repeated warnings against such cultivation.

Item No. 11.—The details of revenue under this item are given at page 2 of statement No. V. The increase of Rs. 2,019 over the revenue of last year was due firstly to a sum of Rs. 761, relating to compensation paid for lands acquired for water-works and for a Muhammadan burial-ground in the Kurnool Municipality, having been refunded by the parties, as fresh lands were granted in exchange subsequently at the option of the owners; secondly to Rs. 235 having been recovered from Revenue Inspectors and others on account of cost of the survey instruments lost by them; thirdly to Rs. 72 having been realized by the sale of old materials; and fourthly to the increase of Rs. 866 in the 5 per cent. commission on canal water-rate collections.

13. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—CURRENT.—The current demand of the district for fasli 1311 was—

		Rs.
(1)	Quit-rent in whole inam villages	10,694
(2)	Land revenue and miscellaneous	16,77,368
(3)	Land and village cesses in ryotwari villages	2,47,216
(4)	Cess in inam villages	2,123
	Total ...	19,37,401

as against the total revenue of Rs. 19,09,470 in the previous year. There was a slight increase in the quit-rent of whole inam villages during the fasli owing to the adoption of correct amounts of quit-rents in accordance with the inam fair registers. The increase of Rs. 25,198 under land revenue and miscellaneous and Rs. 2,023 under ryotwar cesses was due to the increase under circar holdings and to the greater extent of sivoijama cultivation in the year under report.

The collection made during the fasli out of the current demand amounted to Rs. 18,31,040 as against Rs. 18,24,493 in fasli 1310.

14. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—ARREARS.—The arrear balance at the beginning of the fasli under all the four heads was Rs. 94,226 as against Rs. 5,36,564 at the beginning of fasli 1310. The large decrease in the arrear demand was due to the fact that the collection of over five lakhs was suspended in fasli 1309, till fasli 1310, on account of the scarcity which prevailed in the former year. Out of the arrear demand at the beginning of fasli 1311, a sum of Rs. 87,907 was collected and a sum of Rs. 4,854 was written off as irrecoverable and a balance of Rs. 1,465 remained uncollected at the end of the fasli. The whole of this balance, with the exception of Rs. 58, has been collected since the close of the fasli, the particulars of the same according to faslis being given in the jamabandi statement No. 8.

15. THE KURNOOL-CUDDAPAH CANAL.—The total extent of the land irrigated under the canal was 44,626 acres against 34,618 acres in the previous year. The increase in the extent was due to the comparatively deficient rainfall. The total demand of canal revenue for fasli 1311 amounted to Rs. 1,15,944 * as against Rs. 1,1,681 in the previous year, the increase being due to the larger irrigated extent.

		Rs.
* (1)	Water-rate on Government and inam lands	1,02,301
(2)	Penal rate	252
(3)	Value of water supplied to tanks	6,313
(4)	Value of water supplied to indigo vats	11
(5)	Value of water supplied to Kurnool Municipality ...	490
(6)	Assessment on canal lands ...	6,577
	Total ...	1,15,944

16. COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—The total number of processes issued during the fasli 1311 was 313,499 as against 250,245 in the preceding fasli. The reasons for the increase in their number are given in statement 8-A submitted to the Land Revenue Branch.

17. PROCESS-FEES.—None were collected, there being no process service establishment sanctioned for this district.

18. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT OF WHOLE INAM VILLAGES AND MINOR INAMS.—*Nil.*

19. LANDS SOLD UNDER BOARD'S STANDING ORDER NOS. 15, 21 AND 45.—The total amount realized by the sale of lands under Board's Standing Order Nos. 15 and 45 was Rs. 2,158-10-0 as against Rs. 864-8-0 in the previous year; that realized by the sale of village-site was Rs. 46-8-0 as against Rs. 1,335 in the previous year, when the sale of the site occupied by the Sub-Magistrate's office in the Kurnool town fetched Rs. 1,105.

20. COSTS IN CIVIL SUITS.—The costs awarded in Original Suit No. 341 of 1900, viz., Rs. 33-14-0, were recovered during the year under report. The other suit referred to in the last report, viz., No. 459 of 1900, was disposed on appeal by the District Court during the year, and each party was ordered to bear his own costs. The plaintiff in the suit has preferred a second appeal to the High Court and its result is not yet known.

The Dornalpolliem suit, Original Suit No. 12 of 1897, alluded to in paragraph 19 of the last report, was disposed of in favour of Government on 28th October 1901. The Court decreed a sum of Rs. 1,004 as costs recoverable by Government from the plaintiff. The case is now pending before the High Court on appeal.

Besides the above, Original Suit No. 343 of 1901, on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Markapur, and Appeal Suit No. 91 of 1901 on the file of the District Court, Kurnool, were disposed of during the year under report, with the result that the costs incurred by Government, viz., Rs. 3 and Rs. 5-6-0, respectively, were decreed in its favour. The latter amount has been collected since the close of the fasli.

21. No ruined tanks were made over to private individuals during the fasli under report.

22. APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSFER OF PATTAS.—Statement No. 10, submitted to the Land Revenue Branch, shows the details of the applications received and disposed of during the fasli and the balance pending at the close of it. The progress made in the disposal of these applications as well as of those under paragraphs 5 and 7 of Board's Standing Order No. 31 was satisfactory, the total number of cases disposed of during the fasli and pending disposal at the end of it being 3,858 and 216, respectively, as against 3,587 and 550, which were the corresponding figures for the previous fasli.

23. LOANS.—The subjoined statement shows the transactions under the Loans Acts :—

Items.	Amount outstanding at the beginning of fasli 1311.	Amount advanced and interest which accrued during the fasli.	Total.	Amount collected and written off.	Amount outstanding at the end of the fasli.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land Improvement Loans Act—					
Principal	5,25,401	17,444	5,42,845	51,825	4,91,020
Interest	12,111	23,743	35,854	* 27,938	7,916
Agriculturists' Loans Act—					
Principal	15,854	11,465	27,319	8,170	19,149
Interest	618	1,045	1,663	1,439	224
Total ..	5,53,984	53,697	6,07,681	89,372	5,18,309

* Excludes Rs. 675 penal interest.

During the year under report, loans aggregating Rs. 17,444 were granted under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 11,465 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act as against Rs. 60,675 and Rs. 2,272, respectively, in the previous year. The

decrease under the former Act was due to the fact that, in fasli 1310, large sums were disbursed as second instalments of the loans accepted in the year previous which was one of scarcity. The decrease under the latter Act was due to there having been an unusually large number of applications in fasli 1311, mostly for the purchase of cattle in the Pattikonda, Ramallakóta and Koilkuntla taluks where the season was unfavourable.

24. Survey Advances.—The subjoined statement shows the amount of survey advances outstanding at the beginning of the fasli, the amount advanced during the fasli, and the amount which remained uncollected at the close of the fasli:—

Item.	Amount of advance outstanding at the beginning of the fasli.	Amount advanced during the fasli.	Total.	Amount collected during the fasli.	Balance remaining uncollected.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Advanced by the Collector	1,245	..	1,245	888	357
,, by the Survey Department ..	15,160	30,330	45,490	19,141	26,349
Total ..	16,405	30,330	46,735	20,029	26,706

25. The village accounts were examined by the jamabandi officers and were generally found to be correct. During the year under report, the B registers of the Markapur taluk, which was settled by the Collector, were completely checked and rewritten, correct apportionments (based in all cases on survey assessments) being adopted. Many cases of the unauthorized enjoyment of lands free of assessment or on payment of nominal sums were discovered, and these lands were incorporated with Circar and fully assessed, and back assessments uncollected, levied in most of the cases. The B registers of the Cumbum taluk were also completely checked. The apportionments of quit-rent being, however, found to be wrong, the B registers of some of the villages were corrected and the Divisional officer has been asked to see that these registers are fair-copied and also that the remaining registers are similarly corrected and fair-copied and put in order at the jamabandi of the current fasli.

26. During the fasli under report, it was found that in most of the villages of the Cumbum taluk the well registers were carelessly prepared. They were mostly rectified in the course of the jamabandi. The registers in the Markapur taluk were fairly well kept. From the reports of the Divisional officers, it is found that increased attention is now being paid to these registers, but there is still room for improvement. Necessary instructions have been issued to all the Divisional officers and Tahsildars to see during their tours that the entries in these registers are carefully tested and a percentage of the cases checked on the field.

27. The Board's order (B.P., No. 122, dated 3rd July 1902) enjoining the maintenance of the sub-division register in the taluk offices was received after the close of the fasli and the matter could not, therefore, receive the attention of the Divisional officers during the jamabandi of the fasli under report. During the jamabandi of the Cumbum and Markapur taluks conducted by the Collector, it was found that in no village were these sub-division registers completely kept. Necessary instructions have been issued to the Divisional officers to see to their proper maintenance.

28. Village statistical register and firka sheets have been brought up to fasli 1310 except in the case of 26 villages. The entries relating to fasli 1311 have also been made in 533 villages and in 469 firka sheets. These registers were generally examined in view to having everything pointing to deterioration, if any, in a village—such as a falling off in the occupied area, decrease in agricultural stock, increase in coercive processes and the like—explained. There was no marked deterioration in any village in the Markapur and Cumbum taluks, which were settled by the Collector, nor has any such deterioration been brought to notice in any of the other taluks. Such defects as were found by the Divisional officers on an examination of the registers were pointed out to the Tahsildars in view to their being rectified.

29. SURVEY MEASUREMENT BOOKS.—The statement is not yet ready for want of certain information which is due from the Tahsildars. It will be submitted as early as possible.

30. CONCLUDING REMARKS.—I regret the delay in the submission of this report, which is due to the fact that revised returns from the Markapur and the Nandyal taluks were not received till the 10th December in spite of several telegrams.

(Signed) E. SCOTT,
Acting Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

MADRAS.

I HAVE the honour to submit the jamabandi report for fasli 1311, ending 30th June 1902.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—This subject was dealt with in this District Administration report, Dis. No. 236-R., dated 13th June 1902.

3. PRICES.—There was a fall in the prices of all the staple food-grains of this district during the year under report as compared with those of the previous year. This is ascribed to a favourable monsoon.

4. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—Under this head, fall the two shrotriem villages of Chintadripet and Tiruvateeswaranpet with an annual aggregate quit-rent of Rupees 192–12–4, the whole of which was collected during the fasli.

5. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The bulk of the land revenue of this district, known as quit-rent and ground-rent, falls under the head of ryotwar and miscellaneous. The demand for the fasli was Rs. 83,250 against Rs. 1,63,586 in the previous fasli showing a decrease of Rs. 80,336 which is due to the adjustment in the previous year as per B.P., Mis. No. 3119, Land Revenue, dated 3rd November 1900, of Rs. 75,232 being the value of 2·60 acres of land made over to the South Indian Railway and also to the sale-proceeds of pial and pavement lands having been less than in the previous year as noted in the margin, Government having in G.O., No. 1147, Revenue, dated 10th December 1901, ordered the free inclusion of pial and pavement in the previous holdings except in objectionable cases.

	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Sale-proceeds of pial and pavement lands.	6,373	2,066	4,307
Value of 2·60 acres of land made over to South Indian Railway.	75,232	...	75,232
Total ...	81,605	2,066	79,539

6. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—CURRENT.—The total demand for the fasli was Rs. 83,443 against Rs. 1,63,779 in the previous fasli. Of this Rs. 81,315 were collected during the fasli and Rs. 1,853 in July and August 1902, leaving a balance of Rs. 275, of which Rs. 87 have since been collected. Of the balance of Rs. 188, Rs. 82 appertains to quit-rent and Rs. 106 to ground-rent. Out of the former sum, Rs. 34 is covered by processes against lands, and endeavours are being made to collect the balance, viz., Rs. 48. The latter amount of Rs. 106 is chiefly due on sites of certain huts in Tondiarpet and Perambore, the occupants whereof are reported to be very poor with no moveables worth distraining and much difficulty is felt in collecting it. Necessary steps are, however, being taken to clear off the arrears.

7. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—ARREARS.—The total arrears at the beginning of the fasli were Rs. 948, of which Rs. 763 were collected during the fasli and Rs. 42 written off as irrecoverable as per G.O., No. 468, Revenue, dated 28th May 1902, embodied in B.P., No. 137, Land Revenue, dated 16th June 1902, leaving a balance of Rs. 143 at the close of the fasli which was written off in the accounts for August 1902.

8. COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—The number of first demand notices under section 4 of Act VI of 1867 issued during the fasli was 29,280 against 28,872 in the preceding fasli. The number of distraint warrants issued was 24,132 against 23,973 in the previous year. Distraint of personal property was made only in sixty cases for Rs. 657 in arrears against forty cases for Rs. 382 in the previous fasli. The number of cases in which the distrained property was actually sold was 15, for Rs. 84 against 7 for Rs. 7 in the previous fasli. Lands were attached in 62 cases against 204 in the previous year, but sales were held only in two cases to realize Rs. 2 against 7 for Rs. 44 in the previous year.

9. RECEIPTS FROM PROCESS-FEES, ETC.—The amount of process-fees realized during the year was Rs. 136 against Rs. 285 in the preceding fasli. Of this Rs. 11 relate to processes issued for the collection of income-tax and the balance to land revenue collections. The decrease is due to the service of a less number of processes Nos. 2, 4 and 5 owing to the payment of arrears of quit-rent in time.

10. LANDS SOLD UNDER STANDING ORDERS.—The sale of Government lands in this district is governed by G.O., No. 248, Revenue, dated 21st February 1883, with reference to which an aggregate extent of ·70 acre of Government land was sold during the year for Rs. 2,066 against 3·75 acres for Rs. 81,605 in the previous year. The decrease in the sale-proceeds is explained in paragraph 5 *supra*.

11. APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSFER OF REVENUE REGISTRY.—No application for transfer of pattas was received through Registration officers during the fasli. As regards applications received direct by this department, the number pending at the beginning of the fasli was 695 and 617 were received during the year. Of the total of 1,312, to be dealt with, 1,067 were disposed of during the year and 120 subsequently, leaving a balance of 125, the delay in the disposal of which is explained in column 8 of statement No. 10.

MADRAS,
27th September 1902.

(Signed) J. TWIGG,
Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

CHINGLEPUT.

I HAVE the honour to submit the jamabandi report of this district for fasli 1311.

2. RAINFALL AND SEASON.—The rainfall in the south-west monsoon was a little below the average and the prospects at the beginning of the fasli were not hopeful. But the copious rains in the north-east monsoon removed all anxiety. The total rainfall in the year amounted to 52·11 inches, which is 15·70 per cent. more than the average of the past 30 years. The year was, on the whole, favourable for agricultural operations. The subjoined abstract compares the rainfall in each of the monsoons in this year with that in the previous year and with the average of 30 years :—

—	Rainfall in 1901–1902.	Rainfall in 1900–1901.	Average of 30 years.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
South-west monsoon	17·24	13·53	18·99
North-east monsoon	34·87	20·61	26·05
Total ..	52·11	34·14	45·04

3. CULTIVATION AND PARTICULARS OF CROPS.—The following statement shows the area cultivated with various crops on Government and inam lands during the fasli, including the area cropped more than once, as compared with similar particulars for faslis 1309 and 1310. The decrease in the area under gingelly is due to the deficient rainfall at the beginning of the south-west monsoon when the crop is ordinarily sown. The decrease under pulses and cholam is due to heavy rains which do not suit these crops. The area of the indigo crop is decreasing every year owing to the fall in its price. In all the other crops there has been an increase in the area cultivated, due to the favourable character of the season :—

Crops.	Extent of cultivation.		
	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Paddy	412,655	3,74,042	441,668
Cholam	13,940	19,712	15,732
Cumbu	11,247	18,312	20,934
Ragi	63,333	75,902	76,189
Varagu	45,180	46,615	71,396
Pulses	27,166	30,608	19,566
Cotton	..	..	..
Indigo	14,907	10,694	10,234
Sugarcane	71	88	95
Castor	157	289	402
Gingelly	16,602	27,720	9,180
Groundnut	4,652	3,703	9,457
Tobacco	96	74	93
All others including topes	39,436	39,557	48,628
Total ..	649,442	647,316	723,574

4. PRICES.—The prices of the food-grains, rice and ragi, were highest in July, when rice was sold at 9·30 seers per rupee and ragi at 12·68 seers. As the season improved the prices became easier, and at the end of the fasli rice was sold at

12·82 seers and ragi at 18·13 seers per rupee, against 9·42 and 12·94 seers, respectively, at the end of the last fasli. The following abstract compares the average prices per garce of the principal grains with those of the preceding fasli :—

—	Average price per garce in fasli 1309.	Average price per garce in fasli 1310.	Average price per garce in fasli 1311.	Increase or decrease in fasli 1311 as compared with fasli 1309.	Percentage.	Increase or decrease in fasli 1311 as compared with fasli 1310.	Percentage.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.	
Paddy, 1st sort, per garce ..	194	266	219	+ 25	+ 13	— 47	— 18
„ 2nd sort, per garce ..	181	237	193	+ 12	+ 7	— 44	— 19
Ragi per garce	267	337	270	+ 3	+ 1	— 67	— 20
Horsegram per garce	336	441	323	— 13	— 4	— 118	— 27

The fall in the prices is due to the favourable character of the season.

5. OUTTURN.—The outturn in the fasli is compared below with that in the two previous faslis :—

—	Percentage to the whole area cropped.		
	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
Good	13·70	8·0	11·98
Middling	48·97	48·8	63·17
Poor	37·33	43·2	24·85

6. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED AND WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—There is no change in the total number of these villages. The total amount of peishcush and shrotriem jodi payable during the fasli amounted to Rs. 1,54,347–13–9 and Rs. 66,863–15–1, respectively, against Rs. 1,54,348–3–3 and Rs. 66,881–1–0 in the previous fasli. The small decreases are due to the abatement of the Government dues made on account of lands taken up for public purposes.

7. RYOTWAR SETTLEMENT.—The total number of ryotwar villages in the district was 1,475—the same as in the previous year. The subjoined statement shows the area and assessment of occupied lands as compared with those in the previous fasli :—

—	Fasli 1310.		Fasli 1311		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
1. Holdings at the commencement of the fasli	653,950	15,95,744	653,848	15,95,454	..	..	102	290
2. Deduct lands excluded from holdings owing to relinquishment	2,135	3,046	1,367	2,109	..	..	768	937
3. Deduct lands excluded from holdings owing to transfer.	17,119	43,789	16,897	42,507	..	..	222	1,282
4. Remainder	634,696	15,48,909	635,584	15,50,838	888	1,929	..	..
5. Add lands taken up on darkhast	2,625	3,761	2,782	3,747	157	..	..	14
6. Add lands taken up by transfer	16,527	42,784	16,449	41,431	..	..	78	1,353
7. Total	653,848	15,95,454	654,815	15,96,016	1,045	1,929	78	1,367
8. Deduct waste remitted ..	23,148	83,839	263	1,145	..	..	22,885	82,694
9. Remainder charged	630,700	15,11,615	654,552	15,94,871	23,852	83,256	..	..
10. Actual cultivation	504,068	15,11,615	531,550	15,94,871	27,482	83,256	..	..
11. Waste charged	126,632		123,002		..	..	3,630	..

Nearly 75 per cent. of the area relinquished relates to the Tiruvallúr and Madurántakam taluks where inferior lands are cultivated in alternate years with a view to give rest to the soil. Most of the lands relinquished relate to this class.

On the whole there has been an increase of 967 acres in the occupation over the previous year.

The large decrease under waste remission is due to the favourable character of the season.

8. TIRVAJASTI AND FASALJASTI.—There was an increase of Rs. 7,340 and Rupees 89,306, respectively, in these two items over the previous fasli.

9. REMISSION ON LANDS LEFT WASTE.—The total extent of waste, including dry waste, was 123,265 acres against 149,780 acres in the preceding fasli as detailed in the margin. No remission was given for dry waste. The assessment of a small area of wet waste, viz., acres 263, was remitted owing to the late supplies in some small tanks.

	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1310.
	ACS.	ACS.
Dry waste	88,751	94,563
Wet „	34,514	55,217
Total ...	1,23,265	1,49,780

10. OTHER SEASONAL REMISSIONS.—The remissions granted under this head are compared in the margin with those granted in the previous fasli.

—	Fasli 1310.		Fasli 1311.	
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Shavi or loss of produce.	31,257	1,14,142	159	552
Submerged or inundated.	1,407	5,789	43	187
Tirvakammi	946	2,908	173	530
Faslikammi	1,571	4,921	..	..
Total ..	35,181	1,27,760	375	1,269

A remission of Rs. 111 under the head of tirvakammi is granted every year in the village of Pandur in the Chingleput taluk, as some of the wet fields are on too high a level to be irrigated by the tank. The question of transferring them to dry will be considered after the repairs to the tank now in progress are completed. The other remissions, amounting to Rs. 1,158, had to be granted under small tanks owing to the late receipt of supplies.

11. FIXED REMISSIONS—(*a*) *Baling remission.*—This amounted to Rs. 17,794 against Rs. 18,209. The decrease is due to the heavy rains during the latter part of the year.

(*b*) *Cowle remission.*—Rs. 117 were remitted under this head against Rs. 266 in the previous fasli. The decrease is due to the charge of full assessment on a time-expired cowle in the Chingleput taluk, and to the cancellation of a cowle in the Saidapet taluk at the request of the party concerned.

(*c*) *Remission of land revenue under paragraph* 2 (11) *of Board's Standing Order No.* 18.—The remission under this head amounted to Rs. 91 against Rs. 88 in the previous year. The increase is small and calls for no remarks.

(*d*) *Remission allowed in lieu of inam lands taken up for public purposes.*—This is the same as in the preceding year, viz., Rs. 19.

12. BERIZ DEDUCTIONS.—Remission under this head amounted to Rs. 44,714 against Rs. 37,620. The chief item is the allowance for religious institutions. This amounted to Rs. 44,646 against Rs. 37,612 in the preceding year. The increase of Rs. 7,034 is due to the payment of arrears during the year.

13. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The statement below shows the amount of demand under the various items of this head as compared with that of the previous fasli :—

Items.	Demand for fasli 1310.	Demand for fasli 1311.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Jodi or quit-rent on minor inams in ryotwar villages ..	56,142	56,078	..	64
2. Do. in inam and zamindari villages	1,266	1,259	..	7
3. Water-rate on minor inams in ryotwar villages	6,054	16,018	9,964	..
4. Charge for water in zamindari and inam villages including tirvajasti and fasaljasti	595	616	21	..
5. Penal charge for water on lands irrigated without permission.	9,904	121	..	9,783
6. Lands occupied with or without permission for which no pattas were granted	6,562	8,770	2,208	..
7. Concealed cultivation	7	8	1	..
8. Occupation of poramboke lands	7,372	7,315	..	57
9. Revenue derived from tree pattas	11,204	11,290	86	..
10. Revenue process service fees	2,494	2,557	63	..
11. Other items	17,644	17,444	..	200
Total ..	1,19,244	1,21,476	..	..

The decrease under items 1 and 2 is due to the transfer of some inam lands to ayan, owing to their relinquishment by the inamdars or purchase by Government for arrears of revenue. The decrease under item 5 is due to the fact that it was considered unnecessary to prohibit the use of water for second crop, owing to sufficient supplies in the irrigation sources. The increase in items 3, 4, and 6 is due to the favourable character of the season. The variations under the other items call for no remarks.

14. TOTAL LAND REVENUE DEMAND—CURRENT.—The total land revenue demand under all heads amounted to Rs. 20,25,080 against Rs. 17,32,055 in the previous fasli. The details are given below :—

—	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Peishcush on permanently-settled estates	1,54,347	1,54,349	2	..
2. Quit-rent from whole inam villages	66,882	66,865	..	17
3. Ryotwar and miscellaneous	15,10,826	18,03,866	2,93,040	..

There has been an increase of Rs. 3-6-0 under the head of peishcush, owing to the addition of two-thirds assessment of certain minor inams in the Chingleput taluk made over to the zamindars, and a reduction of Rs. 3-11-6 on account of lands taken up for public purposes in the Saidapet, Ponnéri, and Tiruvallúr taluks, resulting in a net decrease of As. 5-6. The increase of Rs. 2 made out by the statement No. 7 is due to the rounding of fractions in the taluk statements.

The decrease under quit-rent is the net result of an increase of Rs. 4-3-8, on account of minor inams delivered over to the shrotriemdar, and of a decrease of Rs. 21-5-7, on account of lands taken up for public purposes.

The increase in item 3 is partly due to the large remission of assessment allowed in the previous fasli, and partly to the large increase in tirvajasti and fasaljasti cases during the fasli under report.

15. LAND-CESS.—The total current demand under cesses amounted to Rs. 2,66,986 against Rs. 2,53,739 in the previous fasli as per details given below :—

Items.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land-cess in—				
1. *Permanently-settled estates*	27,817	29,459	1,642	..
2. *Whole inam villages*	21,008	20,411	..	597
3. *Ryotwar and miscellaneous*	1,19,060	1,26,043	6,983	..
Village-cess in—				
4. Ryotwar villages	85,584	91,073	5,489	..
Total ..	2,53,739	2,66,986	13,247	..

The land-cess demands of some of the muttas were fixed during the fasli and the excess amounts charged in faslis 1309 and 1310 were included in the demand. Hence the increase in item No. 1.

The decrease in item No. 2 is mainly due to the inclusion of the excess amount of fasli 1309 in the demand of fasli 1310 when the demand for the triennium was settled.

The increase in items Nos. 3 and 4 is chiefly due to the increased demand under water-rate in this fasli.

16. TOTAL LAND REVENUE AND CESSES—DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—*Arrears.*—The entire arrear balance of Rs. 642 now outstanding in the district relates to the Conjeeveram taluk. Of this amount, Rs. 39 have been recommended to be written off the accounts. Rs. 97 are considered to be irrecoverable and the rest is covered by processes.

	RS.
Since collected	90
Recommended to be written off ...	526
Arrears under enquiry	11
Amount considered irrecoverable ...	194
Do. adjustable	991
Do. covered by processes ...	1,513
Total ...	3,325

Current.—The current balance now outstanding amounts to Rs. 3,325. The steps taken in regard to it are noted in the margin.

17. COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—The following statement compares the number of processes of each kind issued during the fasli with that issued in the previous fasli :—

	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
Number of demand notices	343,969	314,769
Do. of attachment notices	78,568	61,944
Do. of sale notices	76,926	59,499

There was a decrease under all heads, but these processes are more or less nominal in the majority of cases, and furnish no index of the extent of coercion which had to be used for the collection of revenue.

The actual sales are compared below with those of the previous fasli :—

Taluks.	Fasli 1310.				Extent of land sold.	Fasli 1311.				Extent of land sold.
	Defaulters whose moveable property was sold.		Defaulters whose immoveable property was sold.			Defaulters whose movable property was sold.		Defaulters whose immovable property was sold.		
	Number.	Amount of arrears.	Number.	Amount of arrears.		Number.	Amount of arrears.	Number.	Amount of arrears.	
		Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.	
Saidapet	49	709	175	2,295	483	7	70	245	2,665	589
Ponnéri	23	169	164	1,617	405	20	393	133	1,933	478
Chingleput	6	88	144	1,203	240	10	496	136	1,727	412
Tiruvallúr	21	352	195	3,430	464	21	305	175	5,949	507
Conjeeveram	25	242	331	3,941	767	35	450	128	3,386	397
Madurántakam	37	308	60	730	161	25	319	202	1,619	506
Total ..	161	1,868	1,069	13,216	2,520	118	2,033	1,019	17,279	2,889

The increase in the arrears covered by the land sales and in the extent of land sold is due to the heavy arrears outstanding at the beginning of this fasli, which amounted to Rs. 1,10,796 against Rs. 77,351 which remained uncollected at the beginning of the last fasli.

18. SPECIAL AGENCY FOR SERVING PROCESSES AND THE FEES LEVIED THEREON.—The receipts and charges under this head amounted to Rs. 2,626–0–1 and Rs. 1,681–14–9, respectively, against Rs. 2,418–8–1 and Rs. 1,498–14–5 in the previous fasli The increase is due to the prompt steps taken for collection on account of the favourable character of the season.

19. RUINED TANKS.—A small tangal in Andarmadam village, Ponnéri taluk, was made over to the owner of the ayacut lands on condition of his paying a special rate of Rs. 2 per acre and maintaining the tangal in repair. This was sanctioned by the Board in its Proceedings, Mis. No. 1060, dated 28th February 1896, but by a mistake in the taluk office the Board's order was not given effect to. The mistake was discovered in fasli 1311 and the necessary steps taken.

20. BOUNDARY MARKS.—During the jamabandi of the Tiruvallúr taluk I noticed that the lists of stones missing or requiring repair, required to be submitted under Board's Standing Order No. 202, were not received from most of the villages, and that the figures in the stone registers were fudged. I have issued instructions for the submission of correct lists after careful inspection by the village-officers, and directed the Revenue Inspectors, Deputy Tahsildars, Tahsildars and the District Surveyor to check the accuracy of the lists in the field in a percentage of the cases. It is hoped that the statistics under this head for the current fasli will be more reliable.

21. COSTS IN CIVIL COURTS.—The total demand of court costs including the arrears amounted to Rs. 1,170–9–3. Of this amount Rs. 225–11–8 were collected and Rs. 23–3–10 written off the accounts during the fasli. The particulars of the balance are given below :

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Pending execution proceedings	272	6	3
2. Pending report from the Tahsildars, &c.	119	8	9
3. Recommended to be written off	413	15	2
4. Since collected	106	14	7
5. Placed in civil court deposit	8	13	0
Total ...	921	9	9

22. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—The village accounts were examined at the jamabandi. All minor defects or irregularities were pointed out then and there to the village and taluk officials and rectified, where possible. Such of the defects as required notice on account of their importance or the frequency of their occurrence were pointed out to the Tahsildars in separate reviews. The main defects noticed were :—

(i) The well registers were not properly kept in the taluks of Conjeeveram, Chingleput and Madurántakam.

(ii) Field inspection books were not maintained in several villages in the Conjeeveram taluk.

(iii) The rules contained in the Board's Standing Order were not properly observed in the disposal of some of the darkhasts in the Sathiavédu division of the Tiruvallúr taluk.

(iv) Such inspection as is absolutely necessary for the protection of Government revenue was omitted to be made in some cases.

(v) The registration of vital statistics in some large villages appeared defective, judging from the way in which the percentages compared with the standard rates.

It was also noticed that the usufructs of the trees on Government lands not assessed with tree-tax were not promptly disposed of in the proper season. The Tahsildars have been instructed to lease such trees to the villagers at the district rates, wherever possible, and to see that the usufructs are disposed of in the proper season in other cases.

The famine analysis registers and the firka books were examined and steps taken to rectify the errors noticed.

The taluk accounts were inspected in all the taluks, and the reviews showing the results of the inspection have been communicated to the Tahsildars for necessary action. The collection accounts in the Conjeeveram taluk were found to be in a state of great confusion, owing to the erroneous adjustments of the sale-proceeds of land to the arrears before the sales were confirmed by the Divisional-officer. In a few cases, the adjustments were made in excess of the arrears, and in others the sales were cancelled by the Divisional-officer subsequent to the adjustment. The adjustments made were not communicated to the village-officers. The balance entered in the taluk accounts did not agree with that shown in the village accounts, and neither balance was correct in several cases. The errors were rectified and a reconciliation between the taluk and the village balances effected by the Treasury Deputy Collector, M.R.Ry. P. S. Ganapathi Aiyar Avergal, who was deputed to examine the accounts with a special staff. No serious defects were noticed in the accounts of the other taluks. Excessive delays in the disposal of darkhast and patta transfer applications were noticed in the Saidapet, Conjeeveram and Ponnéri taluks, and orders have been issued to avoid such delays in future.

23. TRANSACTIONS UNDER THE LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS ACT AND AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS ACT—*Advances and Recoveries—Principal.*—The fasli opened with a balance of Rs. 1,84,194–4–11. Inclusive of Rs. 22,375 advanced during the fasli, the total amount advanced was Rs. 2,06,569–4–11. Of this, Rs. 22,564–14–0 fell due during the fasli, and the voluntary payments for amounts not due were Rs. 1,830–3–0, making a total of Rs. 24,395–1–0. The total recoveries and payments during the fasli amounted to Rs. 21,372–9–4, leaving a recoverable balance of Rs. 3,022–7–8 at the end of the fasli, against Rs. 3,966–10–0 at the end of the previous fasli.

Interest.—The balance outstanding at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 1,012–13–1. The interest that accrued during the fasli amounted to Rupees 7,991–0–2, thus making a total demand of Rs. 9,003–13–3 for the fasli. Of this, Rs. 7,829–0–3 were collected during the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,174–13–0 at the end of the fasli.

Balance of principal and interest.—The closing balance under principal and interest amounted to Rs. 4,197–4–8 (principal Rs. 3,022–7–8 and interest Rupees 1,174–13–0). Of this, Rs. 1,983–5–0 have been since collected and Rs. 325–9–6 remain to be adjusted from the deposits after the confirmation of the land sales by the Divisional-officers. The remainder is covered by processes as detailed below :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Process No. I	1,143	14	9
„ „ III	358	6	5
„ „ IV	352	8	7
„ Nos. V and VII	21	2	5
Amount sanctioned by the Board to be written off the accounts, B.P. (S.L.R.), No. 6488, dated 8th November 1902 ...	12	6	0
Total ...	1,888	6	2

24. WATERSPREAD LANDS.—In pursuance of the instructions contained in B.P. (S.L.R.), No. 213 dated 20th September 1901, the Tahsildars were directed to get the minor irrigation overseers and sub-overseers to inspect all the minor tanks and mark in the village plans the area of the waterspread at F.T.L. The minor irrigation establishment was, however, unable to attend to this work in addition to its legitimate duties, and it was possible to mark the waterspread only in the case of 129 tanks out of 1,964 in this district. The work of taking levels and marking the waterspread will, it is believed, take up at least one day for a tank on the average.

The overseers have enough to do by way of preparing estimates and carrying out the works. They cannot do this special work within a reasonable period in addition to their ordinary duties. Moreover, four out of the six taluks in this district are in charge of the sub-overseers who have not been provided with levelling instruments. The Executive Engineer has stated that nothing has been done towards noting the waterspread of the Imperial tanks. "As the Government do not intend to entertain a special establishment for running contours to define waterspread in tanks which are numerous in this district," I quote from the Executive Engineer's letter, "it is doubtful whether the present staff can afford to show any material progress in the direction indicated."

Opportunity was, however, taken of the jamabandi to get from the village officers lists of such of the unoccupied fields as were known to be in the waterspread of tanks and which had not already been transferred to poramboke. Proposals are being submitted by the Tahsildars for the transfer of these fields to poramboke after personal inspection and local enquiry.

25. SUB-DIVISION REGISTERS.—The sub-division sketches were not filed together in the previous faslis and were allowed to remain with the records of the darkhast or transfer cases concerned. Orders have since been issued to detach the sketches and file them together for each fasli, the pages of the file being consecutively numbered. A village index with one page set apart for each village has been ordered to be maintained in each taluk in the marginally-noted form to show all the sub-divisions sanctioned subsequent to the settlement for which measurement accounts are available.

Survey number sub-divided.	Fasli in which the sub-division was sanctioned.	Page of the sketch file in which this sub-division is entered.	Remarks.

The files and the index have not yet been completely prepared in all the taluks. The Divisional-officers have been requested to see to their early completion and check.

26. In conclusion, I regret the delay in the submission of this report. It is due, as I have already informed the Board, to the late receipt of the returns and statements from Conjeeveram, owing to the confusion in the accounts already mentioned.

SAIDAPET,
28th November 1902.

(Signed) G. W. DANCE,
Collector.

Exd. A. F. Eccleston.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

NORTH ARCOT.

I HAVE the honour to submit the jamabandi report of fasli 1311. Such of the prescribed statements as have not been already submitted are herewith submitted as noted in the margin.

Statement No. 1.
Do. No. 3.
Do. No. 5.

2. SEASON, RAINFALL AND CULTIVATION.—The total rainfall in the district was 35·35 inches against 30·62 inches in the previous year, and 37·08, the average of 30 years. Good rains in December brought up the average and finally removed all anxiety. The season began well and enabled me to close all relief works. A dry spell then supervened till the end of December. Eventually the season proved far better than last two seasons though in parts of Chittoor, Chandragiri and parts of Palmanér and Punganúru the rainfall still proved insufficient for wet cultivation. Seeing that famine first affects the landless wet-land-cooli, the improvement in the condition of the district may be readily gauged from the increase in paddy cultivation, viz., 305,172 acres against 248,401 in the preceding fasli, though still about 32,000 acres less than the average.

The total cultivation under all crops aggregated to 1,003,606 acres against 945,630 in fasli 1310.

3. Prices which were very high during the previous two years and reached their maximum in August 1901 fell steadily with the improvement in season prospects. Ragi, the principal staple food, which sold at 13·23 seers in August 1901, had fallen to 18·63 seers at the end of June 1902; since when it has still fallen, selling last week at 22·79 seers.

4. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—The trifling increase of Rs. 2 has been explained in statement No. VI. Forty villages of the Karvetnagar zamindari consisting of 20 groups which had been sold by the Court in satisfaction of decrees against the Raja and purchased by his creditors in previous years were separately registered with the Board's sanction in the names of the sale purchasers during the fasli. The peishcush as apportioned stands as follows :—

	RS.
On the main estate ... ..., ...	1,59,142
On the 20 groups separately registered	14,710

5. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—The decrease of Rs. 1,165 in the gross demand under shrotriem jodi is due to (1) the resumption of Jaghire Mangadu village which was paying a jodi of Rs. 996 and its amalgamation with ryotwari, (2) the transfer to this head of a sum of Rs. 7 in Chittoor taluk which had been erroneously included in previous years as quit-rent on minor inams, (3) the transfer from this head to quit-rent on minor inams of a sum of Rs. 172 relating to Chandragiri taluk erroneously included under this head in previous years, (4) a deduction of Rs. 4–3–0 in Walajah taluk on account of lands acquired for Thenmalai Nelvoy channel in the shrotriem village of Kolattúr.

6. RYOTWARI SETTLEMENT.—In spite of strict orders to the contrary, the jamabandi was again somewhat protracted. The preliminary settlement was, however, completed in all the taluks by the 30th June, but the second settlement was finished only in August in Wandiwash and Pólúr settled by the General Duty Deputy Collector, and in Chittoor settled by the Head-quarter Deputy Collector. The General Duty Deputy Collector had to be deputed by me at the last moment to do the jamabandi of the Arni estate newly taken up by the Court of Wards and to make out an inventory of the jewels and other valuables therein which prevented him from taking up the second settlement of Wandiwash and Pólúr sooner. The delay in the case of Chittoor is said to have been due to a change of Tahsildars and to delay in writing up

the final accounts. The lateness of the north-east monsoon which delayed the cultivation, and azmoish of late shavi, &c., contributed to the delay, but I consider it might have been completed earlier had Divisional-officers insisted upon it.

7. HOLDINGS AND WATER CHARGE:—There was a decrease of 2,145 acres under holdings and an increase of 1,046 in the assessment thereof. Excluding the area and assessment relating to the resumed Jaghire Mangadu village of Arcot taluk (B.P. Mis. No. 3944, dated 14th December 1901), *i.e.*, 852 acres and Rs. 2,948, and the area of relinquished B-class lands sold on patta and brought to account for the first time in the Kangundi zamindari and Arni jaghire, *i.e.*, 51 acres with an assessment of Rs. 221, the net result is the decrease of 3,048 acres in area and of Rs. 2,123 under assessment. This was mainly contributed by Walajah where the excess of relinquishments over assignments on darkhast amounted to 1,475 acres with an assessment of Rs. 1,433. Similarly, though to a smaller extent, relinquishments exceeded assignments in the taluks of Chittoor, Palmanér and Arcot, in all of which the season prospects in the beginning of the fasli year (the time fixed for relinquishments) were very discouraging. The decrease in holdings was also partly due to a number of lands totalling 213 acres with an assessment of Rs. 155 bought in for the same reason in excess of the figures of the previous year. There was an increase of Rs. 52,249 under water charge due to the ultimate improved water-supply as compared with last year.

8. The subjoined statement shows cultivation as compared with holdings. The more favourable figures of the year under report are due to the improved season :—

Fasli.	Actual cultivation.	Waste charged.	Waste remitted.	Total holdings.	Percentage of cultivation to holdings.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	
1310	630,884	156,676	39,449	827,009	76·28
1311	674,048	147,414	3,402	824,864	81·72
Difference ..	+ 43,164	— 9,262	— 36,047	— 2,145	..

9. REMISSIONS ON LANDS LEFT WASTE—only amounted to Rs. 16,543 against Rs. 1,89,249 of fasli 1310.

10. There was a large decrease as shown below under other season remissions :—

Items.	Fasli 1310.		Fasli 1311.		Decrease in fasli 1311.
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.
Shavi	10,228	51,206	2,238	5,232	— 45,974
Tirvakammi	30,489	97,486	7,078	26,944	— 70,542
Fasalkammi	4,366	12,911	7,025	2,194	— 10,717
Total ..	45,083	1,61,603	16,341	34,370	— 1,27,233

11. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE—showed a net increase of Rs. 3,943 in spite of a large decrease of Rs. 13,426 in the commission due on the Karvetnagar and Kálahasti estates. The increase was mainly under sivoijama and poramboke cultivations and increased water charge on minor inams due to the more favourable season. The commission due on the Karvetnagar and Kálahasti estates was not paid by the Regulation Collector within the fasli and hence the large decrease under that head.

12. The total demand (land revenue—current) showed an increase of Rs. 3,55,599 which followed on the circumstances referred to in paragraphs 5, 7, 9 and 10 above.

13. CESSES.—The total current demand under land-cess on permanently-settled estates and whole inam villages showed an increase of Rs. 2,942. This was due to the increase in the beriz of the estates in fasli 1310 (as compared with the previous fasli) on the basis of which the demand of the cess for fasli 1311 was fixed. There

was an increase of Rs. 6,957 under land and village cesses in ryotwari tracts mainly due to increased water charge.

14. TOTAL LAND REVENUE AND CESSES—DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—(1) *Arrears.*—The outstanding arrear of the previous fasli on 1st July 1901 was Rs. 5,09,384, of which Rs. 4,27,068 was collected and Rs. 1,251 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 81,065 or 16 per cent. of the demand. Of this balance Rs. 6,992 was covered by the postponement sanctioned in B.P., Mis. No. 2867, Land Revenue, dated 8th August 1902, and Rs. 58,057 related to estates under management.

(2) *Current.*—The total demand amounted to Rs. 30,90,837, of which Rupees 28,15,887 was collected within the fasli, leaving an uncollected balance of Rs. 2,74,950 or 8·9 per cent. of the demand. Enclosure B to the revised demand, collection and balance for June 1902 (Jamabandi statements Nos. 7 and 8) contains full details for this balance.

15. PROCESSES UNDER ACT II OF 1864.—The subjoined statement compares the number of processes of each kind issued during the year with that issued for the previous fasli :—

	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
Number of ryotwari pattadars	...	219,394
,, of demand notices	587,732	664,927
,, of attachment notices	91,970	116,126
,, of sale notices	85,287	93,968

It will be seen that property was attached in 17·4 per cent. of the number of cases in which demand notices had been issued and that 80·9 per cent. of the attached cases had to be notified for sale while sale had actually to be resorted to in only 3·7 per cent. of the cases notified (*vide* next paragraph).

16. SALES.—The annexed statement compares the extent to which sales were resorted to during the year with that of the previous year :—

		Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
Number of defaulters whose property was sold.	Personal property ...	1,062	1,334
	Real property	2,021	2,166
		RS.	RS.
Amount of arrears for which property was sold.	Personal property ...	11,036	11,605
	Real property	12,673	12,237
Amount of arrears realized by sale of property.	Personal property ...	7,251	7,412
	Real property	12,944	16,059
		ACS.	ACS.
Extent of land sold		4,679	5,461
Extent of land bought in by Government		2,012	1,888

Actual sale took place as already recorded in only 3·7 per cent. of the cases notified. The proportion of total sales to the number of pattadars averaged 1·6 per cent., that of land sales to the number of pattadars was ·99 per cent. The increase is due to the previous adverse seasons from the effects of which the ryots had not recovered during the fasli. All the coercive processes were served by the ordinary village agency and no special establishment was anywhere entertained. I may mention that, consistently with the rules, I adopted a liberal remission policy in the taluks settled by me in consideration of the previous bad seasons. I believe my Divisional-officers did the same.

17. TRANSFER OF REGISTRY OF HOLDINGS.—84·83 per cent. of the applications received were disposed of in the year as against 80·62 per cent. in the previous year. Of the 1,155 applications pending at the end of the year, 121 have been since disposed of, 437 were pending with village officers, 153 cases pending expiry of period mentioned in Gazette notices and 444 are under enquiry. None of the Tahsildars had made any real attempt to secure greater agreement between Revenue registry and enjoyment *suo motu* under the powers given in paragraph 5 of Board's Standing Order No. 31. I am issuing instructions that this shall receive greater attention in the current year.

18. BOUNDARY MARKS AND FIELD MEASUREMENT BOOKS.—The prescribed statements contain an explanation of the arrears still remaining in these respects. I do not think the karnams could get through the work within a reasonable time. The matter being under special investigation by Mr. Carr, it is unnecessary to dwell on the subject here.

19. Advances under the Loans Act and Recoveries.—Rupees 17,743 under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 10,648 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act were advanced during the year as against Rs. 15,814 and Rs. 1,573 under the two heads, respectively, in the previous year. About 65 per cent. of the sum advanced under the former Act was for sinking new wells, 32 per cent. for repair of old wells and the rest either for reclamation of land or for repairs to tanks. Fifty-three per cent. of the advance made under the latter Act was for the purchase of cattle and the rest for the purchase of seed-grains. Out of a demand of Rs. 82,684 under Principal and Interest, 47,334 were collected leaving a balance of Rs. 35,350. Sale of property had to be resorted to for recovery of about 17 per cent. of the amount collected. The loans accounts and registers of the Pólúr and Wandiwash taluks having been set right by the special establishment, it was dispensed with on the 31st March 1902. The necessary alteration memorandums to secure agreement between the loan accounts and the treasury figures have been prepared in respect of Pólúr, and it is under preparation in the case of Wandiwash. The Stationary Deputy Tahsildar of Wandiwash has been specially put on this duty, and it is hoped it will be finished soon. In accordance with the B.P., Mis. No. 6714, dated 6th December 1901, the loan accounts of the remaining taluks were also ordered to be duly checked by the respective Divisional-officers. My office scrutinized the accounts of Arcot taluk and they were found all right. The Head-quarters Deputy Collector's scrutiny of those of Chittoor and Palmanér taluks and of the Punganúru Deputy Tahsildar's office disclosed the same result as well as that of the accounts of Vellore by the Sub-Collector. My office scrutiny of Walajah taluk, the Sub-Collector's examination of Gudiyáttam and the Head Assistant Collector's examination of Chandragiri are not yet over. They will be finished in the current year. I have in my reference No. 403-B. & G., dated 22nd August 1902, addressed the Board on the subject of simplifying these accounts and would again urge that this be done.

20. Examination of village and taluk accounts, including famine analysis registers.—These were duly checked by the several jamabandi officers and found on the whole fairly well maintained leaving minor defects and omissions which the Tahsildars concerned have been directed to avoid in future. The famine analysis registers were fairly well maintained in most taluks, but in some the Tahsildars had not personally scrutinized the state of things on the spot and noted the necessary remarks in section I. They have been directed to do so in the current year. These registers are reported to have been made use of in connection with deciding questions of remissions and during the enquiries conducted into the state of the season.

21. The Head Assistant Collector (Mr. Jenkins) reports that he gets through his Vernacular papers in the manner laid down by the orders so far as Tamil papers are concerned, but in the case of Telugu papers he is still obliged to have translations put up as he has not yet acquired a sufficient knowledge of that language.

22. Conduct of Public Servants.—Owing to want of control by the Deputy Tahsildar of Kuppam, embezzlements of tree-tax and contingent money were committed by a clerk of his office named Raja Rao in co-operation with another clerk Doraisami Iyengar and a copyist named Muniappa. I had to order the dismissal of the two clerks and copyist and the reduction of the Deputy Tahsildar (Yúsuf Alí Khán Ṣáhib) from Rs. 120 to Rs. 100. I also ordered clerk Raja Rao to be prosecuted. The cases against him are still pending on the file of the Joint Magistrate. The amount lost was recovered from the Deputy Tahsildar. One Varada Chari, loans clerk of Wandiwash, was found to have conspired to grant (and succeeded in granting) fraudulent loans to his relations and was dismissed.

Revenue Inspector Jaya Rao who was grossly careless in connection with this matter was suspended for a year and reduced from Rs. 40 to a clerk's post on Rs. 30. Another Revenue Inspector also at fault, D. Krishna Rao was reduced from Rs. 40 to Rs. 35. The delay in the submission of this report was due to the late receipt of the taluk returns, particularly those of Walajah taluk. These were finally received only on the 4th instant.

Chittoor,
6th November 1902.

(Signed) E. L. VAUGHAN,
Acting Collector.

Exd. Md. Pahilwan.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

SOUTH ARCOT.

I HAVE the honour to report on the settlement of land revenue in this district for fasli 1311. The prescribed statements as per list enclosed have been already forwarded.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—As in the previous fasli, the season was generally favourable, the rainfall during both the monsoon periods being copious and fairly well-distributed. The south-west monsoon began in May 1901 and encouraged early agricultural operations and the good rains that fell in succeeding months matured the dry crops. The total quantity of rainfall from April to September 1901 was 20·51 inches against 22·08 inches in the previous year. The north-east monsoon which also set in early was equally good and gave 24·87 inches against 23·10 inches in the previous fasli. The irrigation sources received sufficient supplies, except in a few isolated villages of the Tindivanam, Tiruvannámalai and Kallakurchi taluks where season remissions had to be granted to a small extent.

3. CULTIVATION, CONDITION AND OUTTURN.—The subjoined table compares the areas of important crops grown on Government and minor inam lands during the year including areas cropped more than once with those of the preceding year :—

Crops.	Area sown.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.		
	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.
Paddy	476,191	499,519	23,328	
Cholam	65,351	51,083	..	14,268
Cumbu	290,471	285,480	..	4,991
Ragi	143,704	144,952	1,248	..
Varagu	221,231	242,432	21,201	..
Other food-grains including pulses	95,000	90,431	..	4,569
Total	1,291,948	1,313,897	21,949	..
Cotton	5,303	4,680	..	623
Indigo	42,970	35,342	..	7,628
Sugar cane	9,833	9,343	..	490
Gingelly	83,547	73,995	..	9,552
Castors	6,542	7,665	1,123	..
Ground-nut	203,718	294,810	91,092	..
Other oil-seeds	1,895	1,883	..	12
Tobacco	3,295	4,448	1,153	..
Total industrial crops	357,103	432,166	75,063	..
All others including topes	73,362	70,251	..	3,111
Total	1,722,413	1,816,314	93,901	..

The total area cultivated during the year was 93,901 acres more than in the previous year and about $\frac{9}{10}$ of the increase was under first crop. The increase was under paddy, ragi, varagu, castors, ground-nut and tobacco. As in the previous year, ground-nut contributed a major portion of the increase, the area sown being 91,092 acres in excess of the previous fasli. This was the result of the favourable character of the season. The decrease under other crops was due to the tendency on

the part of the ryots to cultivate ground-nut, a more remunerative crop than others. Of the total area cropped, paddy represented 28 per cent., cumbu 16 per cent., ragi 8 per cent. and all other food-crops including pulses 21 per cent., against 28 per cent., 17 per cent., 9 per cent. and 23 per cent., respectively, in the previous year. The small decrease in the percentage of the area cropped under cereals was due to the large extent of ground-nut cultivation. Of the total extent harvested, a bumper crop was obtained on 4·2 per cent. against 4·4 per cent. in fasli 1310 and a 12-anna crop on 18·9 per cent. against 20 per cent. in the previous fasli. 62·3 per cent. yielded an 8-anna crop against 54·6 per cent. in the preceding year, while the area which yielded a crop of 4 annas and less was 14·6 per cent. against 21 per cent. in the last fasli and of this 0·5 per cent. became shavi against 1·8 per cent. in fasli 1310.

4. PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS.—There was a general fall in the prices of the principal food-grains during the fasli as compared with the previous one. This is attributable to the extensive cultivation of paddy, varagu and ragi and the consequent increased supply in the markets. Moreover, the year was the second favourable one in succession.

5. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES AND WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—These continued to be the same as in the previous fasli with a peishcush of Rs. 8,649-6-4 and a quit-rent of Rs. 22,521-7-4.

6. RYOTWARI SETTLEMENT.—There was no change in the total number of ryotwari villages. The following abstract shows the number of fresh pattas issued during the fasli, those modified by additional entries and those requiring alterations but not modified as compared with those for the previous year:—

	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Increase or decrease, + or −.
Number of fresh pattas issued	8,088	7,576	− 512
Number of old pattas modified by additional entries	149,432	97,210	− 52,222
Number of pattas not modified	234,831	295,849	+ 61,018.

Owing to the alteration in the rate of village-cess in fasli 1310, all the pattas required alteration. In the fasli under report the rate of village-cess was the same as in the previous fasli and there were no changes on that account to be made in the pattas. Hence the large decrease under item 2. Of the number of pattas shown against item 3, as many as 91,022 required alteration, but they were not modified as they were not produced by the ryots.

7. HOLDINGS.—The annexed statement compares the extent and assessment of ryotwari holdings of ten fasli under report with those of the preceding fasli:—

	Fasli 1310.		Fasli 1311.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Holdings at the beginning of the fasli	1,470,293	36,58,515	1,480,571	36,72,920	10,278	14,405	..	..
Deduct lands given up or transferred to other heads	41,892	1,06,989	29,579	77,151	..	..	12,313	29,838
Remainder	1,428,401	35,51,526	1,450,992	35,95,769	22,591	44,243	..	..
Add lands taken up or transferred to other heads	52,170	1,21,394	54,084	1,07,586	1,914	..	..	13,808
Total ..	1,480,571	36,72,920	1,505,076	37,03,355	24,505	30,435	..	..
Deduct waste remitted	1,642	8,065	120	650	..	..	1,522	7,415
Remainder charged	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Actual cultivation	1,270,928	..	1,325,007	..	54,079	..	..	..
Waste charged	208,001	..	179,949	..	..	..	28,052	..
	1,478,929	36,64,855	1,504,956	37,02,705	26,027	37,850	..	..

There was a large decrease under "Deductions"—12,313 acres assessed at Rs. 29,838. Under "Additions" there was an increase of 1,914 acres in the area over the previous fasli with, however, a decrease of Rs. 13,808 in the assessment. This decrease was due to less valuable lands having been taken up in the fasli. The net result in the occupied area, however, showed an increase of 24,505 acres bearing an assessment of Rs. 30,435 over the previous fasli. Of the extent deducted, 2,969 acres assessed at Rs. 4,084 were lands relinquished against 7,306 acres assessed at Rs. 10,429 in the previous fasli. The extent taken up on darkhast during the year was 27,376 acres assessed at Rs. 33,587 or about nine times the area relinquished against 18,230 acres assessed at Rs. 24,067 in fasli 1310. The large decrease under area relinquished and the increase under area taken up is attributable to the early rains.

8. ACTUAL CULTIVATION AND WASTE CHARGED.—As a result of the favourable season, the total area cultivated showed an increase of 54,079 acres and the total extent of waste charged a decrease of 28,052 acres as compared with the previous year.

—	Tirvajasti.	Fasaljasti.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1310	1,65,260	1,19,527	2,84,787
1311	2,11,740	1,33,322	3,45,062
Difference ..	+ 46,480	+ 13,795	+ 60,275

9. WATER-RATE (TIRVAJASTI AND FASALJASTI).—The marginal table compares the revenue derived from water-rate on dry lands and from second-crop charge on wet lands. The increase was large under both the items and was due to the irrigation sources having received copious supplies.

10. REMISSIONS—(i) *Waste remitted.*—Remission for wet waste was granted to an extent of Rs. 650 in the marginally-noted taluks against Rs. 8,065 for the whole district in the previous year. In the taluks of Tindivanam, Tiruvannámalai and Kallakurchi, remission was granted owing to the scanty supply of water received in the irrigation sources concerned, while in the Tirukkóyilúr taluk it was due to the irrigation source in one village (Aralavadi) having been silted up by floods and to the water in the tank of another village (Pandur) having had to be emptied in connection with the execution of certain urgent repairs. The question of repairing the Aralavadi irrigation source is engaging the attention of the Public Works Department. In the Chidambaram taluk remission for waste had to be granted, as the land was washed away by the Coleroon river. The amount remitted in the Vriddhachalam taluk was very small.

	Rs.
Tindivanam	33
Tiruvannámalai	186
Tirukkóyilúr	415
Kallakurchi	3
Vriddhachalam	1 (12 cents).
Chidambaram	12
Total ..	650

(ii) *Other occasional remissions* (*Statement No.* 4).—These consisted of the following items:—

Items.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Difference + or —.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Shavi or loss of produce	5,404	169	— 5,235
2. Submerged or inundated	2,892	8	— 2,884
3. Tirvakammi	2,608	989	— 1,619
4. Puvasi shavi	746	12	— 734

Remission for submersion was granted in the taluks of Tindivanam (27 cents assessed at Rs. 1-6-0) and Cuddalore, as the crops had been lost by the inundation of drainage water in the rainy season. Item 1 occurred in the Tiruvannámalai taluk and item 3 in all the taluks, except Villupuram, Cuddalore, and Chidambaram. In the Vriddhachalam taluk, tirvakammi remission had to be granted in one village (Vadagarampundi), as some of the wet lands which are on a higher level and which were irrigated from an unauthorized source in previous years cannot be irrigated from the registered source of irrigation. A separate sluice will be constructed as soon as possible for the irrigation of these lands.

(iii) *Fixed remissions* (*Statement* No. 4).—The increase of Rs. 22 under the first item was due to the increase in the cultivation of the area irrigated by lift and the decrease of Rs. 108 under cowle remissions (public and private topes) was due to the transfer of a dharma tope in the Cuddalore taluk to public tope poramboke, to the cowle period having expired in some cases and to the cancellation of certain cowles for violation of the cowle terms. The decrease under item 4 (*c*) is attributable to some of the tree-patta trees having withered and consequently been sold and removed from the accounts.

(iv) *Beriz deductions*.—The increase in the amount paid for religious institutions was due to the arrears of the previous years having been paid in the year. At the close of the fasli a sum of Rs. 2,402–10–4 remained unpaid owing to the non-production of the beriz deduction tickets in some cases and to the failure of the recipients to attend in time at the taluk offices to receive payment in others.

11. LAND REVENUE MISCELLANEOUS DEMAND.—The miscellaneous revenue comprising of the following items yielded a revenue of Rs. 3,03,645 against Rs. 2,50,291 in the previous year showing an increase of Rs. 53,354 :—

Items.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jodi or quit-rent on minor inams	42,678	42,657	..	21
Water-rate on minor inams in ryotwari villages	16,120	18,670	2,550	..
Charge for water in zemindari and inam villages	1,503	3,176	1,673	..
Penal water-rate	13,173	14,354	1,181	..
Lands occupied for which no pattas have been granted	92,148	1,14,004	21,856	..
Concealed cultivation	248	566	318	..
Occupation of poramboke lands—ordinary charge	22,105	24,335	2,230	..
Do. —penal charge	21,031	34,135	13,104	..
Revenue derived from trees	33,294	34,036	742	..
Revenue from process-fees	1,323	1,235	..	88
Other items	6,668	16,477	9,809	..
Total	2,50,291	3,03,645	53,354	..

The increase occurred under all the items except quit-rent on minor inams and revenue from process fees.

(i) *Jodi or quit-rent on minor inams*.—The extent and quit-rent of minor inams were 41,837 acres and Rs. 42,657 against 44,128 acres and Rs. 42,678 in the previous year. The decrease in the extent was due to the fact that an incorrect area had been reported by the Tahsildar of Kallakurchi in the previous year and to the resumption and relinquishment of certain inam lands. The slight decrease of Rs. 21 under quit-rent was due to the erroneous inclusion of the assessment of an alienated inam in the Chidambaram taluk in the previous year under quit-rent and to deductions on account of relinquishment, resumption or acquisition for public purposes.

(ii) *Water-rate on minor inams in ryotwari villages*.—The increase of Rs. 2,550 was due to the same cause as that assigned for the increase of water-rate on ayan lands.

(iii) *Water-rate in zamindari and inam villages*.—The increase of Rs. 1,673 under this head was chiefly due to the levy of water-rate on dry lands in certain whole inam villages in the Cuddalore taluk which were not charged hitherto.

(iv) *Penal water-rate.*—Particulars showing the extent of dry and wet lands irrigated without permission and the penalty imposed thereon are compared in the margin. The increase in the area under dry and the decrease in the penal charge thereon was due to the fact that lands irrigated without permission were leniently dealt with in the year in consideration of the abundant supplies received in the irrigation sources. The increase in the penal charge under wet was owing to the extensive cultivation of second crop paddy under that head.

	Fasli 1310.		Fasli 1311.		Increase or decrease.	
	Extent.	Penal charge.	Extent.	Penal charge.	Extent.	Penal charge.
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Dry	11,119	11,115	13,614	8,831	+ 2,495	— 2,284
Wet	3,102	2,058	7,603	5,523	+ 4,501	+ 3,665
Total ..	14,221	13,173	21,217	14,354	+ 6,996	+ 1,181

(v) *Lands occupied for which no pattas have been granted.*—The increase in the area and assessment under this head was due to the good and timely rains during the south-west monsoon. Most of the lands cultivated are "podugal lands" which are cultivated once in two or three years and then left fallow until again fit for cultivation and for which the ryots do not desire patta.

(vi) *Occupation of poramboke lands—(a) Ordinary charge.*—Owing to the timely rainfall several disafforested and hill poramboke lands the cultivation of which is unobjectionable were cultivated during the year and this brought about an increase of 3,326 acres with an assessment of Rs. 2,230. They are treated like podugal lands on account of their poor soil and the ryots have no inclination to take pattas for them.

(*b*) *Penal charge.*—These are objectionable cases and the large decrease of 4,208 acres was the result of the heavy penal assessment imposed in previous years. The penal charge, however, showed a large increase (Rs. 13,104) over the previous year, and it was due to the imposition of penal charge on unauthorized cultivation of certain valuable disafforested lands in the Villupuram and Tindivanam taluks and to the doubling of the previous year's charge in cases in which the occupation was not vacated.

(vii) *Revenue from trees.*—The increase of Rs. 742 under this head was due to large sales of withered and wind-fallen trees.

(viii) *Revenue from process fees.*—The reason for the decrease will be explained further on under statement No. 8-B.

(ix) *Other items.*—The revenue derived from other items was Rs. 16,477 against Rs. 6,668 in fasli 1310. The details are given below :—

Items.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Difference + or —.	Explanation for the variation.
			RS.	
Cultivation of unclaimed inams ..	1,891	1,615	— 276	Owing to the incorporation under ryotwari holdings of certain inam lands which were charged sivajama in the previous year.
Quit-rent on bungalows and gardens.	1,165	1,444	+ 279	Certain hill garden lands in the Cuddalore taluk were enfranchised and fresh title-deeds issued.
Sale of bought-in lands	795	1,876	+ 1,081	Lands remained unsold in previous years fetched prices in the year owing to favourable season.
Sale of darkhast lands	727	3,569	+ 2,842	Favourable condition of the year.
Survey school fees	..	860	+ 860	There were no receipts under this item in the previous year.
Back years' water-rate	..	4,952	+ 4,952	*Vide* explanation given under paragraph 11 (iii) *supra*. The charge was levied from fasli 1308 as the matter was first mooted in that year.
Seigniorage fees	321	955	+ 634	Fees were levied for laterite, &c., quarried by contractors on behalf of the Public Works Department, Local Boards and Municipalities.
Others	1,769	1,206	— 563	These items are of a fluctuating nature.
Total ..	6,668	16,477	+ 9,809	

12. The total ryotwar demand, excluding remissions and deductions and including charge for water and miscellaneous revenue, was Rs. 42,74,493 against Rs. 41,15,197 in the previous fasli, resulting in an increase of Rs. 1,59,296 as detailed below:—

	Rs.
Increase under holdings	30,435
Decrease under remissions including waste remitted	15,232
Increase under water-rate and second crop charge	60,275
Increase under miscellaneous revenue	53,354
Total ...	1,59,296

13. The entire land revenue demand under all the heads amounted to Rs. 43,05,604 against Rs. 41,46,308 in fasli 1310 as detailed below:—

	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
	Rs.	Rs.
Peishcush on permanently settled estates ...	8,649	8,649
Shrotriem jodi	22,462	22,462
Ryotwar and miscellaneous	41,15,197	42,74,493
Total ...	41,46,308	43,05,604

The increase was under ryotwar and miscellaneous and the reason therefor has been explained in the previous paragraphs.

14. Cesses.—The total current demand amounted to Rs. 4,94,173 against Rupees 4,76,377 in the previous fasli.

	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Land cess on permanently settled estates ...	1,886	1,840
(2) Land cess on whole inam villages	4,661	8,325
(3) Land and village cesses on ryotwar and miscellaneous revenue	4,69,830	4,84,008
Total ...	4,76,377	4,94,173

(i) *Item* 1.—In fasli 1309 the Deputy Collector, Tirukkóyilúr division, reported that the cess for the villages belonging to the Vettavalam estate situated in the Tirukkóyilúr taluk should be calculated at the old paimash rate. The proprietor objected to it on the ground that the paimash assessment on certain immemorial waste lands was reduced by his ancestors under clause 4 of section 11 of Act VIII of 1865 and requested that the cess might be charged as usual on the *rental* paid to him. As cesses can be charged only on the rental, his request was accordingly granted. Hence the decrease.

(ii) *Item* 2.—The increase was due to the introduction of the settlement rates in the taluks of Tindivanam, Tiruvannámalai, Villupuram, Tirukkóyilúr and Kallakurchi, and to the levy of cess on the difference between the settlement assessment and the Inam Commissioner's rental in the above taluks for fasli 1310, with reference to B.P., Mis. No. 639, dated 27th January 1902.

(iii) *Item* 3.—The increase under this head was due to the corresponding increase under land revenue and miscellaneous demand.

15. TOTAL DEMAND UNDER LAND REVENUE AND CESSES (CURRENT).—This amounted to Rs. 47,99,777, of which Rs. 47,44,563 or 98·8 per cent. were collected within the fasli against 98 per cent. in the previous one and 96·7 per cent. in fasli 1309, leaving a balance of Rs. 55,214 at the end of the fasli. This large balance was due to the inclusion of a large amount after June as supplemental revenue. Of the balance, Rs. 42,291 have since been collected or written off leaving a balance of Rs. 12,923 on the 1st October.

16. ARREARS.—The total demand was Rs. 95,390 at the beginning of the fasli, of which Rs. 92,188 were collected and Rs. 2,436 written off within the year. Deducting subsequent collections and remissions which amounted to Rs. 460 the balance which remained on the 1st October was Rs. 306.

17. RECONCILIATION OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE COLLECTION OF LAND REVENUE AND CESSES SHOWN IN THE JAMABANDI AND TREASURY ACCOUNTS.—This will be reported on receipt of figures from the Accountant-General.

18. INTEREST.—The year opened with a balance of Rs. 663 and adding Rs. 505, the amount charged in the fasli, the total demand for the year was Rs. 1,168, of which Rs. 653 were collected and Rs. 140 remitted within the fasli. Of the balance of Rs. 375, Rs. 97 have since been collected and Rs. 27 written off and the remainder is covered by processes.

19. COERCIVE PROCESSES (i).—Statement 8-A exhibits the details of coercive processes employed in the realization of revenue. The subjoined table compares the extent to which coercion was resorted to during the fasli with that of the previous one :—

—	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	+ or —
Demand notices	939,925	773,393	— 166,532
Distraint notices	9,624	4,095	— 5,529
Sale notices	8,963	2,545	— 6,418
Total ..	958,512	780,033	— 178,479

The number of processes served in the year was 178,479 less than in the previous year. The decrease was under all the three items.

(ii) Personal property valued at Rs. 18,347 was attached from 3,496 defaulters for the recovery of an arrear of Rs. 16,029 against property worth Rs. 37,591 distrained in the previous year for the realization of an arrear of Rs. 34,380 due from 5,892 persons. The value of the property sold was Rs. 464 for the realization of an arrear of Rs. 805 due from 43 defaulters against property worth Rs. 574 sold in fasli 1310 for the recovery of Rs. 1,360 due from 86 persons. The amount realized by the sale was Rs. 578 against Rs. 771 in the previous year. The following abstract shows the number of pattas, the number of defaulters whose property was attached and sold and the value of the property attached and sold in faslis 1310 and 1311 :—

Fasli.	Number of pattas.	Number of defaulters whose property was attached.	Value of the property attached.	Number of defaulters whose property was sold.	Value of the property sold.	Amount realized by sale.	Percentage of		
							Columns 3 to 2.	Columns 5 to 2.	Columns 6 to 4.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Rs.		Rs.	Rs.			
1310	392,351	5,892	37,591	86	574	771	1·5	·02	1·5
1311	400,635	3,496	18,347	43	464	578	·87	·01	·24

(iii) An extent of 4,496 acres both dry and wet assessed at Rs. 7,770 was attached for an arrear of Rs. 3,846 due from 599 defaulters against 14,504 acres assessed at Rs. 33,285 attached in the previous fasli for an arrear of Rs. 26,425 due from 3,732 persons. Of the land attached, 941 acres of dry and wet assessed at Rs. 1,592 and valued at Rs. 3,365 were sold for Rs. 2,538 for the recovery of an arrear of Rs. 2,254 due from 367 individuals against 3,619 acres assessed at Rs. 7,492 and valued at Rs. 23,063 sold for Rs. 10,868 in fasli 1310 for the recovery of Rs. 9,938 from 1,198 persons. The extents attached and sold in the two faslis are compared below :—

Fasli.	Number of pattas.	Number of defaulters whose real property was attached.	Extent attached.	Number of defaulters whose real property was sold.	Extent sold.	Percentage of			
						Columns 3 to 2.	Columns 5 to 2.	Columns 6 to 4.	Columns 5 to 3.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			ACS.		ACS.				
1310	3,92,351	3,732	14,504	1,198	3,619	·2	·3	24·9	32
1311	4,00,635	599	4,496	367	941	·15	·09	20·9	61·3

The number of defaulters whose real property was attached and sold and the area attached and sold were far less than in the previous year, notwithstanding the large increase of revenue that occurred in the year. Out of an arrear of Rs. 19,875, for the recovery of which personal and real properties were attached, Rs. 16,816 or 84·6 per cent. were collected without recourse to sale, against 81·6 per cent. in fasli 1310. Of the extent sold, 389 acres or 41 per cent. assessed at Rs. 624 were bought in by Government for a nominal value of Rs. 86, against 1,465 acres or 40 per cent. assessed at Rs. 2,550 purchased in the previous fasli. The remainder 552 acres assessed at Rs. 968 were purchased by private individuals for Rs. 2,452, or a little above two and-a-half times the assessment. This shows that the lands sold were not valuable.

(iv) Besides the above a hut worth Rs. 8 was attached and sold for Rs. 10 in the Chidambaram taluk.

20. Receipts from process fees—Statement 8-B.—The total amount of process fees charged in the year was Rs. 1,235, of which Rs. 1,208 were collected. The cost of the process-service establishment was Rs. 1,453. Compared with the expenditure, there was a slight decrease in the demand and this was due to the fact that only the lowest rate of fees could be charged in 9,589 cases out of 9,800 processes served by the special agency, as the arrear was paid immediately after the service of the demand notices without recourse to attachment or sale. The number of processes served by the special agency was 1·3 per cent. to the total number of processes served.

21. Lands sold under Standing Orders Nos. 15 and 45.—A sum of Rs. 1,876 was realized by the resale of 406 acres of bought-in lands assessed at Rs. 851, against Rs. 795 realized in the previous fasli by the sale of 245 acres assessed at Rs. 401. These were the lands that remained unsold or fetched no prices in previous years. Under Standing Order No. 15, 34 acres assessed at Rs. 63 were sold for Rs. 3,569. Besides these, 14 wells situated on darkhast lands in the Tirukkóyilúr and Kallakurchi taluks were sold for Rs. 101.

22. Application for transfer of pattas—Statement No. 10 .—(i) the total number of applications received in the year directly by the revenue officers and through the Registration Department was 17,985, against 19,144 in the previous fasli. The decrease has to be attributed to smaller number of transactions by way of sales of lands on account of the favourable season and the revival of the ground-nut cultivation and trade.

The total number of applications for disposal including those pending at the beginning of the year was 21,812, of which 17,912 applications or 82 per cent. were disposed of within the fasli against 83 per cent. disposed of in the previous year, leaving a balance of 3,900. Of this balance, 2,136 applications were received in the last quarter of the year. Of the total number pending, 616 applications have since been disposed of and the remainder are pending verification by the village officers and sub-division.

(ii) The number of cases taken up for disposal under paragraphs 5 and 7 of Board's Standing Order, No. 31, together with those pending at the beginning of the year, was 3,915, of which 3,286 cases or 84 per cent. were disposed of within the fasli, against 90 per cent. disposed of in the preceding year, leaving a balance of 629, pending service of notices on the parties or publication in the District Gazette.

23. Costs awarded to Government in Civil suits—(Statement No. 11).—The year opened with a balance of Rs. 2–15–3. This and the amount of Rs. 11–14–6 awarded in the fasli made up a total of Rs. 14–13–9, of which Rs. 12–8–3 were collected within the fasli. The balance of Rs. 2–5–6 has been collected subsequently.

24. Ruined or abandoned tanks made over to private individuals—(Statement No. 12).—*Nil.*

25. Inspection and replacement of survey marks—Statement No. 13.—At the beginning of the year 15,666 stones were found missing and 27,259 stones out of repair. Of these, 2,942 stones or about 19 per cent. were replaced and 20,166 stones or about 74 per cent. repaired during the year against 16 and 69 per cents. respectively in the previous fasli. The Tahsildars have been ordered to finish the work soon.

26. Composition of second-crop assessment—Statement Nos. 14 and 14-A.—3·53 acres were compounded for in the fasli, the additional assessment imposed thereon being Rs. 2–5–0. The total number of applications pending at the beginning of the fasli was 36 and the number received during the year was 1,083. Thus the total number for disposal was 1,119, of which 29 were disposed of during the fasli, leaving a balance of 1,090. Of this balance, 127 applications have since been disposed of and the rest were received at the jamabandi.

27. Sub-division of joint liabilities—*Nil.*

28. Famine analysis registers and firka books.—These are maintained for all the villages, and entries have been posted and checked up to fasli 1310 with the exception of four zamin villages in the Tiruvannámalai taluk in respect of which accounts for past years are reported to be not available. The Tahsildar has been directed to open new registers for them. These registers were checked during jamabandi and no serious mistakes were discovered. In the Vriddháchalam taluk averages for the quinquennium ending fasli 1310 were, however, not struck in many villages. The omission was subsequently supplied.

29. Examination of Village and Taluk Manual Accounts.—The reports of the Divisional-officers show that, with the exception of Tiruvannámalai taluk, the accounts in all the taluks settled by them have been fairly kept. The defect in the Tiruvannámalai taluk is to be attributed to the late taluk head accountant who has since retired from service. The interest account in the Cuddalore taluk and the darkhast registers in the Kallakurchi taluk are reported to have been carelessly maintained. In the Vriddháchalam and Villupuram taluks, settled by the Collector, the registers were, on the whole, maintained fairly well, except the monetary accounts relating to inam villages in the Vriddháchálam taluk (accounts Nos. 16, 19 and 21). The Tahsildars will be directed to pay particular attention to the matter and examine the registers periodically.

30. Maintenance of sub-division registers.—The Deputy Collector, Chidambaram Division, reports that these records are properly maintained in the taluk office, but that those kept by the karnams are incomplete and not filed together. The

Head-quarters Deputy Collector states that in the Cuddalore taluk records prior to fasli 1307 are not forthcoming in the taluk office and that those from fasli 1307 have been arranged fasliwar and bundled up though not stitched together. The report of the Deputy Collector, Tirukkóyilúr Division, shows that these registers have not been properly maintained in the taluk offices of Kallakurchi and Tiruvannámalai, but that the karnams in the former taluk have properly kept them, while those in the latter taluk have bundled them with darkhast and transfer razinama records instead of stitching them separately. The Tindivanam Divisional-officer has not reported on this subject and he has been asked to submit a report.

31. MARKING OF WATERSPREAD LANDS.—The instructions about the marking of the waterspread of each tank in colour wash in the karnam's and Tahsildar's copies of the village maps and their registry as such in the remark column of the adangal and settlement registers were communicated in B.P. No. 213, dated 20th September 1901, which was received in this office on the 5th October 1901, and orders were issued to all Tahsildars to direct the Minor Irrigation Overseers to begin the work at once. The Executive Engineer was also addressed to instruct his subordinates in charge of the tanks under the control of that department to carry out the instructions of the Board. As the water in most of the tanks had gone down before the order reached the subordinates concerned, the work had to be done by taking levels and consequently the progress was slow. The progress made in respect of tanks in charge of the Revenue Department is given below:—

Taluks.	Number of tanks.	Number of tanks whose waterspread lands have been marked in the map.
Tirukkóyilúr	420	69
Kallakurchi	755	4
Vriddháchalam	Tanks of 291 villages.	Tanks of 52 villages.
Chidambaram	Tanks of 32 villages.	.....

The Minor Irrigation Overseer of Vriddháchalam taluk is in charge of the Chidambaram taluk also and he will take up the work in the latter taluk after he finishes the work in the Vriddháchalam taluk—

	Total number of tanks.	Number of tanks whose waterspread lands have been marked.
Cuddalore	166	18 completely finished. 61 partly finished.

The report of the Head Assistant Collector about the progress made in his division has not been received yet. As regards works in charge of the Public Works Department, the Executive Engineer stated that, with reference to the orders of the Chief Engineer, the work would be done gradually by observation on the ground when F.T.L. is known and that it was not possible to do the work by taking levels without a strong establishment.

32. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.—No Assistant or Head Assistant Collector was in charge of any division during the year.

33. ADVANCES UNDER THE LAND IMPROVEMENT AND AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS ACTS.—The allotment originally sanctioned for the district under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts for the official year 1901–1902 was Rs. 4,800 and Rs. 500, respectively. Of this, a sum of Rs. 3,750 was surrendered to the Board in this office Dis. No. 96/V.D., dated 16th January 1902, owing to want of proper applicants. The reduced allotment stood at Rs. 1,050 under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 500 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, of which Rs. 50 were disbursed under the Land Improvement Loans Act in fasli 1310 (April, May and June 1901) and the

balance of Rs. 1,000 under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 475 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act was disbursed in fasli 1311. A sum of Rs. 200 was advanced under both the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts during April, May and June 1902 out of the allotment sanctioned for 1902–1903. The total amount advanced in the several taluks of this district in fasli 1311 was Rs. 1,100 under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 575 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. The whole allotment for the past official year was utilized except Rs. 25 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act which was allowed to lapse in the Tiruvannámalai taluk. There were no demands for State loans during the year in the marginally-noted taluks.

	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.
	RS.	RS.
Tindivanam ...	100	50
Villupuram ...	800	...
Tiruvannámalai ...	200	525
Total ...	1,100	575

Tirukkóyilúr.
Kallakurchi.
Chidambaram.
Vriddháchalam.
Cuddalore.

34. STATEMENTS NOS. 25 A AND B—IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED WITH THE AID OF STATE LOANS UNDER THE LAND IMPROVEMENT AND AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS ACTS.—Seventeen wells were constructed during the year against 24 in the previous year and one well was repaired against eight in the previous year, the extent of land benefited being 45·1 and 3·47 acres, respectively. A sum of Rs. 50 was advanced for levelling an extent of 57 cents of land in the Villupuram taluk and removing prickly-pear thereon. The allotment under the Agriculturists' Loans Act was spent on the purchase of 30 head of cattle.

		ACS.
Tindivanam	4	13·60
Villupuram	11	25·52
Tiruvannámalai	2	5·89
Total ...	17	45·1
Old well repaired.		
Villupuram	1	3·47

35. STATEMENT NO. 26—CLASSIFICATION OF LOANS.—Of the amount of Rs. 1,900 advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act, Rs. 800 relate to loans of Rs. 100 and under concerned in eight cases and Rs. 1,100 relate to those above Rs. 100 and not more than Rs. 250 concerned in five cases. Under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, loans of Rs. 100 and under were granted in six cases involving Rs. 425 and those above Rs. 100 and less than Rs. 250 in only one case involving Rs. 150.

36. STATEMENT NO. 23—DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE.—A sum of Rupees 666–11–0 was repaid by the grantees on account of instalments which had not fallen due. The amount repayable during the fasli including the balance remaining unpaid out of sums which became due in the previous year was Rs. 29,685–7–8, of which Rs. 29,222–10–7 were collected in the fasli. Of the balance, Rs. 273–15–10 have since been collected and steps taken for the recovery of the rest. A sum of Rs. 7,544–12–11 accrued during the year on account of interest. Adding to this the amount of Rs. 224–0–1 outstanding at the beginning of the year, the demand amounted to Rs. 7,768–13–0. Rs. 7,492–10–10 were recovered before, and Rs. 256–7–9 after, the close of the year and steps taken for the amount not yet collected. There were no cases of misapplication of loans and the amounts advanced are reported to have been utilized for the purposes intended.

	Principal.			Interest.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Land Improvement Loans Act ...	28,606	8	9	7,588	10	6
Agriculturists' Loans Act	1,078	14	11	180	2	6
Total ...	29,685	7	8	7,768	13	0

37. STATEMENT NO. 27—COERCIVE PROCESSES.—Of the total demand of Rupees 37,454–4–8 that fell due during the year under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts, Rs. 28,726–13–2 were collected without resort to coercive processes, Rs. 7,720–6–10 were paid on the presentation of demand notices and Rs. 137–8–8 after property was attached but before it was brought to sale. A sum of Rs. 130–8–9 was collected by the sale of land.

38. SURVEY ADVANCES.—There was a balance of Rs. 10,342–0–8 at the beginning of the fasli and a sum of Rs. 7–15–9 was advanced during the fasli under report. The total demand amounted to Rs. 10,350–0–5. Of this, a sum of Rs. 8,201–10–4 was collected during the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,148–6–1. The Tahsildar of Cuddalore has been directed to see to the early collection of the balance, the major portion of which, viz., Rs. 1,844–11–11, is due from the Cuddalore Municipality.

(Signed) E. A. ELWIN,
Collector.

5th November 1902.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

TANJORE.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the settlement of land revenue for fasli 1311 (1901–1902) accompanied by the prescribed statements.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The total rainfall in the district during the year averaged 46·19 inches against 49·54 inches in the previous year and 44·40 inches the average of the thirty years ending 31st December 1899. The rainfall in the south-west monsoon was somewhat less than that of the preceding year, though in excess of the average of the 30 years ending December 1899. The rainfall during the north-east monsoon was also slightly less than that of the previous year, though it exceeded the thirty years' average to an inappreciable extent. The year commenced with a poor rainfall in the months of April, May and June. There were some breaches in the month of July 1901 in the Cauvery near Kumbakónam and in some of the minor rivers and branches owing to high floods, but they were soon closed and there was not much loss or damage as the floods soon subsided. Both the wet and dry crops fared well during the year.

3. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The total extent of cultivation, dry and wet, under first and second crop during fasli 1311 is compared with the corresponding figures for fasli 1310 in the following abstract:—

First or second crop.	Wet or dry.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Average for the last five years.	Difference between columns 3 and 4.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
First crop	Dry	299,885	298,134	291,581	— 1,751
	Wet	765,057	776,234	761,301	+ 11,177
Second crop	Dry	35,705	34,915	27,290	— 790
	Wet	70,968	69,654	72,755	— 1,314
	Total ..	1,171,615	1,178,937	1,152,927	+ 7,322

There has been an increase over the previous year under first crop "wet", while there was a decrease under the other items, the net result being a slight increase. The variations being small, call for no remarks. As compared with the average, there has been an increase under first crop dry and wet and second crop "dry." The slight decrease under second crop "wet" was due to late arrival of freshes.

The following abstract shows the areas sown with the different kinds of crops and their respective outturn :—

Name of crop.	Total extent sown under Government and minor inam.	Area harvested up to 30th June 1902 on which the outturn was						Percentage of area under each crop to the total area harvested.
		13 to 16 annas.	12 annas.	8 to 11 annas.	4 to 7 annas.	0 to 3 annas.	Total extent harvested.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Paddy	926,620	81,558	510,400	286,539	44,886	2,587	925,970	78·63
Varagu	37,670	2,259	9,337	22,280	3,690	103	37,669	3·20
Other food-crops	87,612	3,403	32,971	32,383	15,906	2,650	87,313	7·41
Cotton	2,209	67	655	1,115	370	2	2,209	·19
Indigo	1,450	69	574	393	337	77	1,450	·12
Sugar-cane	989	59	486	394	40	10	989	·09
Oil-seeds (castor and lamp-oil)	1,022	76	435	328	123	60	1,022	·09
Gingelly	23,941	597	10,976	9,706	2,360	236	23,875	2·03
Ground-nut	32,156	1,963	11,647	16,354	2,036	75	32,075	2·72
Other oil-seeds	7,610	101	3,266	3,208	1,021	12	7,608	·65
Tobacco	2,201	82	1,062	958	98	1	2,201	·19
All others including topes..	55,457	2,876	23,892	17,823	10,312	389	55,292	4·68
Total ..	1,178,937	93,110	605,701	391,481	81,179	6,202	1,177,673	..

There has been a slight increase in the area under paddy, gingelly and ground-nut, but the variations in these or the other items do not call for remarks.

The subjoined abstract compares the percentages of the area under paddy (the chief crop of the district) under the different heads of outturn during the year as compared with similar figures in previous years :—

Classes of outturn.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
(i) 13 to 16 annas	17·93	2·74	13·53	8·81
(ii) 12 annas	50·00	19·65	52·73	55·12
(iii) 8 to 11 annas	25·01	34·06	26·38	30·94
(iv) 4 to 7 annas	5·49	28·33	6·74	4·85
(v) 0 to 3 ,, ...	1·57	15·22	·62	·28

It will be seen from this that the percentages of fasli 1311 compare more or less favourably with those of fasli 1308 and 1310, which were the last two normal years. As compared with fasli 1310 the decrease in the area which has yielded 13 to 16 annas and 4 to 7 annas has been compensated by the increase under heads (ii) and (iii). From the ryots' point of view, the result of the year under report was thus more favourable than the previous years.

4. PRICES.—Jamabandi statement No. 2 having been ordered to be discontinued (*vide* B.P., No. 347, R.S., dated 26th October 1899), the monthly average prices of the principal food grains as given in the monthly season reports published by the Board are noted below for the purpose of explaining the variations in them :—

Months.	Rice, second sort (seers of 80 tolas per rupee).			Ragi (seers of 80 tolas per rupee).			Cumbu (seers of 80 tolas per rupee).		
	Average of ten normal years ending 1899–1900.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Average of ten normal years ending 1899–1900.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Average of ten normal years ending 1899–1900.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1901.									
July	13·7	9·0	9·4	23·6	14·8	14·1	20·8	14·3	12·5
August ..	13·4	8·9	9·6	23·4	15·0	14·6	21·4	16·5	13·2
September ..	13·5	8·4	10·1	24·6	15·3	15·5	23·9	16·4	15·1
October ..	14·1	10·0	11·0	26·1	17·0	17·1	26·5	18·0	16·9
November ..	14·4	9·8	11·4	27·1	15·9	18·2	27·0	18·4	20·9
December ..	14·1	9·6	11·8	27·6	16·6	20·3	26·7	17·0	20·5
1902									
January ..	14·6	10·5	12·8	27·8	17·2	21·2	26·4	16·3	21·2
February ..	15·0*	11·4	13·0	28·2	18·1	20·4	26·2	17·7	20·8
March ..	14·9	11·3	12·8	26·8	17·1	21·7	24·4	15·1	20·0
April ..	14·9	11·2	12·1	26·3	16·8	22·4	22·9	14·3	*
May	14·6	11·0	12·1	26·2	16·3	22·1	22·8	14·9	*
June	14·4	10·1	12·6	25·7	15·3	22·3	22·1	14·1	*

* Not reported.

It will be seen from the above that the prices were generally more favourable than in the corresponding period of the previous year, which followed an exceptionally bad one.

5. LAND REVENUE.—The land revenue of the district is derived from the undermentioned sources:—

(*a*) Peishcush or revenue from permanently-settled estates;

(*b*) Shrotriem jodi or quit-rent levied in inam villages;

(*c*) Assessment and water-rate levied on lands held under the ryotwari tenure; and

(*d*) Miscellaneous revenue.

6. PEISHCUSH OR REVENUE FROM PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—The number of these estates was the same as in the previous year, *i.e.*, 14, and likewise the total amount of peishcush payable by them, viz., Rs. 31,433–6–9.

7. SHROTRIEM JODI OR QUIT-RENT LEVIED ON WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—The number of whole inam villages was the same as in the previous year, viz., 1,230. The jodi and quit-rent payable to Government amounted to Rs. 1,26,639–8–10 against Rupees 1,25,243–14–4 in the previous year as shown below:—

Items.	Number of villages.	Quit-rent and jodi for fasli 1310.	Quit-rent and jodi for fasli 1311.
1	2	3	4
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Shrotriem	607	70,451 4 3	70,451 6 8
		140 0 11	*140 0 11*
Sarvamaniam	420	27,704 2 8	27,704 2 0
		43 8 11	*43 8 11*
Mukasa	138	3,016 4 10	3,016 4 10
Fixed money rented	49	14,888 9 4	14,888 1 3
		197 14 2	*197 14 2*
Permanently grain rented	14	4,971 0 2	6,367 1 0
Arthamaniam	2	3,451 5 10	3,451 5 10
Inam in Palayapets	..	761 3 3	761 3 3
Total ..	1,230	1,25,423 14 4	1,26,639 8 10
		381 8 0	*381 8 0*

The figures *in italics* represent beriz deductions.

There was a net increase of Rs. 1,395-10-6 over that of fasli 1310 which is explained below :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
As per return of fasli 1310	1,25,243	14	4
Add—			
(1) Rectifications on comparison with English inam registers	0	2	7
(2) Quit-rent erroneously omitted to be collected in previous faslis	1,648	0	0
Total ...	1,26,892	0	11
Deduct—			
(1) Amount of back quit-rent relating to previous faslis but not added to the demand of fasli 1311 ...	250	10	3
(2) Rectification of errors on comparison of village B registers with English inam register	1	13	10
Total ...	252	8	1
Net amount charged in fasli 1311 ...	1,26,639	8	10

8. Ryotwari settlement.—The total number of ryotwar villages in the district was the same as in the previous year, viz., 1,436.

The following abstract gives the number of fresh pattas issued during the fasli, those modified by additional entries and those not modified at all as compared with the corresponding figures of the previous year :—

—	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Increase or decrease.
(i) Number of fresh pattas issued	2,803	2,100	— 703
(ii) Number of old pattas modified by additional entries ..	11,858	15,639	+ 3,781
(iii) Number of old pattas not modified	208,732	206,749	— 1,983
Total ..	223,393	224,488	+ 1,095

Of the 206,749 pattas not modified, 104,852 required modification but were not modified as they were not produced by the ryots.

The increase in the total number of pattas is small.

9. Holdings.—The statement given below shows the total extent of assessment of ryotwari holdings for fasli 1311 as compared with the previous year :—

—	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Acs.	Rs.	Acs.	Rs.	Acs.	Rs.
Holdings fasli 1310	365,590	5,38,132	767,915	49,47,945	1,133,505	54,86,077
,, ,, 1311	365,938	5,38,627	768,056	49,48,949	1,133,994	54,87,576
Increase	348	495	141	1,004	489	1,499
Decrease	..	..	..	..	..	..

The increase under both "dry" and "wet" is due to assignments on darkhast in the several taluks of the district. Full particulars of the changes will be found in enclosure A to statement No. 3.

10. Actual cultivation.—The following statement compares the talukwar extents actually cultivated with the total holdings :—

Serial No.	Taluks.	Holdings.	Actual cultivation.	Percentage in fasli 1311.	Percentage in fasli 1310.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		ACS.	ACS.		
1	Tanjore	199,365	174,109	87·33	86·93
2	Kumbakónam	142,015	133,932	94·31	94·57
3	Máyavaram	138,938	126,772	91·25	90·45
4	Shiyali	72,631	61,160	84·21	81·97
5	Nannilam	145,344	135,517	93·24	92·92
6	Negapatam	105,704	91,417	86·48	85·84
7	Tirutturaippúndi	145,440	123,750	85·09	83·19
8	Mannárgudi	123,559	107,775	87·23	87·09
9	Pattukkóttai	60,998	50,104	82·14	83·26
	Total ..	1,133,994	1,004,536	88·58	88·00

The percentage of the extent cultivated to the total holdings exceeded the previous year's in all the taluks except Kumbakónam and Pattukkóttai. The decrease in Kumbakónam is trifling; that in Pattukkóttai is probably due to want of timely rainfall for dry cultivation.

The percentage for the district, on the whole, exceeded that of the previous year, viz., 88·00 per cent., and that of the last preceding normal year (fasli 1308), viz., 88·16 per cent. This is evidently due to the more favourable character of the season.

11. WASTE REMITTED AND WASTE CHARGED.—The extent of land left waste, the assessment on which was remitted during the year was 182 acres bearing an assessment of Rs. 820 in the Shiyali taluk against 258 acres assessed at Rs. 1,176 in four taluks in the previous year:—

Waste remitted.

Taluks.	Fasli 1310.		Fasli 1311.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Tanjore	62	251	..	..
Kumbakónam	..	..	..	..
Máyavaram	..	..	..	..
Shiyali	182	820	182	820
Nannilam	13	99	..	..
Negapatam	..	..	..	..
Tirutturaippúndi	..	..	..	..
Mannárgudi	..	..	..	..
Pattukkóttai	1	6	..	..
Total ..	258	1,176	182	820

The total extent of waste charged in fasli 1311 was 129,276 against 135,687 acres in fasli 1310 and 168,535 acres in fasli 1309, as shown below. The decrease is evidently due to the more favourable character of the season:—

Waste charged.

Description of land.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
	ACS.	ACS.
Dry	100,596	101,140
Wet	35,091	28,136
Total, ...	135,687	129,276

12. WATER-RATE AND SECOND-CROP CHARGE.—The revenue derived under this head during fasli 1311 is compared with the corresponding figures of the previous year in details of taluks in the accompanying abstract:—

Taluks.	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Tanjore	13,761	14,027	22,326	25,642	36,087	39,669
Kumbakónam	38,421	40,615	37,441	40,234	75,862	80,849
Máyavaram	19,228	18,826	19,400	17,297	38,628	36,123
Shiyali	5,585	5,276	6,562	5,184	12,147	10,460
Nannilam	11,611	11,677	15,109	14,557	26,720	26,234
Negapatam	3,856	3,647	3,396	3,394	7,252	7,041
Tirutturaippúndi	3,855	3,617	8,661	10,778	12,516	14,395
Mannárgudi	5,167	5,713	9,115	10,791	14,282	16,504
Pattukkóttai	1,398	1,477	5,708	6,254	7,106	7,731
Total ..	1,02,882	1,04,875	1,27,718	1,34,131	2,30,600	2,39,006

13. Remissions.—The details of occasional and fixed remissions granted in fasli 1311 are compared below with those granted in fasli 1310:—

Items.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Increase.	Decrease.
Occasional remissions.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Shavi or loss of produce	155	..	..	155
2. Short crop	..	..	..	..
3. Submerged or inundated	1,718	..	..	1,718
4. Tirvaikammi	40	5	..	35
5. Fasalkammi or second crop not cultivated	1,982	46	..	1,936
Total ..	3,895	51	..	3,844
Fixed remissions.				
6. Remissions on account of irrigation by lift	5,457	5,147	..	310
7. Cowle remissions	38	38	..	..
8. Remissions allowed on the gradual introduction of settlement rates	5,673	3,509	..	2,164
9. Remission under paragraph 2 (ii) of Standing Order No. 18 ..	782	786	4	..
10. Remission granted for non-repair of irrigation works ..	660	660	..	..
Total ..	12,610	10,140	..	2,470
11. Payment for religious institutions	59,619	57,564	..	2,055
12. Other items	60	154	94	..
Total ..	59,679	57,718	..	1,961
Grand Total ..	76,184	67,909	..	8,275

Items 1 *to* 5—*Occasional remissions.*—The absence of remissions against items 1 and 3, and the decrease against items 4 and 5, is due to the more favourable season.

Item 6.—The decrease occurs chiefly in Nannilam (Rs. 131) and in Tirutturaippúndi (Rs. 152) taluks.

Item 11.—The decrease occurs chiefly in the Tirutturaippúndi taluk, where a large amount of arrears was paid in the previous year.

Item 12.—The increase of Rs. 94 represents the assessment of certain lands in Puthur attached to Andanapettai village, Negapatam taluk, which was assigned to the Rajah-Mirasdar hospital (*vide* G.O., No. 72, Revenue, dated 5th February 1895). The lands were treated as inam up to fasli 1310 but transferred to Government in fasli 1311 as per an erratum received from the Deputy Commissioner of Revenue Settlement. The assessment of the land has therefore been included in the demand and its payment to local fund shown as a deduction. The Board will be addressed on this separately. The remaining sum of Rs. 60 represents the remission granted out of the patta beriz of one Achi Thayar Ammal of Pandaravadai Kondagai, Nannilam taluk, for the maintenance of a chattram for travellers (*vide* Board's Order, dated 22nd August 1842, on G.O., dated 9th July 1827, and letter from the Deputy Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, No. 1388, dated the 26th June 1894).

14. Miscellaneous Revenue.—This is made up chiefly of quit-rent and water-tax on minor inams, revenue derived from lands cultivated but for which no pattas

were issued, penal charge on cultivation of poramboke lands, tax on fruit trees standing on waste and porambokes and water charge on lands irrigated from Government sources in inam and zamindari villages.

Particulars of the demand under the different heads named above are noted below together with the corresponding figures of the preceding year for facility of comparison :—

Items.	Demand for fasli 1310.	Demand for fasli 1311.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Jodi or quit-rent or sundry inams	40,247	40,247	..	..
2. Water-rate on minor inams in ryotwar villages	24,692	26,766	2,074	..
3. Charge for water in zamindari and inam villages including fasaljasti and tirvajasti	35,738	38,941	3,203	..
4. Penal charge on lands irrigated without permission	905	915	10	..
5. Land occupied with or without application for which no pattas have been granted	7,705	9,532	1,827	..
6. Concealed cultivation	18	..	..	18
7. Occupation of poramboke lands	39,415	38,480	..	935
8. Revenue derived from tree pattas	70,337	71,819	1,482	..
9. Commission on private estates under the Court of Wards management	1,428	1,253	..	175
10. Revenue from process-service fees	1,163	1,228	65	..
11. Other items	14,603	21,369	6,766	..
Total ..	2,36,251	2,50,550	14,299	..

The increase under items 2, 3 and 5 is due to favourable season.

The large increase under item 11 is mainly due to large extents of poramboke lands in all the taluks especially in Shiyali and Tirutturaippúndi having been sold during the current fasli and to the sale of two line-parivarthanai gardens in Mannárgudi taluk.

15. Demand under land revenue—Current.—The land revenue demand under all the heads amounted to Rs. 60,66,476 against Rs. 60,32,245 in fasli 1310 as shown below :—

	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Peishcush on permanently-settled estates ...	31,433	31,434
(2) Shrotriem jodi	1,25,244	1,26,639
(3) Ryotwari and miscellaneous	58,75,568	59,08,403
Total ...	60,32,245	60,66,476

There was an increase of Rs. 34,231 or 0·56 per cent. over that of the previous year.

The variations under items 2 and 3 are explained under the respective heads. The increase is due only to ordinary causes.

16. Cesses.—The total current demand under cesses amounted to Rs. 7,76,137 against Rs. 7,74,296 in the previous fasli as detailed below :—

	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Land-cess in permanently-settled estates ...	10,561	10,585
(2) Land-cess in whole inam villages	60,766	60,648
(3) Land and village cesses in ryotwar villages ...	7,02,969	7,04,904
Total ...	7,74,296	7,76,137

The variations under the three items are trifling and do not call for any special remarks.

17. Total demand under land revenue and cesses—Current.—The total demand amounted to Rs. 68,42,613 against Rs. 68,06,541 in the previous fasli. Out of this, Rs. 67,63,260 or 98·8 per cent. was collected during the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 79,353. Of this balance, a sum of Rs. 51,980 was since collected by the end of September 1902. The actual balance on account of the current demand on the 1st October 1902 was Rs. 27,373.

ARREARS.—The total arrear demand under all the heads at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 1,41,536. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 1,35,320 was collected during the fasli, and Rs. 523 written off as irrecoverable, the actual balance on the 1st July 1902 being Rs. 5,693. This balance has since been reduced by subsequent collections to Rs. 4,305, of which Rs. 4,236 are recoverable and the remaining sum of Rs. 69 has been recommended to be written off the accounts in the statement of irrecoverable arrears for the quarter ending 30th September 1902.

18. TOTAL CURRENT AND ARREARS.—The total demand amounted to Rs. 69,84,149 against Rs. 73,06,269 in fasli 1310. Of this amount, a sum of Rs. 68,98,580 was collected and Rs. 523 written off within the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 85,046 at its close. This has been, since reduced by subsequent collections to Rs. 31,678, fasliwar particulars of which are given below :—

Fasli.		Rs.
1308	...	15
1309	...	674
1310	...	3,616
1311	...	27,373
	Total ...	31,678

19. APPORTIONMENT OF COLLECTIONS BETWEEN LAND REVENUE AND CESSES.—The instructions regarding the distribution of collections between land revenue and cesses are followed and the distribution effected in the Collector's office. The register of the taluks noted below remain unclosed as there are still arrears to be collected in them as noted against each fasli—

Taluks.	Taluks.
Fasli 1309—	Fasli 1310—
Tanjore.	Tanjore.
Kumbakónam.	Kumbakónam.
Nannilam.	Shiyali.
Tirutturaippúndi.	Tirutturaippúndi.
Pattukkóttai.	Mannárgudi.
	Pattukkóttai.

20. COERCIVE PROCESSES.—Statement No. 8 A exhibits particulars of the coercive processes employed for the realization of the Government revenue during the fasli. The number of processes of each kind issued during the year as compared with those issued in the previous year are noted below :—

	Fasli 1310. Rs.	Fasli 1311. Rs.
Number of demand notices	5,15,717	5,53,478
Do. of attachment notices	39,183	29,192
Do. of sale notices	25,905	27,991

The following table compares talukwar the number of demand notices issued in fasli 1311 with the corresponding figures for fasli 1310 :—

Taluks.	Number of demand notices issued in		Difference.	Percentage of column 4 to column 2.
	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.		
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Tanjore	84,796	90,430	+ 5,634	+ 6·6
Kumbakónam	91,234	1,01,976	+ 10,742	+ 11·8
Máyavaram	69,375	56,141	— 13,234	— 19·1
Shiyali	26,367	32,185	+ 5,818	+ 22·1
Nannilam	57,971	73,425	+ 15,454	+ 26·6
Negapatam	56,356	60,145	+ 3,789	+ 6·7
Tirutturaippúndi	59,342	57,166	— 2,176	— 3·6
Mannárgudi	59,602	70,970	+ 11,368	+ 19·1
Pattukkóttai	10,674	11,040	+ 366	+ 3·4
Total ..	5,15,717	5,53,478	+ 37,761	7·3

The increase in the Tanjore, Nannilam and Mannárgudi taluks is reported to be due to prompter steps taken for collection. In the Kumbakónam and Negapatam taluks, the increase is attributed to the fact that the Village Munsifs who had the power of issuing demand notices themselves in the previous fasli were compelled to take out demands from the taluk office for all the defaulters on the date of first remittance. This matter will be watched. The decrease in Máyavaram is said to be due to the general cause of more favourable season. In Shiyali, the increase is reported to be due to a general tendency on the part of ryots to pay after the issue of demands. The variations in Tirutturaipúndi and Pattukkóttai are small.

DISTRAINT OR ATTACHMENTS.—The number of defaulters whose property was attached in fasli 1311 and the number of cases in which it was found necessary to issue sale notices are compared with the corresponding figures of the previous year in details of taluks in the following table :—

Taluks.	Number of ryotwar pattadars.	Number of defaulters whose property was attached in			Percentage of column 4 to column 2.	Number of sale notices.	Percentage of column 7 to column 4.
		Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Difference.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tanjore	52,530	19,349	16,389	— 2,960	31·20	16,533	100·0
Kumbakónam	31,591	3,139	3,795	+ 656	12·01	3,520	92·8
Máyavaram	24,002	788	598	— 190	2·49	598	100·0
Shiyali	9,545	376	287	— 89	3·00	278	96·9
Nannilam	27,152	2,382	1,366	— 1,016	5·03	1,366	100·0
Negapatam	19,306	5,122	2,902	— 2,220	15·03	2,772	95·5
Tirutturaippúndi	23,396	5,955	2,237	— 3,718	9·56	1,456	65·1
Mannárgudi	23,048	1,213	748	— 465	3·25	748	100·0
Pattukkóttai	13,918	859	870	+ 11	6·25	720	82·8
Total ..	224,488	39,183	29,192	— 9,991	13·00	27,991	95·9

It will be observed that property, real or personal, was attached in 29,192 cases or 5·27 per cent. of the cases in which demand notices had been issued against 7·59 per cent. in fasli 1310. The percentage of the number of defaulters whose property was attached to the total number of ryotwar pattadars was 13·00 against 17·54 in fasli 1310, 23·85 in fasli 1309 and 19·53 in fasli 1308. In 1,201 of these cases, *i.e.*, 4·1 per cent. of the number of attachments, the arrears were paid up by the ryots without further coercion. The decrease in the number of attachments occurs in all the taluks except Kumbakónam and Pattukkóttai, and is due to the favourable character of the season. The Tahsildár of Kumbakónam ascribes the increase in the number of attachments to the fall in the price of grain owing to favourable season, and the trifling increase in Pattukkóttai calls for no remarks.

The following statement gives particulars in details of taluks of the sale notices and the number of defaulters whose property was sold during fasli 1311 as compared with fasli 1310 :—

Taluks.	Number of ryotwar pattadars.	Number of sale notices in			Number of defaulters whose property was sold in			Percentage of column 7 to column 2.	Percentage of column 7 to column 4.
		Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Difference.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Difference.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tanjore	52,530	18,930	16,533	— 2,397	745	486	— 259	0·9	2·9
Kumbakónam	31,591	3,100	3,520	+ 420	243	125	— 118	0·4	3·6
Máyavaram	24,002	793	598	— 195	78	42	— 36	0·2	7·0
Shiyali	9,545	348	278	— 70	91	29	— 62	0·3	10·4
Nannilam	27,152	2,351	1,366	— 985	306	46	— 260	0·2	3·4
Negapatam	19,306	4,088	2,772	— 1,316	378	141	— 237	0·7	5·09
Tirutturaippúndi	23,396	4,415	1,456	— 2,959	485	201	— 284	0·9	13·8
Mannárgudi	23,048	1,213	748	— 465	70	39	— 31	0·2	5·2
Pattukkóttai	13,918	667	720	+ 53	12	44	+ 32	0 3	6·1
Total ..	224,488	35,905	27,991	— 7,914	2,408	1,153	— 1,255	0·5	4·1

It will be seen that 26,838 out of the 27,991 persons to whom sale notices were issued, *i.e.*, 95·9 per cent. paid up their arrears prior to the sale against 93·29 per cent. in the previous year. As in the case of attachments, there has been a decrease in the number of sale notices issued in all the taluks except Kumbakónam and Pattukkóttai where the increase has followed that in the number of attachments as explained above. The percentage of the number of defaulters whose property was sold to the number of pattadars fell considerably in each taluk and the district percentage fell from 1·08 in fasli 1310 to 0·5 which is certainly due to favourable season. The extent of lands sold and that bought in by Government under Board's Standing Order No. 45 during fasli 1311 is compared below with the corresponding figures of the previous year :—

Taluks.	Extent of land sold in			Extent bought in by private individuals.	Extent bought in by Government in		Percentage of column 7 to column 3.
	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Difference.		Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tanjore	1.063	641	— 422	552	126	89	13·9
Kumbakónam	104	45	— 59	44	1	1	2·2
Máyavaram	93	22	— 71	22	1	..	..
Shiyali	159	29	— 130	17	39	12	41·4
Nannilam	227	21	— 206	21	6	..	..
Negapatam	802	284	— 518	251	85	33	11·6
Tirutturaippúndi	954	368	— 586	345	279	23	6·3
Mannárgudi	114	60	— 54	42	25	18	30 0
Pattukkóttai	11	63	+ 52	41	..	22	34·8
Total ..	3,527	1,533	1,994	1,335	562	198	12·9

Lands of the estimated value of Rs. 40,237 were sold for the recovery of an arrear of Rs. 24,401, and the amount realised was Rs. 34,676 or 1·42 times the arrears for which the lands were sold. Taking only the lands sold to private parties, the value realised was 10·57 times the assessment in the case of *dry* lands and 7·74 times in the case of *wet*. There was a decrease in the total extent of lands sold to private individuals from 2,965 acres in fasli 1310 to 1,335 acres in the year under report. There was also a corresponding decrease in the extent bought in by Government, which occurs in all the taluks except Pattukkóttai. In Máyavaram and Nannilam, there were no such purchases.

21. Receipts from process fees and the extent to which special paid agency was utilised for serving processes.—Statement No. 8 B shows the number of processes served by the ordinary village establishment and of those served by special agency. 98·20 per cent. of the processes issued were served by the former and 1·80 per cent. by the latter against 97·95 and 2·05 per cent., respectively, in fasli 1310. Out of the processes served by special agency, 4,276 were demand notices, 391 attachment notices and the remaining 5,876 were notices of sale. The total amount of fees charged during the year was Rs. 1,067, while a sum of Rupees 1,092–6–0 inclusive of amounts on account of the previous years was collected during the year. The actual cost of the establishment was Rs. 836 in round figures against Rs. 1,512 in the previous year. The decrease in the receipts from Rs. 1,416–13–2 to Rs. 1,253–9–0 is due to the smaller number of processes served by special agency during the year under report.

22. Costs awarded to Government in civil suits.—A sum of Rs. 220–5–11 was awarded during the year, which together with the balance of Rs. 209–10–0 at the end of fasli 1310 amounted to Rs. 429–15–11. A sum of Rs. 196–8–3 was collected during the year, and Rs. 16–9–11 written off as irrecoverable, leaving a balance of Rs. 216–13–9, particulars of which are noted below.

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Under execution proceedings	52	2	7
2. Orders issued for collection	132	9	2
3. Since collected	8	6	0
4. Since recommended to be written off	23	12	0
Total ...	216	13	9

23. INTEREST CHARGED ON ARREARS OF LAND REVENUE.—The year opened with a balance of Rs. 704 (revised figure). A sum of Rs. 1,609 was charged during the year, making up a total of Rs. 2,313. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 1,454 was collected and a sum of Rs. 17 was remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 842 at the end of the fasli. An explanatory memorandum showing the variations in the collections of interest as per Treasury account and as per the demand, collection and balance statement of interest is submitted with enclosure No. 11.

24. SALES OF LAND UNDER STANDING ORDERS Nos. 15, 20, 21 AND 45 (1900 EDITION).—Statement No. 9 gives particulars of the sales in the several taluks during the fasli. Under paragraph 12 of Standing Order No. 15 (1900 edition) regarding the sale of occupancy right in assessed waste lands, 25 acres, assessed at Rs. 56 were sold for Rs. 1,282, while under Standing Order No. 45, 62 acres assessed at Rs. 323 which had been bought in by Government at revenue sales were resold for a sum of Rs. 5,451. There were no sales under Standing Order Nos. 20 and 21 during the year.

25. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—There were no applications during the year for sub-division under Standing Order No. 58, of the joint liability of holders of shares in whole inam villages.

26. INAMS RESUMED.—There were many cases of resumption of religious and charitable inams owing to cessation of services, &c., but none in which the resumption was ordered by the Collector himself without reference to the Board. A *nil* statement has accordingly been submitted. (*Vide* B.P., No. 2432, dated 13th October 1900.)

27. RUINED TANKS.—No ruined tanks were made over to private individuals during the year.

28. INSPECTION OF BOUNDARY AND FIELD MARKS.—Statement No. 13 shows the number of boundary marks planted during survey, the number found missing or out of repair and that replaced or repaired during the year. Forty thousand one hundred and thirty-five stones were missing and 97,090 stones required repairs. Three thousand four hundred and seventy-four stones were replaced and 77,653 were repaired during the year.

29. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—The village and taluk accounts were carefully examined at the time of jamabundi and steps taken to rectify those mistakes and defects which could not be rectified at once. The village registers and firka books of the Nannilam and Tanjore taluks were examined by Mr. Andrew and myself, respectively. Minor errors, omissions and discrepancies were rectified at the time of jamabundi. Explanations of marked variations were wanting in some cases and the omissions were ordered to be supplied after due and necessary enquiry. The village registers and firka books of the other taluks were also examined by the settling officers concerned. The purposes for which these registers were utilised are the same as those enumerated in the report for fasli 1310.

The progress in the posting and completion of village registers and firka books having been ordered to be submitted in January—*vide* B.P., No. 232 R. S., dated 2nd September 1901—the same will be dealt with separately.

30. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE HEAD ASSISTANT AND ASSISTANT COLLECTOR'S OFFICES.—In the Head Assistant Collector's and Assistant Collector's offices, there is practically no vernacular correspondence as reports from the subordinate officers are generally in English. Tamil reports or petitions, if any, were either read out to the presiding officers or explained by the petitioners themselves before orders were passed. Mr. Doig, Assistant Collector, was in charge of the Pattukkóttai division from 2nd April 1902 to 30th June 1902.

31. STATEMENT OF PATTAH TRANSFER APPLICATIONS.—The subjoined statement compares itemwar the number of patta transfer applications received and disposed of during fasli 1310 and fasli 1311 :—

Applications.	Fasli.	At the beginning of the fasli.	Received during the fasli.	Total.	Disposed of during the fasli.	Number pending at the end of the fasli.	Percentage of column 7 to column 5.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Through the Registration department.	1310	383	2,806	3,189	2,779	410	12·86
	1311	410	3,267	3,677	3,372	305	8·29
II. Direct by the Revenue officers—							
(*a*) Ordinary	1310	485	6,564	7,049	6,567	482	6·84
	1311	482	6,357	6,839	6,488	351	5·1
(*b*) Under paragraphs 5 and 7 of Standing Order No. 31 (1900 edition).	1310	481	2,129	2,610	2,274	336	12·88
	1311	336	1,566	1,902	1,828	74	3·9
Total ..	1310	966	8,693	9,659	8,841	818	8·26
	1311	818	7,923	8,741	8,316	425	4·9
Grand Total ..	1310	1,349	11,499	12,848	11,620	1,228	9·56
	1311	1,228	11,190	12,418	11,688	730	5·9

Item I.—The increase in the number of applications received during the year is due to ryots having realised the facilities of getting transfers effected through the Registration department.

Item II (a).—The decrease can only be the result of ordinary fluctuations. It is probably also due to more favourable season.

Item II (b).—The decrease is due to action having been already taken in most cases under the Standing Orders in the several taluks of the district.

32. TRANSACTIONS UNDER THE LOANS ACTS—LAND IMPROVEMENTS LOANS ACT.—A sum of Rs. 5,000 was allotted for 1902–1903 besides the sum of Rs. 1,000 allotted for 1901–1902. A sum of Rs. 100 was sanctioned and advanced for sinking a well during the fasli under report, while another sum of Rs. 100 being the second instalment of a loan sanctioned in previous years was also paid.

Eight applications were received during the year, of which two were disposed of during the fasli and the rest since disposed of.

AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS ACT.—One application was received during the last quarter of the year and is pending disposal in the Tanjore taluk. There was no separate allotment under this Act.

33. WATERSPREAD OF TANKS.—There are minor irrigation tanks in this district in the four taluks of Tanjore, Negapatam, Mannárgudi and Pattukkóttai. Out of the 359 tanks in the Tanjore taluk, the minor irrigation Sub-Overseer has inspected 30, only one of which has lands the position of which had to be colour washed and this has been done. The work in the Negapatam taluk has been completed, but at Mannárgudi it has not yet been taken up for want of a separate levelling instrument. In Pattukkóttai, 109 out of 211 tanks have been inspected and necessary statements for the transfer to poramboke of lands included in the waterspread have been called for.

Regarding major tanks, the Public Works Department has so far taken no action. I have addressed the Board in the matter in my letter R.C. No. 2211/G.R., dated 5th September 1902.

34. SUB-DIVISION REGISTERS.—These registers were reported to have been maintained in all the taluks with reference to the instructions contained in B.P., No. 122-R.S., dated 3rd July 1902. The indexing work is, however, under preparation in some of the taluks and the Tahsildars concerned have promised to complete the same at a very early date.

TANJORE,
31st October 1902.

(Signed) F. D. P. OLDFIELD,
Acting Collector.

Exd. Ramachendra Rao.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

TRICHINOPOLY.

I HAVE the honour to submit jamabandi report for fasli 1311 (1901–1902).

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—*Vide* Administration Report for the official year 1901–1902, submitted to Board in this office R. Dis. No. 423, Revenue, dated 17th June 1902.

3. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The total area sown during the year was 1,004,044 acres against 981,147 acres and the area sown with food crops was 842,561 acres against 843,880 acres in the preceding year, showing an increase of 22,897 acres under the former and a decrease of 1,319 acres under the latter. The subjoined table shows the average rate of outturn for the principal crops. It will be seen from it that the outturn of dry and wet crops during the year may be said to have been fair :—

District.	Paddy.	Cholam.	Cumbu.	Ragi.	Varagu.	Sama.	All other food-grains including pulses.	Cotton.	Indigo.	Sugarcane.	Castors.	Gingelly.	Ground-nut.	Other oil-seeds.	Tobacco.	All others including topes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Trichinopoly ..	11	10	10	11	11	9	10	11	11	11	10	10	10	10	11	11

4. PRICES.—The subjoined statement compares the prices of food-grains of the year with those of the five years immediately preceding it and also with those of the five years preceding the last famine year :—

Grains.	Fasli.													Percentage — increase or decrease in fasli 1311 compared with fasli 1310.
	1281.	1282.	1283.	1284.	1285.	Average.	1306.	1307.	1308.	1309.	1310.	Average.	1311.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Price per garce.													
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Paddy, 1st sort.	131	141	157	167	165	152	172	228	183	216	266	213	213	20
,, 2nd ,,	115	125	140	148	144	134	160	205	167	193	233	192	200	14
Rice ,, ,,	Figures not available.						400	505	416	431	521	455	451	13
Cholam ..	113	135	191	175	160	155	242	334	290	292	379	307	308	19
Cumbu ..	110	130	180	159	167	149	183	257	218	224	291	235	264	9
Ragi	110	124	169	158	167	146	177	254	222	220	277	230	247	11
Horse-gram ..	174	219	261	235	236	225	275	341	294	274	397	316	287	28
Varagu ..	Figures not available.						108	126	122	115	132	121	126	5

It will be seen that there was a fall in the prices of all food-grains compared with those of fasli 1310; it was due to the favourable season.

5. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—The total number of these estates was the same as in the previous year with a peishcush of Rs. 52,359–7–2.

6. SHROTRIEM JODI OR QUIT-RENT ON INAM VILLAGES.—The number of whole inam villages increased by two from 151 to 153. The increase was due to the splitting of two whole inam villages in the Marungapuri zamindari of the Kulitalai taluk into two each during the survey of the zamindari. The jodi and quit-rent payable to Government aggregated Rs. 10,550–1–5 against Rs. 10,537–4–9 in fasli 1310, an increase of Rs. 12–12–8. This is due to the addition of Rs. 201–8–0 which was wrongly shown under quit-rent on minor inams in whole inam villages and to the deduction of Rs. 188–11–4 being quit-rent on minor inam in a Government village which was wrongly included under this head.

7. RYOTWARI VILLAGES.—*Vide* statement No. I. The total number of ryotwari villages in the district remained the same—579. The total number of pattas excluding miscellaneous pattas was 182,962 against 181,095 in the previous year. The increase of 1,867 pattas was due to the splitting of joint pattas and to the assignment of lands on darkhast to individuals not already holding patta. Of the 130,078 pattas not modified, 20,798 required modification, but were not modified as they were not produced by the ryots. The number of miscellaneous pattas was 29,104 against 25,428. The increase is attributed to the occupation of a larger extent of waste lands without darkhasts by individuals not already holding pattas owing to the favourable season.

8. OCCUPATION AND THE CHANGES THEREIN.—*Vide* statement No. III. The increase under both dry and wet is due to the taking up of more lands owing to the better season, and to the grant of pattas for lands previously shown under sivoijama as well as to the resale of a large extent of lands bought in by Government.

9. ACTUAL CULTIVATION AND WASTE CHARGED AND REMITTED.—*Vide* statement No. III. The increase is 2 per cent. and occurs in all the taluks and under both dry and wet. It is due to the better season. Rs. 856 were remitted on waste partly in the Nadukkarai villages of the Trichinopoly taluk where the lands were covered with sand by the heavy floods in the Coleroon and partly under a rainfed tank in Kulitalai taluk which did not get any supply.

10. TIRVAJASTI AND FASALJASTI.—*Vide* statement No. III. There is an increase both under tirvajasti and fasaljasti, due to better season.

11. REMISSIONS.—*Vide* statement No. IV—

(*a*) OCCASIONAL REMISSION.—Only tirvakammi remission of Rs. 231 was granted on certain lands in Nadukkarai villages in Trichinopoly taluk which were cultivated with dry crops and which were rendered unfit for wet cultivation by the heavy floods of the Coleroon and on certain lands under a rainfed tank in Kulitalai taluk which did not get sufficient supply.

(*b*) FIXED REMISSIONS—*Item I.*—Remissions granted on account of irrigation by lift. Decrease is very small.

(*c*) ITEM 2, COWLE REMISSIONS.—The increase is mainly due to the remission of the assessment of lands newly granted on cowle to the Rev. Mr. Sharrock for a Pariah settlement at Jayankondasólapuram under B.P., Mis. No. 1020 (Land Revenue), dated 14th March 1902.

12. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—*Vide* statement No. V—

(*a*) *Item* 1 (*a*).—The increase is Rs. 142. This is the net result of the increase of Rs. 118 referred to in paragraph 6 above and of Rs. 34 being the excess charge made on minor inams by the Settlement Department and of the decrease of Rs. 10 being the quit-rent on certain resumed minor inams.

(*b*) *Item* 1 (*b*).—The decrease under this head is due to the circumstances stated in paragraph 6 above.

(*c*) *Items* 2, 3, 4 *and* 5.—Increase under these items is due to extension of cultivation and irrigation owing to better season.

(*d*) *Items* 6 *and* 7.—There is a decrease in the extent under these two heads. But there is an increase in the amount of ordinary and penal charges. This is due to larger water charge and to the imposition of heavy charges in certain objectionable cases.

(*e*) *Item* 8.—The increase of Rs. 563 is due partly to the taxation of fresh trees and partly to the larger amount of sale-proceeds of withered trees held on patta.

(*f*) *Item* 9.—The decrease is due to the handing over of B. Chokkalingam Pillai's estate on 30th August 1901 to the ward who attained his age.

(*g*) *Item* 11.—The increase is mainly due to the receipt of fees on account of karnams' Survey examination.

13. Ryotwari Demand.—The net ryotwari demand, excluding remissions and deductions but including water-rate and second-crop charge and miscellaneous revenue, amounted to Rs. 21,30,823 against Rs. 20,73,533 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 57,290 as detailed below:—

		Rs.
(1)	Increase in the assessment of holdings	13,891
(2)	„ „ amount of miscellaneous revenue	12,027
(3)	„ in water-rate and second-crop charge	21,346
(4)	Decrease under season remissions	2,595
(5)	„ „ fixed remissions	3,777
(6)	„ „ waste remissions	3,654
	Total ...	57,290

14. Total Land Revenue Demand (Current).—The total land revenue demand under all the heads amounted to Rs. 21,93,732 against Rs. 21,36,429 in the previous year as detailed below:—

	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
	Rs.	Rs.
Peishcush on permanently-settled estates	52,359	52,359
Shrotriem jodi	10,537	10,550
Ryotwar miscellaneous	20,73,533	21,30,823
Total ...	21,36,429	21,93,732

There was a net increase of Rs. 57,303.

15. Demand under Cesses.—In the subjoined statement the demand of the current year is compared with that of the previous year:—

Item.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Increase.	Percentage of increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acs.
Land-cess on permanently-settled estates	20,379	20,658	279	1
Do. in whole inam villages	7,586	8,747	1.161	15
Land and village cesses on ryotwar and miscellaneous revenue ..	2,38,889	2,44,096	5,207	2
Total ..	2,66,854	2,73,501	6,647	2

16. The total Demand, Collection and Balance of Land Revenue and Cesses (Arrears and Current).— *Vide* statement No. VII. The total balance outstanding at the end of fasli 1311 (both arrears and current) was Rs. 12,057, of which Rs. 11,780 were since collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 277.

17. Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of interest charged on Arrears of Land Revenue.— *Vide* enclosure A to statement No. VII. The balance is Rs. 118 and is covered by processes.

18. Distribution of Collection between Land Revenue and Cesses.—According to the cess credit register maintained in this office, the amount actually credited to cesses is Rs. 2,38,889, while the amount due to the cesses is Rs. 2,43,070. The difference is due to the calculations having been made on the provisional demand.

19. Coercive Processes and Sales for Arrears of Revenue.— *Vide* enclosure A to statement No. VIII. There is a decrease under every item. This is due to favourable season on account of which the ryots paid their dues more easily.

20. Special-paid Establishment and Process-service Fees.—*Nil.*

21. Lands sold under Board's Standing Orders.— *Vide* statement No. IX.

22. Statement showing the Disposal of Patta Transfer Applications.— *Vide* statement No. X. The number of applications pending at the end of the fasli was 434 which is 6 per cent. of the total number received. The Tahsildar's report that most of these applications were received at the close of the fasli and that greater portion of them has been since disposed of.

23. Costs in Civil Suits.— *Vide* statement No. XI.

24. Ruined Tanks and Tanks irrigating less than 50 acres made over to Private Individuals.— *Vide* statement No. XII. There was only one case and it was made over under Board's orders.

25. Sub-division of Quit-rent.—*Nil.*

26. Karnams' Survey Instruments.—The survey instruments of karnams of Kulitalai and Musiri taluks were produced for inspection during the jamabandi. They were found to be in fair order. The reports about other taluks have not yet been received.

27. Detention of Karnams in Taluk Offices.—Karnams are reported to have written up most of their accounts in their villages and not to have been detained out of their villages much longer than was absolutely necessary.

28. Examination of Village and Taluk Accounts.—Notes of inspection of village and taluk cash accounts have been received from the Deputy Collector in charge of the Musiri Division, for Musiri and from the General Deputy Collector, Ariyalúr Division, for Perambalur. The Head-quarters Deputy Collector, Trichinopoly, and the General Deputy Collector, Ariyalúr, have not yet submitted their notes of inspection for Trichinopoly and Udaiyárpálaiyam taluks, respectively, settled by them. A perusal of the notes received as well as my examination of Kulitalai taluk and village accounts show that the village accounts were fairly maintained and that there is ample scope for improvement in the Taluk Manual accounts.

29. FAMINE ANALYSIS REGISTERS AND FIRKA BOOKS.—Reports on the examination of these registers have not yet been received from the jamabandi officers. The Kulitalai taluk registers were checked during the jamabandi. The state of the registers cannot yet be called satisfactory. There is ample room for improvement. The Revenue Inspectors and the Tahsildar have not paid as much attention to their proper and correct maintenance as they ought to do. Their attention has been drawn to the various mistakes in the inspection notes.

30. FOREST CONFERENCES.—Divisional-officers and myself made enquiries of Range Officers in respect of forest matters. There was a complaint of unnecessary restriction in the matter of granting grazing permits in the reserved forests and lands in Musiri taluk. The matter is under consideration of the District Forest-officer.

31. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE.—The Assistant Collector Mr. Walsh was in charge of the Musiri division for a few days in the fasli. He himself used to read and dispose of all vernacular correspondence.

32. TRANSACTIONS UNDER THE LOANS ACTS.—The statements have been separately submitted in this office B.P., No. 497, dated 20th September 1902.

The allotment originally sanctioned for expenditure under the Loans Act was Rs. 7,400. But as this amount was subsequently found to be inadequate to meet the actual demand, a further allotment of Rs. 500 was sanctioned in B.P., Mis. No. 190 (Rev. Sett.), dated 9th January 1902, making up a total of Rs. 7,900. The distribution of these amounts under the two Acts stood thus—

	RS.
Land Improvement Loans Act	5,500
Agriculturists' Loans Act	2,400

In the course of the year under report circumstances necessitated the transfer of Rs. 100 from the Agriculturists' Loans Act to Land Improvement Loans Act and Rupees 730 from Land Improvement Loans Act to Agriculturists' Loans Act severally. The distribution of allotment under the two Acts after revision and transfers stood as follows :—

	RS.
Land Improvement Loans Act	4,870
Agriculturists' Loans Act	3,030

Out of these amounts, Rs. 535 under Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 100 under Agriculturists' Loans Act were spent between the months of April and June 1901, so that Rs. 4,335 under the former and Rs. 2,930 under the latter Act remained available for expenditure between July 1901 and March 1902. The disbursements during this period amounted to Rs. 4,335 and Rs. 2,930 under the two Acts, respectively, thus leaving no balance to be surrendered. An allotment of Rs. 7,000 and Rs. 3,000 under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Agriculturists' Loans Act, respectively, was sanctioned for the official year ending 1902–1903 in B.P., No. 55 (Rev. Sett.), dated 9th April 1902, and B.P., Mis. No. 4519, dated 1st August 1902. Out of this amount, Rs. 1,387–8–0 and Rs. 1,550 have been spent under Land Improvement Loans Act and Agriculturists' Loans Act, respectively, between April and June 1902.

One hundred and twenty-eight applications for Rs. 12,972–8–0 were accepted during the fasli under both the Acts. Nine wells costing Rs. 1,475 were constructed and eight wells at a cost of Rs. 885 were repaired during the year. Rs. 500 were utilized in reclaiming waste lands and removing prickly-pear and nuth grass. One hundred and fifty-seven head of cattle were purchased for Rs. 3,870 and seed grain was purchased for Rs. 20.

Out of the total demand of Rs. 7,596–13–11 under both the items of principal and interest under the two Acts, Rs. 7,050–6–11 have been collected. Besides this, there was a collection of Rs. 29–2–3 on account of sums not yet due. The arrears at

the close of the fasli stood at Rs. 546–7–0. Out of this amount, Rs. 126–15–10 have been since collected, the balance being covered by processes. Rs. 2,851–12–11 were collected without resort to coercive processes and Rs. 3,797–0–11 were collected soon after the issue of demand notices. Rs. 401–9–1 were collected after attachment but before sale. Land sale was not had recourse to at all in the fasli year under report.

33. The report on inspection of boundary marks, maintenance of sub-division files and on the progress of the work of fixing the limits of waterspread of tanks will be made shortly.

With reference to paragraph 33 of my letter Ref. on B.P. No. 471, dated 29th September 1902, I have the honour to submit my further report as follows.

2. *Inspection of boundary and field marks.*—Vide *Statement No. XIII.* The total number of marks in each village was taken from the Settlement Land Registers. Though some progress was made during the year in the inspection and replacement of missing stones, yet there is ample room for improvement. Strict orders have been issued to Tahsildars and Revenue Inspectors to pay closer attention to this important matter. A sum of Rs. 2,490–8–1 was advanced to Tahsildars during the year for the supply of stones to ryots in order to facilitate the replacement of missing stones, of which Rs. 649–1–4 were recovered within the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,841–6–9. Prompt steps are being taken to recover the balance and every endeavour is made to complete the work of replacing missing stones as early as possible.

3. * * * * *

4. *Sub-division files.*—These files are reported to be kept fairly well, but the indexes have not been prepared up to date in some taluks. On the receipt of B.P. (Settlement), No. 122, dated 3rd July 1902, necessary orders have been issued to Divisional-officers and Tahsildars to see that these files are carefully maintained up to date. A full report on the maintenance of these files will be submitted for the current fasli.

5. *Progress made in the marking of the waterspread of tanks.*—Strict orders were issued to the Minor Irrigation Overseers through Tahsildars to inspect every Government tank in their taluks in company with the karnams and mark on the kranam's and Tahsildar's copies of the village map the actual extent of the waterspread at Full Tank Level, in accordance with the instructions contained in B.P. (Settlement), No. 213, dated 20th September 1901. But as the progress was not satisfactory and as it was considered that it would not be possible for the Minor Irrigation Overseers alone to inspect all the tanks and mark the waterspread, orders were issued that the Minor Irrigation Overseers should inspect all the tanks with ayacuts of 50 acres and above, and that the Revenue Inspectors should inspect the remaining tanks. In spite of this, the progress made in this direction has not been satisfactory. Out of 1,045 tanks, waterspread of 509 tanks only was marked within the fasli. Divisional-officers have promised to have the work completed within the end of the current fasli.

29th September 1902.

R. H. SHIPLEY,
Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

MADURA.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following report on the annual settlement of the Madura district for fasli 1311 (1901–1902) accompanied by the statements mentioned in the enclosed list.

2. Appendix A shows the rainfall registered in each station in each month of the year. The total and average quantities of rainfall during the year for the whole district were 915·05 inches and 38·12 inches, respectively, against 811·06 and 33·77 inches in the previous year. Though the total rainfall in the Mélúr, Periyakulam and Palni taluks was below the average for the whole district, still the rains were more copious in these taluks during the cultivation season in fasli 1311 than in the previous fasli. The average for the district excluding Kodaikánal was in excess of that of fasli 1310 and of the average of 30 years (1870—1899).

From August to December.

	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1310.
	ACS.	ACS.
Mélúr	22·75	19·66
Periyakulam	20·59	16·80
Palni	21·39	17·35

3. The average prices of food-grains during the year are compared in the margin with those of the previous year and with the average of the five years ending with 1900–1901. There was an appreciable fall in prices in respect of all the grains and this is due to more favourable season during the year under report.

Grains.	Average of the five years ending with 1900–1901.	Price per garce.	
		Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Paddy, first sort ..	210	249	195
Do. second sort ..	187	212	172
Rice, second sort ..	443	500	417
Cholam	269	308	267
Cumbu	239	274	222
Ragi	240	268	233

4. PESHKASH.—The number of permanently-settled estates was the same as in the previous year. In regard to the amount of peshkash, however, there was a decrease of Rs. 1,045–9–4 owing to the reduction of peshkash allowed on lands taken up for the Madura-Pamban Railway in Ramnad and Sivaganga zamindaris.

5. Under "shrotriem jodi" also there was a reduction of Rs. 35-4-1, which is the net result of the items noted in the margin.

Items.	Amount. Rs. A. P.
1. Excess collections outstanding for three years and more, and consequently lapsed to Government	+ 99 0 2
2. Reduction allowed on lands taken up for the Periyár channels	— 48 11 9
3. Reduction allowed on lands taken up for the Madura-Pamban railway ..	— 85 8 6
	+ 99 0 2
	— 134 4 3
Net decrease ..	35 4 1

6. HOLDINGS AND ASSESSMENT.—There was an increase of 7,185 acres in extent and of Rs. 11,845 in assessment. Enclosure A to statement No. 3 shows the several items which contributed to this result. The items which exhibit large variations are shown below :—

Items.	Extent in acres.	Amount. Rs.
(1) Excess in the extent of darkhasts over relinquishments	6,370	5,909
(2) Excess of lands purchased by private individuals at resales of lands bought in by Government for want of bidders in previous years over those bought in by Government this year	286	213
(3) Excess of inam lands reverted to Government over Government lands transferred to inam	257	410
(4) Excess of Periyár lands sold and brought to patta over those deducted from holdings, the sales having been cancelled	318	2,692
(5) Periyár enhanced assessment..	..	2,764
Total ..	7,231	11,988

The extent and assessment of lands relinquished, and of those taken up on darkhast during the year, are compared below with the corresponding figures of the previous year, and the talukwar particulars for these variations are also appended :—

Fasli.	Relinquishments.		Darkhasts.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	Acs.	Rs.	Acs.	Rs.
1310	3,436	3,136	5,512	5,600
1311	2,534	2,288	8,904	8,197
Difference ..	— 902	— 848	+ 3,392	+ 2,597

Talukwar particulars for the variations :—

Taluks.	Relinquishments.		Darkhasts.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Excess.	Assessment.
	Acs.	Rs.	Acs.	Rs.
1. Madura	+ 16	+ 14	+ 70	— 28
2. Tirumangalam	— 92	— 137	+ 114	+ 95
3. Mélúr	— 7	— 23	— 32	— 344
4. Periyakulum	— 579	— 487	+ 170	+ 322
5. Kodaikánal	+ 7	+ 15	+ 240	+ 224
6. Dindigul	— 336	— 303	+ 1,401	+ 1,276
7. Palni	+ 89	+ 73	+ 1,429	+ 1,052
	+ 112	+ 102	+ 3,424	+ 2,969
	— 1,014	— 950	— 32	— 372
Net difference ..	— 902	— 848	+ 3,392	+ 2,597

Under "relinquishments", the variations are small in Madura, Mélúr and Kodaikánal and call for no remarks. The decrease in Tirumangalam, Periyakulam and Dindigul was due to more favourable season; and the increase in Palni is attributed to want of sufficient rains in June, July and August 1901, *i.e.*, before the date, 15th August

From June to August.

	Inches.
Fasli 1311	2·75
„ 1310	5·25

1901, fixed for the presentation of applications for relinquishment, which induced certain ryots to give up their lands. In regard to "darkhasts", the variation in Madura being small calls for no remarks. The increase in the remaining taluks except Kodaikánal was due to more favourable season. The increase in Kodaikánal is ascribed to the disposal of a large number of darkhasts during the year under report, which were pending in the previous years. The decrease in Mélúr seems to be due to the fact that in fasli 1310 certain lands in Periyár affected villages which had been assigned to ryots in previous years under the Periyár darkhast rules were brought to holdings in that fasli, while there were no such cases in the year under review—*vide* item C in appendix B to the jamabandi report of fasli 1310.

7. WATER-RATE AND SECOND-CROP CHARGE.—The amounts of water-rate on dry lands and of second-crop charge on single-crop wet lands in faslis 1310 and 1311 are compared in the margin, and particulars of variations in each taluk are also given. The increase under both the heads in Madura and Mélúr is due chiefly to the extension of Periyár irrigation in those taluks and the increase under "water-rate" in Tirumangalam and that under both the heads in Dindigul and Palni is due to greater supply received in the irrigation sources during the year than in the previous year. The decrease under second-crop charge in Tirumangalam is attributed to the introduction during the year of the new scale of water-rates prescribed in B.P., No. 22, Revenue Settlement, dated 16th February 1901, for dry crops raised for second crop on single-crop wet lands, and also to the decrease in the area of single-crop wet lands irrigated and charged for during the year owing to less favourable rains for kodai cultivation, as compared with fasli 1310; and the decrease under "water-rate" in Periyakulam is due to inadequate supply received in the rain-fed tanks of some villages.

	Water-rate. Rs.	Second-crop charge. Rs.
Fasli 1310	1,00,607	88,260
„ 1311	1,28,313	97,252
Increase ..	27,706	8,992

Particulars for each taluk:—

	Water-rate. Rs.	Second-crop charge. Rs.
1. Madura	+ 10,246	+ 5,413
2. Tirumangalam	+ 2,000	— 2,834
3. Mélúr..	+ 11,560	+ 931
4. Periyakulam	+ 561	+ 192
5. Kodaikánal	+ 18	— 4
6. Dindigul	+ 3,591	+ 4,931
7. Palni	+ 852	+ 413
Total ..	+ 28,267	+ 11,880
Difference ..	— 561	— 2,888
Net difference ..	+ 27,706	+ 8,992

8. REMISSION ON LANDS (UNDER HOLDINGS) LEFT WASTE.—The following table shows the extent of occupied land left waste, the area on which remissions were granted, and the extent of waste charged in fasli 1311 as compared with fasli 1310:—

Items.		Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Difference.
		Acs.	Acs.	Acs.
1. Total extent of waste	Dry ..	169,295	152,416	— 16,879
	Wet ..	26,850	11,180	— 15,670
	Total ..	196,145	163,596	— 32,549
2. Extent on which remissions were granted.	Dry ..	..	..	..
	Wet ..	8,731	454	— 8,277
	Total ..	8,731	454	— 8,277
3. Remainder charged	Dry ..	169,295	152,416	— 16,879
	Wet ..	18,119	10,726	— 7,393
	Total ..	187,414	163,142	— 24,272

The decrease shown against each of the three items specified above is due to more favourable season during the year under report. The amount of assessment remitted during the year on account of waste was Rs. 1,968 against Rs. 31,485 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 29,517, which is due to the decrease of 8,277 acres in the occupied area left waste as shown above.

9. OTHER REMISSIONS.—The other remissions granted during the year are compared below with those granted in the previous year :—

Items.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
(1) Occasional remissions	40,172	7,749	— 32,423
(2) Fixed remissions	1,566	1,620	+ 54
(3) Beriz deductions	50,524	50,709	+ 185
Total ..	92,262	60,078	+ 239
	..	..	— 32,423
Net decrease ..	..	..	32,184

(1) *Occasional remissions.*—There is decrease under each of the items shown in the margin. The decrease under (*a*) and (*b*) occurs in all taluks except Periyakulam in which there is a slight increase as shown below :—

Items.	RS.
Decrease—	
(*a*) Shavi or loss of produce	8,122
(*b*) Tirwakammi	17,924
(*c*) Fasalkammi	3,274
(*d*) Special remissions granted in the Madura and Mélúr taluks on lands irrigated by Periyár under G.O., No. 541, dated 15th August 1899	3,137
Total ..	32,457
Increase—	
(*e*) Submerged or inundated	34
Net decrease ..	32,423

	(*a*)	(*b*)
Fasli 1310	125	251
,, 1311	208	481
Increase	83	230

Villages.

1. Tengarai
2. Vadagarai
3. Kaikilangulam.
4. Tamaraikulam.
5. Gullapuram.

The decrease is due to a more favourable season in the year. In Periyakulam taluk, Rs. 141 were remitted on account of damage to crops caused by Periyár in Keelagudalore village, and a further remission of Rs. 67 was granted in Tamaraikulam village owing to deficiency of supply in the irrigation source. In some villages, the rain-fed tanks having been inadequately supplied a larger amount of tirwakammi remissions was allowed. These facts account for the increase under items (*a*) and (*b*) in that taluk. Of the amount of Rs. 3,274 shown against (*c*) fasalkammi, Rs. 3,030 relate to the Periyakulam and the balance of Rs. 224 to Mélúr. The decrease in Periyakulam is due to the transfer to single crop effected in fasli 1311 of all double-crop wet lands in the marginaly-noted villages, as per B.P., Mis. No. 4123, dated 19th August 1899, which dispensed with the necessity to grant fasalkammi remissions in the year. The decrease in Mélúr is due to the remission of second-crop charge on Periyár darkhast lands having been allowed on a larger extent in the previous year.

Item (*d*)—Is of the nature of increment remisssions, and as the year under report was the fourth year of the sale of lands in several cases, full assessment was charged in such cases in Madura and Mélúr, and hence the decrease.

Item (*e*).—Rupees 136 were remitted (Rs. 125 in Madura and Rs. 11 in Mélúr) in fasli 1311 against Rs. 102 (Rs. 101 in Mélúr and Re. 1 in Periyakulam in fasli 1310). In Madura remission had to be granted on account of submergence due to larger supplies received in the irrigation sources during the year while a less extent of submergence accounts for the decrease in Mélúr.

(2) *Fixed Remissions.*—The increase of Rs. 54 is made up as shown below :—

	RS.
(*a*) Remission granted on account of irrigation by lift	8
(*b*) Remission of land revenue under Board's Standing Order, No. 18, paragraph 2. II	46
Total ...	54

The increase against (*a*) is too small to call for remarks; and that against (*b*) is the net result of the marginally-noted variations. The slight variation in taluks 1, 2, 3 and 5 does not call for remarks. The increase of Rs. 43 shown against Dindigul is due to a larger number of dual pattas brought to account during the year and to the remission of land assessment in such cases.

Taluks.	Remission under Board's Standing Order No. 18, paragraph 2 (ii).		
	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Madura	98	96	— 2
2. Tirumangalam ..	15	14	— 1
3. Mélúr	405	408	+ 3
4. Dindigul	568	611	+ 43
5. Palni	260	263	+ 3
Total ..	1,346	1,392	+ 49 — 3
Net increase ..	..	..	46

(3) *Beriz deductions.*—The amount of Rs. 185 shown under this head is made up of two items:—

(*a*) Rs. 183 being the allowance due to the yeomiahdar at Tondi for fasli 1309 paid in the year under report (*vide* remarks in Jamabandi statement No. 4 (*a*) of fasli 1310 submitted to the Board, Land Revenue); and Rs. 2 being the deduction from beriz newly granted * in fasli 1311, as compensation for the melvaram right in 6·53 acres of inam land taken up for a public purpose in the whole inam village of Jari Pulipatti in the Mélúr taluk (*vide* remarks in column 12 of statement No. 4 (*a*) of fasli 1311 submitted to the Board, Land Revenue).

* Government Order, Mis. No. 512, Revenue, dated 21st February 1902, communicated with Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 796, Land Revenue, dated 26th February 1902.

10. *Miscellaneous revenue.*—The demand of miscellaneous revenue during the year amounted to Rs. 4,14,986 against Rs. 3,33,949 in the previous year resulting in an increase of Rs. 81,037. The items which exhibit large variations are the following:—

Items.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Water-rate on minor inams in ryotwar villages	16,833	19,234	+ 2,401
2. Charge for water in zamindari and inam villages including tirwajasti and fasaljasti	69,734	81,537	+ 11,803
3. Penal charge for water on lands irrigated without permission	26,878	32,550	+ 5,672
4. Land occupied with or without application for which no pattas have been granted	65,563	79,835	+ 14,272
5. Occupation of poramboke lands (penal charge)	11,335	9,303	— 2,032
6. Revenue derived from tree-pattas	10,302	11,405	+ 1,103
7. Do. process-service fees	2,643	1,916	— 727
8. Other items	83,597	1,31,721	+ 48,124

Item 1.—The increase was contributed by Madura, Tirumangalam and Dindigul counterbalanced by a decrease in Mélúr, Periyakulam and Palni. The increase in Madura is due to the extension of Periyár irrigation, and that in Tirumangalam and Dindigul to a greater supply received in tanks, etc., during fasli 1311 than in fasli 1310. The decrease in Periyakulam is due to a less area of inam lands irrigated by the Periyár project as the result of the heavy penal charges imposed in previous faslis. The decrease in Mélúr and Palni being small calls for no remarks.

Item 2.—The taluks which mainly contributed to the increase are Madura with Rs. 11,198 and Periyakulam with Rs. 1,144. The increase is due to the extension of Periyár irrigation. In Periyakulam Periyár water was taken without permission by the ryots of the zamin Uppukottai village in spite of heavy penal charges imposed and notices issued in previous faslis to prohibit the same. There was a decrease of Rs. 805 in Mélúr which is ascribed to less area for which Periyár water was taken to the inam Veppadappu village (56 acres in fasli 1311 against 283 acres in fasli 1310).

Item 3.—The taluks in which the fluctuations are marked are noted in the margin. The increase in Madura, Tirumangalam and Dindigul is due to the same causes as those mentioned against item 1; that in Mélúr is attributed to the fact that in fasli 1310 penal charge was imposed at Re. 1 per acre for first crop and half a rupee per acre for second crop, while in fasli 1311 the charge was made at half the prescribed water-rates. The decrease in Periyakulam is due to the same cause as that assigned against item 1.

Taluks.	Increase.
	Rs.
Madura	804
Tirumangalam	375
Mélúr	4,774
Dindigul	2,120
Total ..	8,073
	Decrease.
Periyakulam	2,743
Net increase ..	5,330

Item 4.—The increase occurred in all taluks, which is attributable to more favourable character of the season. In several villages affected by the Periyár project in Madura taluk, lands sold under the Periyár rules are kept under temporary pattas pending sub-division. In these cases remissions at 50 and 25 per cent. were allowed in fasli 1310, while in fasli 1311 a remission of only 25 per cent. was allowed in some cases, and in others full assessment was charged. This fact also accounts for the increase under item 4.

Item 5.—The decrease in the amount of penal charge notwithstanding an increase in the area of poramboke lands occupied is accounted for by the fact that in several cases the lands occupied in previous years were vacated as the result of the heavy penal charges imposed in fasli 1310, and that fresh lands were taken up in fasli 1311.

Item 6.—Of the increase of Rs. 1,103 shown against this item, Rs. 837 relate to sale-proceeds of assessed trees (withered trees and wind-falls) and the balance of Rs. 266 distributed among several taluks is too small to call for remarks.

Item 7.—All taluks except Tirumangalam and Palni show decrease which is due to more favourable season in fasli 1311 which rendered the collection easier, and in consequence of which the employment of the special paid agency for serving coercive processes was found necessary in a smaller number of cases than in the previous year; and also to a comparatively much less amount of arrears which had to be realized in the year under report than in the previous year (*vide* remarks in Jamabandi statements Nos. 8-A and 8-B of fasli 1311 submitted to the Board, Land Revenue). The increase in Tirumangalam is due to the collection of arrears of process fees of the previous year, which amounted to Rs. 314.

Item 8.—The items which chiefly contributed to the increase of Rs. 48,124 are particularized in the margin. The variations in regard to the remaining minor items do not call for remarks.

Items.	Increase.
	Rs.
(*a*) Sale-proceeds of Periyár waste lands ..	28,819
(*b*) Capitalized value of abatement of revenue paid to Government on account of lands taken up for Madura-Pámban Railway ..	15,347
(*c*) Sale of darkhast lands	3,549
(*d*) Do. of B-in-lands	1,155
Total ..	48,870

Items.	Amount.
	Rs.
1. Increase under "holdings"	11,845
2. Do. under "charge for water" (dry and wet)	36,698
3. Increase under miscellaneous revenue ..	81,037
Total ..	1,29,580
4. Decrease under—	
(*a*) Remissions for waste	29,517
(*b*) Other remissions	32,184
Total ..	61,701
Grand Total ..	1,91,281

11. The total current ryotwar demand including miscellaneous revenue, but excluding remissions was Rs. 24,20,530 against Rs. 22,29,249 in the previous year showing an increase of Rs. 1,91,281, being the result of the marginally-noted items. The variations in these items have been explained above. Adding the land and village cesses in ryotwar villages, the total current demand under ryotwar and cesses amounted to Rs. 26,80,239 against Rs. 24,81,450 resulting in an increase of Rs. 1,98,789. The increase in cesses amounted to Rs. 7,508 (Rs. 4,427 under land and Rs. 3,081 under village cesses), and is the result of the increase in the items of land revenue, and miscellaneous, on which the cesses are calculated.

12. *The state of village and taluk accounts.*—The accounts in all taluks except in Mèlúr and Kodaikánal were fairly well kept, though there is much scope for improvement, for which the necessary steps are being taken. The backwardness of accounts in Mélúr and Kodaikánal is mainly due to the inefficiency of the Tahsildar and the Head Accountant in the former, and of the Deputy Tahsildar in the latter. The Deputy Tahsildar (Mr. Stracey) has since been reverted to the Registration department, the Taluk Head Accountant has been dismissed from the service, and a report on the Tahsildar (now on leave) is under preparation. It is hoped that the state of things will improve during the current fasli (1312).

13. *Village registers and firka books.*—These were utilized by Divisional-officers and Tahsildars for various purposes, such as those mentioned in the margin.

1. To note the progress or decline in the economic condition of each village.
2. To see if the quantity of agricultural stock in each village is sufficient for the requirements of the agricultural population of that village.
3. To assist in the disposal of applications for—
   (*a*) Season remissions.
   (*b*) Transfer of lands from "dry" to "wet" and *vice versâ*.
   (*c*) Transfer of lands from double to single crop and *vice versâ*.
   (*d*) Composition of single crop wet lands for second crop.
   (*e*) Transfer of lands from "poramboke" to "assessed".
   (*f*) Grant of loans under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts.
4. To assist in the collection of statistics of revenue, etc., required for preparing estimates for repairs of tanks.
5. To note the extent to which coercive processes are resorted to for the collection of revenue in each village.

14. The Assistant Collectors Messrs. Fotheringham, J. R. Huggins and C. G. Mackay were attached to this district during the year; and they were trained in various branches of work, and made a fair progress in them (*vide* my reports to the Board, Land Revenue, R.O.C. No. 3-Tour Confidential, dated 10th January 1902, and D. Dis. No. 1803-Rev. (30) Confidential of 1902, dated 4th July 1902).

15. *Working of the Loans Acts.*—The particulars given below show that there was an increase of Rs. 12,319–8–0 in the advances made during the fasli under report, as compared with the previous fasli :—

Items.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.		
	RS.	RS.	A.	P.
Land Improvement Loans Act	54,920	69,912	8	0
Agriculturists' Loans Act	69,768	67,095	0	0
Total ...	1,24,688	1,37,007	8	0

A major portion of the advance appertains to the Periyár tracts as usual. The increase of advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act was due to extension of wet cultivation and reclamation of land. The decrease in the Agriculturists' Loans Act is small and calls for no remark. Almost the whole of the advances under Agriculturists' Loans Act were intended for the purchase of cattle and only a very small amount for the purchase of seed-grain.

16. An abstract statement showing the total amount of advances outstanding at the beginning of the year and the progress made in recovery is enclosed. The statement will show that 68·9 per cent. of the total demand under principal and interest was collected within the fasli. The uncollected balance at the close of the fasli was Rs. 42,471–11–11 or 31·04 per cent. of the amount which fell due in the fasli. Of this amount Rs. 41,382–6–10 or 97·4 per cent. relates to the advances made by the Special Deputy Collector, Periyár, who has been instructed to take steps for the speedy recovery of the outstanding amount.

17. 57·9 per cent. of the total amount payable during the year under principal and interest was collected after issue of demand, ·103 per cent. after attachment, and 15·7 per cent. without coercion (statement No. 27).

ENCLOSURE.

ABSTRACT progress report.

Items.	Total amount repayable during the year + balance remaining unpaid in previous years.	Recoveries.			Repayable balance outstanding at the end of the year.	Percentage of columns 4 and 5 to column 3.
		On account of entry in column 2.	Amount written off.	Voluntary payment not due in the year.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Principal.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Land Improvement Loans Act.	68,249 11 1	48,804 0 2	..	479 0 6	19,445 10 11	71·5
Agriculturists' Loans Act.	35,597 3 3	22,411 0 4	..	..	13,186 2 11	62·9
Total ..	1,03,846 14 4	71,215 0 6	..	479 0 6	32,631 13 10	68·5
Interest.						
Land Improvement Loans Act.	25,273 4 0	17,919 10 10	..	..	7,353 9 2	70·9
Agriculturists' Loans Act.	7,706 7 5	5,220 2 6	..	..	2,486 4 11	67·7
Total ..	32,979 11 5	23,139 13 4	..	..	9,839 14 1	70·1
Grand Total ..	1,36,826 9 9	94,354 13 10	..	479 0 6	42,471 11 11	68·9

In continuation of my jamabandi report, dated 12th October 1902, Reference on Current No. 334/Periodical of 1902, and with reference to paragraph 4 of B.P., Mis. No. 3143, dated 25th June 1901, communicated with B.P., No. 213, dated 20th September 1901, I have the honour to state that the work of marking on the Karnams' and Tahsildars' copies of village maps in colour wash the extent of waterspread of tanks at F.T.L in the several taluks is in progress. In the Tirumangalam taluk, an extent of 51·59 acres of unoccupied waste assessed at Rs. 68–3–0 has been transferred to tank waterspread poramboke. In Dindigul, the waterspread of tanks has been marked in five out of six Revenue Inspectors' firkas, and the Revenue Inspectors have been instructed to submit lists of assessed waste to be transferred to tank poramboke. No progress has been made in the taluks of Mélúr and Periyakulam and the Tahsildars will be called to account. Every endeavour will be made to complete the work during the course of the current fasli (1312) and the fact reported in the next jamabandi report.

As required in paragraph 3 of B.P. No. 122, dated 3rd July 1902, I have the honour to submit the report on the state of the sub-division registers in this district.

2. Prior to the receipt of the Board's Proceedings referred to above, the sub-division tracings appear to have been filed chronologically and no attempt appears to have been made to keep them villagewar. The Tahsildars have been asked to sort them by villages and to prepare an index for each village separately. It is also found that the tracings are on flimsy paper and orders will be issued to prepare them in future on more durable paper, considering the importance and the constant use to which they will be subjected.

MADURA,
12th October 1902.

(Signed) A. G. CARDEW,
Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT
OF
TINNEVELLY.

I HAVE the honour to report on the settlement of land revenue in this district for fasli 1311.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The rainfall during the south-west monsoon was 8·85 inches and in the north-east monsoon 20·33 inches against 8·98 inches and 29·63 inches in the previous year. In both cases the fall was above the average rainfall for thirty years—7·11 inches and 19·69 inches respectively. There was some withering of kar crop under the Srivaikuntam anikat system owing to short supply in the Tambraparni during the latter part of the south-west monsoon, but there was good supply in Pisanam. The rainfall from October to December was less than that of the previous year, but the deficiency was made good by an increase in the subsequent months, which filled many rain-fed tanks and stimulated fasaljasti cultivation on a large extent. The season was thus generally good during the year under report.

3. THE CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The following statement shows the area cultivated under the principal crops during the fasli as compared with the figures of the previous fasli :—

Crops.		Area sown Government and Inam.		Difference.
		Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Food crops.	Paddy	303,405	333,010	+ 29,605
	Cholam	78,357	77,725	— 632
	Cambu	124,224	110,858	— 13,366
	Ragi	42,675	38,982	— 3,693
	Others including pulses	367,324	371,718	+ 4,394
	Total	915,985	932,293	+ 16,308
Industrial crops	Cotton	172,390	172,519	+ 129
	Indigo	439	604	+ 165
	Sugarcane	318	283	— 35
	Castor	6,100	8,574	+ 2,474
	Gingelly	76,971	75,545	— 1,426
	All others	150,612	156,055	+ 5,443
	Grand Total	1,322,815	1,345,873	+ 23,058

There is a large increase under paddy, the result of the favourable season : The decrease in the extent of kambu and ragi cultivation is due to the late commencement of the north-east monsoon ; increase in castor may be ascribed to want of timely rain for the cultivation of other crops and the consequent preference for this crop. There is no perceptible variation under other crops.

The subjoined statement compares the reported outturn of paddy crop during the fasli with that of the three previous faslis :—

Outturn in annas.	Areas in acres.			Fasli 1311.
	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	
1	2	3	4	5
13 to 16 annas	13,493	7,254	13,802	5,803
9 to 12 ,,	74,629	47,454	82,141	121,515
5 to 8 ,,	116,825	1,05,912	151,442	142,589
1 to 4 ,,	70,465	80,069	54,710	57,089
0	7,685	33,970	1,310	6,014
Total	283,097	274,659	303,405	333,010

The principle of anna notation is not yet properly understood. In the two taluks settled by me, I made careful enquiries as to outturn and found that the outturn of each field was compared with the produce of the most productive land in the most favourable year. There was an underestimate of about 6 annas on an average. The figures were corrected, as far as possible, for these two taluks, and instructions were issued for more careful record in future :—

Grains.	Average price for five years ending February 1310.	Average price for fasli 1309.	Average price for fasli 1310.	Average price for fasli 1311.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Per garce—				
Paddy, second sort	212	205	224	189
Rice	456	446	466	440
Cholam	293	274	351	274
Cumbu	281	268	299	280
Ragi	259	254	274	253

4. The prices were in all cases easier than in the previous year owing to the favourable character of the season. The prices do not depend wholly on local circumstances but are largely affected by conditions in other parts of the Presidency.

5. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES AND WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—Four entire inam villages in the Sevvalpatti zamindari (Sáttúr taluk) were hitherto erroneously shown as zamindari villages and they have been transferred to entire inam. This transfer, however, does not affect the peishcush as the villages are tax-free. In the Ambásamudram taluk four petty inams situated in the midst of Government villages have been transferred from entire inam to minor inam under the Collector's orders. The total extent of the four villages is only 24·43 acres and there are no porambokes in them. The quit-rent on entire inam villages was Rs. 54,970 against Rs. 54,298 in the previous year. The increase is the net result of the changes explained below :—

	RS. A. P.
Additions—	
Quit-rent on Nángunéri matam inam hitherto paid by the inamdar in lieu of a beriz deduction in favour of a temple in the Srívaikuntam taluk. The full quit-rent is now levied and the beriz deduction is made in the Srívaikuntam taluk	948 7 0
Decrease—	
Quit-rent on resumed lands not actually made over to the inamdar but erroneously included under jodi	50 2 7
Quit-rent on entire inam transferred to minor inam	226 0 8
Total ...	276 3 3
Net increase ...	672 3 9

6. RYOTWARI SETTLEMENT.—The taluks of Ambásamudram and Sáttúr were settled by me. M.R.Ry. V. Subbaiyar Avargal, Treasury Deputy Collector, was deputed for the settlement of Ottappidáram taluk to afford relief to the Divisional-officer, Tuticorin, who had the settlement of the heavy taluk of Srívaikuntam. Tenkási, one of the three taluks of the Sérmádévi division, was given to Mr. Legh, the Divisional-officer of Sáttúr, who was relieved of one of his taluks by me. The Head Assistant Collector, Sérmádévi, had also the settlement of the Uttumalai estate. In other respects the Divisional-officers conducted the settlement of their taluks. The third jamabandi prescribed for the check of June harvest accounts and the closing of the village and taluk manual accounts was also insisted upon this year, but it was conducted late in several taluks and was unduly delayed in the Tinnevelly and Sankaranáyinárkóyil taluks. I am inviting the attention of the Divisional-officers to the necessity for the early completion of the third jamabandi. My experience in the

last two years shows that the third jamabandi serves a useful purpose. The number of pattas is compared below with that of the previous year :—

Fasli.	Fresh pattas issued.	Old pattas modified.	Pattas remaining unaltered.	Total.
1310	14,684	684	2,15,560	2,30,928
1311	14,783	2,059	2,19,533	2,36,375

There is an increase in the number of old pattas modified, but there are still 67,534 pattas requiring alteration, but they are not altered owing to ryots' apathy. 5,447 pattas were newly brought on the rent roll—the result of transfers and sub-divisions.

7. OCCUPATION.—

Items.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	——
	ACS.	ACS.	
Ryots holding at the beginning of the fasli	1,465,693	1,465,514	Difference of 1 acre due to alterations made in the Ottapidáram taluk—*vide* Statement No. 3.
Deduct—			
(1) Relinquished	2,461	991	
(2) Sold for arrears of revenue and purchased by Government	949	241	
(3) Sold for arrears of revenue and purchased by private individuals	1,870	1,253	
(4) Transferred by private contract or gift	28,265	31,562	
(5) Taken up for public purposes	45	626	
(6) Other items	791	195	
Total ..	34,381	34,868	
Remainder ..	1,431,612	1,430,646	
Add—			
(1) Lands taken up on darkhast	2,905	5,674	
(2) Purchased by private individuals in revenue sales..	1,870	1,253	
(3) Transferred by private contract or gift	28,265	* 31,562	* *N.B.*—The figures in section (ii) of Statement No. 3-A under Wet against items 3 and 7 require correction. They should be 141 and 116 respectively so as to agree with section (i).
(4) Other items	863	*378	
Total ..	33,903	38,867	
Total holdings ..	1,465,515	1,469,513	
Waste remitted ..	792	558	
Remainder ..	1,464,723	1,468,955	
Actual cultivation ..	1,037,773	1,054,991	
Waste charged ..	426,950	413,964	

The percentage of cultivation to holdings was 72 against 71 in fasli 1310. There was a decrease in the area relinquished and a large increase in the area taken up. Talukwar details are given below in comparison with those of the three preceding years :—

Taluks.	Area relinquished in acres.				Area taken up on darkhast in acres.			
	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
Tinnevelly	426	50	20	53	834	125	524	787
Nánguméri	633	425	568	29	1,075	* 737	695	992
Ambásamudram	39	23	16	5	54	200	115	253
Tenkási	65	79	88	1	414	416	124	122
Sankaranainárkóyil ..	257	224	126	58	178	226	234	597
Srívilliputtúr	1,228	1,225	817	580	336	288	250	358
Sáttúr	569	651	478	201	98	53	136	216
Ottapidáram	892	254	330	22	156	707*	585	544
Srívaikuntam	39	30	18	42	275	884	242	1,805
Total ..	4,148	2,961	2,461	991	3,420	3,636	2,905	5,674

Fasli 1309 was not a favourable year, 1310 and 1311 were good. The area relinquished in Srívilliputtúr is still larger, though it is much less than in previous years. Relinquishment in Sáttúr was found to be confined to a few villages. The explanation is not yet complete. The large increase in the area taken up in the taluks of Ambásamudram, Nàngunéri and Srívaikuntam was due to the assignment of large blocks in a few villages in these taluks. The assignments in the Srívaikuntam taluk include grants of about 970 acres in exchange for lands taken up for the water-spread of Kadamba tank in 1872 without payment of compensation.

8. The extent of lands sold for arrears of revenue is compared below with that of the two preceding years:—

Taluks.	Extent of land sold for arrears of revenue in faslis.		
	1309.	1310.	1311.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Tinnevelly	59	68	59
Nángunéri	92	318	162
Ambásamudram	16	28	12
Tenkási	30	75	12
Sankaranayinárkóyil	98	110	90
Srívilliputtúr	846	1,184	349
Sáttúr	127	299	312
Ottappidáram	588	582	278
Srívaikuntam	40	155	219
Total ..	1,896	2,819	1,494

There was decrease in the area sold in all taluks, except Sáttúr and Srívaikuntam. The high figures in fasli 1310 were due to the unfavourable season of fasli 1309 on account of the arrears of which sales were held in the subsequent fasli. In the Sáttúr taluk, it was observed that the sales were confined as in the case of relinquished lands to the few villages in which inferior lands are allowed to be sold. The lands belonged to absentee pattadars in some cases.

9. CULTIVATION.—The subjoined statement compares the actual cultivation in each taluk, and the percentage of cultivation to holdings with that of the previous year:—

Taluks.	Fasli 1310.			Fasli 1311.		
	Holdings.	Cultivation.	Percentage.	Holdings.	Cultivation.	Percentage.
Dry.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Tinnevelly	105,393	49,590	* 47	106,498	52,603	49
Nángunéri	238,011	121,050	51	238,926	123,082	52
Ambásamudram	85,894	41,603	48	85,810	43,002	50
Tenkási	65,186	48,468	75	65,343	48,181	74
Sankaranayinárkóyil	123,042	88,614	72	123,564	92,984	75
Srívilliputtúr	154,204	127,574	83	153,959	130,115	85
Sáttúr	141,690	125,454	89	141,582	127,564	90
Ottappidáram	166,113	127,872	77	166,591	129,792	78
Srívaikuntam	185,491	117,715	63	187,233	117,618	63
Total ..	1,265,524	847,940	67	1,269,506	864,941	68
Wet.						
Tinnevelly	29,011	27,805	96	28,992	27,898	96
Nángunéri	30,379	29,598	97	30,416	29,317	96
Ambásamudram	31,373	30,250	96	31,278	30,235	97
Tenkási	20,184	19,580	97	20,191	19,578	97
Sankaranayinárkóyil	13,867	12,971	94	13,877	13,121	95
Srívilliputtúr	22,666	21,614	95	22,685	21,744	96
Sáttúr	3,747	3,212	86	3,741	3,428	† 92
Ottappidáram	3,543	2,659	74	3,627	2,822	78
Srívaikuntam	45,180	42,144	93	45,200	41,907	93
Total ..	199,991	189,833	94	200,007	190,050	95

* Correct figure. Last year the extent of cultivation was erroneously entered as 45,590.
† Due to cultivation under two ruined tanks repaired.

There was an increase of one per cent. in the percentage of cultivation under both wet and dry.

10. The subjoined statement shows the gross assessment on holdings and the charge for water on wet and dry lands in the year under report and in the previous year:—

Taluks.	Total assessment on holdings.		Water-rate.		Second crop charge.		Gross ryotwar demand.	
	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Tinnevelly	3,39,992	3,39,713	5,001	5,038	12,792	12,875	3,57,785	3,57,626
Nángunéri	3,09,719	3,10,259	9,224	9,327	48,718	56,850	3,67,661	3,76,436
Ambásamudram	3,87,486	3,86,271	5,355	6,478	1,463	3,964	3,94,304	3,96,713
Tenkási	1,82,809	1,82,990	1,720	1,747	1,115	1,251	1,85,644	1,85,988
Sankaranayinárkóyil ..	1,67,249	1,67,607	2,986	3,558	10,173	21,507	1,80,408	1,92,672
Srívilliputtúr	3,25,920	3,25,792	5,137	8,697	20,959	41,053	3,52,016	3,75,542
Sáttúr	1,85,027	1,84,948	600	828	1,591	1,407	1,87,218	1,87,183
Ottappidáram	1,45,695	1,46,004	2,931	2,451	2,181	2,804	1,50,807	1,51,259
Srívaikuntam	5,85,820	5,86,393	14,768	13,901	10,883	12,746	6,11,471	6,13,040
Total ..	26,29,717	26,29,977	47,722	52,025	1,09,875	1,54,457	27,87,314	28,36,459

There was an increase generally under water-rate and second crop charge in all the taluks except in second crop in Sáttúr and water-rate in Srívaikuntam. The increase under second crop charge is specially noticeable in the taluks of Nángunéri, Sankaranayinárkóyil and Srívilliputtúr, where there has been a large extent of second crop owing to the good rainfall in the latter part of the north-east monsoon.

11. Remission, Occasional.—The occasional remissions granted during the fasli are compared below with those of the preceding two years:—

Items.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Remission for waste	45,524	3,911	2,706
2. Do. for shavi	67,339	2,071	3,370
3. Do. for short crop	8,130	..	388
4. Do. for tirvakammi or difference between wet and dry assessments.	8,919	3,309	2,191
5. Do. for submerged or inundated ..	35	104	13
6. Do. of faslijasti charge	4,946	2,822	172
7. Do. of water-rate on dry lands ..	340	155	40
8. Do. on lands taken up for the Tinnevelly-Quilon Railway.	343	1,821	373
Total ..	1,35,576	14,193	9,253

Talukwar particulars of remissions granted during the fasli are given below:—

Taluks.	Items of remission.								
	Waste.	Shavi.	Short crop.	Tirvakammi.	Submerged or inundated.	Faslijasti charge.	Water-rate on dry lands.	Lands taken up for Tinnevelly-Quilon Railway.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Tinnevelly	..	..	..	..	..	79	..	153	232
Nángunéri	1,561	1,505	388	117	13	..	..	..	3,584
Ambásamudram	139	80	..	57	..	..	..	5	281
Tenkási	45	..	..	155	..	12	..	215	427
Sankaranayinárkoyil	31	137	..	39	..	..	..	..	207
Srívil.iputtúr	346	1,624	..	41	..	..	..	..	2,011
Sáttúr	..	..	..	477	..	17	..	..	494
Ottappidáram	..	14	..	15	..	16	..	..	45
Srívaikuntam	584	10	..	1,290	..	48	40	..	1,972
Total ..	2,706	3,370	388	2,191	13	172	40	373	9,253

The remissions in Nángunéri were granted on account of the failure of rain in the Rádhápuram firka and adjacent villages. The remission shown under the head "Tiruvakammi" against Srívaikuntam taluk, mainly represents that granted on water-logged waste lands under a few tanks below kadamba in accordance with B.P., Mis. No. 5794, dated 1st November 1900.

12. Fixed Remissions.—The fixed remissions are compared below with those of the previous year:—

Items.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Remission on account of irrigation by lift ..	22,006	21,225	— 781
2. Cowle remissions	..	..	..
3. Beriz deductions	1,96,819	2,48,524	+ 51,705
Total ..	2,18,825	2,69,749	+ 50,924

The decrease under item 1 is due to some lands registered under "lift" having been brought under irrigation by direct flow, chiefly in the Ambasámudram taluk. The increase under item 3 is accounted for by payment of large arrears.

13. Miscellaneous revenue.—The total miscellaneous revenue in the year was Rs. 3,01,412 against Rs. 2,74,438 in the previous year. The figures under the several items are compared below:—

Items.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. (a) Jodi or quit-rent on minor inams in ryotwar villages	48,720	49,057	+ 337
(b) Jodi in inam and zamindari villages	3,066	3,115	+ 49 *
2. Water-rate on minor inams in ryotwar Villages	7,445	9,057	+ 1,612
3. Charge for water in zamin and inam villages	*21,588	26,887	+ 5,299
4. Penal charge for water used without permission	21,040	17,523	— 3,517
5. Lands occupied with or without application for which no patta was issued.	3,423	3,855	+ 432
6. Concealed cultivation	..	..	..
7. Occupation of porambokes	16,144	21,007	+ 4,863
8. Revenue derived from tree patta	1,02,524	1,04,133	+ 1,609
9. Commission on estates under the management of Court of Wards ..	3,591	9,131	+ 5,540
10. Revenue process fees	1,803	1,579	— 224
11. Other items including huzur collections (*vide* B.P., Mis. No. 803, dated 1st February 1902)	11,492 21,568	56,068	+ 23,008
Total ..	2,40,836 21,568	3,01,412	+ 39,008

* Actual increase Rs. 50 but it is shown as Rs. 49, as the quit-rent of Rs. 3,115-10-1 in fasli 1311 has been rounded into Rs. 3,115 and the figure Rs. 3,065-7-6 in fasli 1310 was rounded into Rs. 3,066.

Variations in important items are explained below:—

Item 1 (*a*).—The increase is the net result of an increase due to transfer of certain entire inams to minor inams, and to the inclusion in the demand of a sum of Rs. 89-6-1 in Sankaranayinárkóyil allowed as beriz deduction, but hitherto treated as a deduction from quit-rent, and a decrease due to the grant of remissions on account of lands taken up for the Tinnevelly-Quilon Railway in Ambasámudram.

Item 1 (*b*).—Increase due to transfer from shrotriem jodi of the sum of Rs. 50-2-7 referred to in paragraph 5 *supra*.

Items 2 *and* 3.—Increase due to the favourable character of the season.

Item 4.—Decrease due to the ready grant of permission for water-rate cultivation in consequence of good supplies; as a result prohibitory rates have been imposed in few cases.

Item 7.—Increase due to the adoption of strict measures for the reduction of objectionable occupation and cultivation of poramboke lands. The area of poramboke cultivation has been reduced from 2,354 acres in the previous year to 2,011 acres during the year. The matter received my personal attention in the two taluks settled by me and Divisional-officers also report that they have given their special attention to it. The extent on which penal charge was imposed was 951 acres against 1,004 acres in the previous year.

Item 8.—Increase due to the increase in tree-tax consequent on palmyra enumeration due in fasli 1309 having been conducted partly in fasli 1310 and partly in fasli 1311 in parts of Nángunéri taluk and to the beriz deductions from tree revenue hitherto shown under this head having been shown along with the other deductions from the total revenue of villages.

Item 9.—Due to the Uttumalai estate having come under the management of the Court of Wards during the fasli.

Item 11.—Increase due to increase in the credit of the capitalized value of the abatement of land revenue on account of lands taken up for South Indian Railway, and to the penal charge imposed on missing palmyras in Nángunéri taluk discovered at the inspection made during the fasli.

14. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE.—The total current demand under different items of land revenue during the year under report is compared below with that of the preceding year:—

Items.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Increase or decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Permanently-settled revenue	3,09,304	3,09,304	..
2. Shrotriem jodi	54,298	54,970	+ 672
3. Ryotwar and miscellaneous	28,11,349	28,46,451	+ 35,102
4. Thirty years' assesment on missing palmyras	1,760	12,418	+ 10,658
5. Cesses on ryotwar villages and on zamindári and whole inam villages	3,89,639	3,96,980	+ 7,841
Total ..	35,66,350	36,20,123	+ 53,773

The increase under item 2 has been explained in paragraph 5 *supra*. The increase under item 3 in spite of the large increase in beriz deductions is due to (1) decrease in remission, and (2) increase in the second-crop assessment and charge for water—all due to favourable character—of the season. There has been improvement in the collections during the year under report, the balance at the end of the fasli under all items being 1·9 per cent. as against 2·5 per cent. in fasli 1310.

15. DISTRIBUTION OF LAND AND VILLAGE CESSES.—Statement 7-B shows details of the distribution. As stated in the last report a sum of Rs. 167 is due to cesses on account of fasli 1304 to 1308. Treating the excess of Rs. 105 in fasli 1309 as a set off, there is still a sum of Rs. 62 to be adjusted to the credit of cesses. The necessary adjustment will be made in the current month. The collection of arrears of fasli 1310 has been suspended pending disposal of certain suits. The final adjustment on accouut of that fasli cannot be made now.

16. COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—The total number of processes of all kinds employed during the year under report amounted to 795,886 against 843,376 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 5·63 per cent. This decrease is chiefly due to the favourable charactor of the season and may in some measure be also attributed to the introduction of the system of issuing of demands by the Revenue Inspectors in the taluks of Tinnevelly, Srívaikuntam, Sattúr and Nángunéri. The arrears for which property was actually brought to sale during the year under report were ·65 per cent. of the current demand or ·63 per cent. of the arrears

and current combined. The figures are nearly the same as in the previous fasli. Particulars of the number of sales in each taluk and their percentage to the number of pattas are compared in the following statement with the previous year's figures :—

Taluks.	Fasli 1310.		Fasli 1311.		Number of pattas.	Percentage of the number of sales to the number of pattas.	Percentage in fasli 1310.
	Number.	Arrears.	Number.	Arrears.			
Tinnevelly	63	663	28	383	23,053	·1	·2
Nánguněri	228	2,509	100	2,109	27,608	·4	·8
Ambásamudram	43	1,552	42	1,242	22,372	·2	·2
Tenkási	50	6,864	12	9,114	13,048	·1	·3
Sankaranayinárkóyil	76	3,915	46	6,167	18,919	·2	·4
Srívilliputtúr	144	1,879	142	1,798	38,890	·4	·4
Sáttúr	137	767	88	736	24,534	·3	·6
Ottapidáram	73	1,889	106	1,360	16,789	·6	·4
Srivaikuntam	173	3,627	57	764	51,162	·1	·3
Total ..	987	23,665	621	23,673	236,375	·3	·4

There is a general reduction in the number of sales except in Ottapidáram, where the number is said to be swollen by the inclusion of sales on account of arrears of fasli 1310. It is noted that in that taluk the lands of non-resident pattadars have been sold in 92 cases against 47 in fasli 1310. The extent of land sold for arrears of revenue and bought in by Government during the fasli is only 230 acres as against 402 acres in the preceding fasli.

17. Receipts from process-service fees.—The number of processes served by the special agency was 7,629 against 8,657 in the previous year and the process fees collected amounted to Rs. 1,579 against Rs. 1,803 in the previous fasli. No check is generally exercised over the imposition of process fees and the question of abolishing the special process-service establishment is under consideration.

18. Transfer of registry.—In the year under report 6,436 applications were received through the Registration department and 7,969 applications directly by Revenue officers, against 6,664 and 7,326, respectively, in the previous year. The percentage of disposals was 93 against 89 in the previous year. Four cases of fasli 1310 were pending at the end of the year under report in the Srívilliputtúr taluk, of which two have been since disposed of. The remaining two cases are said to be pending sub-division. The total number of cases reported under paragraph 6 (11) and 7 of Standing Order No. 31 was 556 against 193 in the previous year; of these, 453 cases were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 97 at the end of the year. Eight of these cases relate to fasli 1310. Attention is also being paid to this matter at the jamabandi.

19. Lands sold under Standing Orders Nos. 15 and 45.—The area sold during the year under report was 158·35 acres against 61·56 acres in the previous year.

20. Costs in civil suits.—The total demand including the opening balance amounted to Rs. 760, of which Rs. 650 were collected during the year. The whole of the balance has been since collected with the exception of Rs. 10.

21. Interest.—The total demand was Rs. 1,044–4–1, of which Rs. 629–9–5 was collected and Rs. 12–10–11 remitted during the fasli, leaving a balance of Rupees 401–15–9 at the end of the fasli. The bulk of the balance relates to the Tenkási and Sáttúr taluks. In Tenkási, it represents interest on fasaljasti, &c., charge in Chokkanpatti and other mittas, the collection of which has been suspended by the civil courts. The balance in Sáttúr is the interest erroneously charged on the amounts involved in the embezzlement of fasli 1307. Orders will be passed for writing off this amount on receipt of revised account No. 19 called for.

22. Tanks made over for private repairs.—One tank Kizhapeykulam in Allikulam village, Ottapidáram taluk, was given over for private repairs, under Board's Standing Order No. 8. The tank was abandoned and its ayakat transferred to dry

before the settlement. The bed had not been sold under Standing Order No. 16 and as the ryots were anxious to take over the tank for private repairs on payment of a special rate of Rs. 2 an acre, on an ayakat of 24 acres, against the original ayakat of 21 acres, their request was complied with.

23. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—There were no cases of sub-division of quit-rent during the year under report. Errors were noticed in a few cases in the apportionment of quit-rent made in previous years in the Sattúr taluk, and these were rectified by me.

24. DEMARCATION.—The statistics regarding demarcation are still far from accurate and the figures showing total number of stones differ from those in the previous return in some taluks. Statement No. 13 shows that 75,794 field stones were replaced or repaired. A resurvey is essential in this district and the question is under the consideration of Government. The District Surveyor was engaged during the year in the check of the karnam's demarcation and plotting work and on special surveys relating to disputed boundaries.

25. TRANSACTIONS UNDER THE LAND IMPROVEMENT AND AGRICULTURISTS, LOANS ACT.—The amounts advanced under the two Acts were Rs. 6,395 and Rs. 150 against Rs. 3,140 and Rs. 125 in the previous year. The advances were chiefly for sinking new wells. The number of new wells sunk with the aid of State loans during the year was 52 * against 41 in the previous year.

* 14 completed.
38 under construction.

26. COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE WORKING OF THE FOREST RULES.—No complaints were brought to my notice in the two taluks settled by me, viz., Ambásamudram and Sattúr. The ryots of Kadaiyam and Azhvarkurichi asked for the provision of a coupe near their village for cutting firewood, but it was found not possible to comply with their request, as the setting apart of areas for such purposes followed a regular system of rotation.

27. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—The accounts of the taluks settled by the Collector, viz., Ambásamudram and Sattúr, were carefully checked, and the defects noticed in the accounts at the time of jamabandi have been rectified. The state of the taluk cash accounts was very unsatisfactory in Sattúr taluk and they were reconciled by my own establishment with considerable difficulty. The officers at fault have been called on for an explanation. The notes of examination of village and taluk accounts have been received from Divisional-officers for all taluks except Tinnevelly, and they show that the accounts have been maintained in a fairly satisfactory manner. The Sub-Collector reports that the defects noticed in fasli 1310 in the Srívaikuntam taluk have not been remedied. He will be requested to look into the matter.

28. VILLAGE REGISTERS AND FIRKA BOOKS.—In the two taluks settled by the Collector, the registers and firka books were found to have been posted up to fasli 1310. They were carefully examined and the defects noticed were rectified. Special attention was given to the well register and in cases in which inspections had not been completed by the Revenue Inspectors before September, Divisional-officers were requested to see to the inspection being completed within a specified time. Causes of variations in holdings, cultivations, etc., have in several cases been noted by me in the firka books. The existence of special industries in certain villages was also noted in the village registers. The sudden falling off in holdings in the Sattúr taluk attracted attention. This question is dealt with in paragraph 7 *supra*. In a few villages of Sattúr taluk the tanks have long been in a breached condition and tirvakammi remissions have been granted for waste and cultivation of dry crops. Steps have been taken for the repairs of these tanks. The reports of Divisional-officers show that the registers and firka books have been maintained and that special attention was given in some cases to the well registers, but no special features have been brought to notice. The instructions regarding the inspection of well registers by Divisional-officers and Tahsildars have not received proper attention. The Tahsildar of Ottapidáram alone reports that he inspected a number of wells and

checked the cultivation thereunder, that the entries were generally found correct except in one village where registration had been much neglected by the karnam. Among Divisional-officers, Mr. Legh, the Divisional-officer at Sattúr, reports that he has inspected some wells in Sattúr and Srívilliputtúr taluks. The Sub-Collector has inspected only one loan well during the year, and the other Divisional-officers state that they have not inspected any.

29. MARKING OF TANK WATERSPREADS WITH REFERENCE TO B.P., No. 213, DATED 20TH SEPTEMBER 1901.—No work has been done in this direction in Ambásamudram, Tenkási, Sattúr, Ottapidáram and Srívaikuntam. The number of tanks in which the F.T.L. has been marked in other taluks is shown below :—

	Rs.
Tinnevelly	27
Nángunéri	106
Sankaranayinárkóyil	36
Srívilliputtúr	118

The Executive Engineer also informs me that the waterspread of 121 tanks has been marked by his department. I am drawing the attention of Divisional-officers to the unsatisfactory progress and shall see that the work is completed at an early date. Divisional-officers will also be requested to look into the matter at the next jamabandi.

30. MAINTENANCE OF FILES OF SUB-DIVISION SKETCHES, B.P., No. 122, DATED 3RD JULY 1902.—The sub-division sketches are generally said to be filed, but it appears that in some taluks the sketches have not been stitched together owing to the different sizes of sketches and the sub-division statements (which have been prescribed by a district order), and owing to the sketches being folded. I am issuing instructions to have the sketches and statements filed separately, the same serial order being observed in both cases. Indexes are said to be maintained in all taluks except Sattúr and Srívilliputtúr, where they are under preparation.

(Signed) L. E. BUCKLEY,
Acting Collector.

14th November 1902.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

COIMBATORE.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the Settlement of Land Revenue in this district for fasli 1311 (1901–1902) together with the prescribed statements.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The subjoined abstract furnishes particulars of monthly rainfall :—

Months.	Average of 30 years.	1900–1901.	1901–1902.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
April	1·92	3·65	1·11
May	3·32	3·08	3·84
June	1·67	1·69	0·94
July	1·39	2·30	0·95
August	2·29	1·47	1·20
September	2·99	4·78	8·17
Total ..	13·58	16·97	16·21
October	6·18	6·13	4·60
November	3·83	1·33	5·85
December	1·17	1·05	0·85
January	0·17	0·78	1·32
February	0·36	0·51	0·04
March	0·55	0·34	0·75
Total ..	12·26	10·14	13·41
Grand Total ..	25·84	27·11	29·62

The season during the year was favourable for agricultural operations. For the district as a whole the total rainfall amounted to 29·62 inches against 27·11 inches in the preceding year and an average of 25·84 inches for the 30 years ending with 1899–1900. The irrigation sources with the exception of some rainfed tanks received sufficient supply of water. There was no failure of wet or dry crops to any appreciable extent.

3. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The following statement compares the average rate of outturn of the principal crops with that of the preceding year :—

Years.	Paddy.	Cholam.	Cumbu.	Ragi.	Shamai.	Tenai.	Horse-gram.	All other cereals and pulses.	Cotton.	Sugarcane.	Castor and lamp oil seeds.	Gingelly-oil seeds.	Ground-nut.	Other oil seed.	Tobacco.	All others including topes.
	AS.	AS.	AS.	AS.	AS.	AS.	AS.	AS.	AS.	AS.	AS.	AS.	AS.	AS.	AS.	AS.
1900–1901.	13	9	8	10	8	9	7	7	9	11	7	8	9	8	11	10
1901–1902.	13	8	9	10	9	9	8	9	9	9	8	7	7	10	11	10

The figures in general compare favourably with the preceding year's yield but it should be stated that the yields of cholam and sugarcane are underestimated. I consider 11 or 12 annas would be nearer the mark for both of these crops, but the lower figures are those reported.

4. PRICES.—The prices of the principal food-grains which began to rise in September 1899 continued to rise during the year with slight fluctuations until September 1901 when they were above warning rates but below scarcity rates. After this date the prices gradually fell and at the end of March 1902 the prices of 2nd sort rice, cholam and cumbu were below warning rates while the price of ragi was only a little above the warning rate. At the end of June the prices of all the grains were below warning but above the normal rates. This is due to the demand for grains from without.

5. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—The number of permanently-settled estates was sixteen and that of villages in those estates was 50, as in the preceding year. The amount of peshkash payable during the fasli was Rs. 27,691 as in the previous fasli. There was no change of registry during the year.

6. WHOLE INAM AND SHROTRIEM VILLAGES.—There was no change during the fasli either in the number of villages or in the amount of quit-rent payable thereon. The shrotriem villages of Sivasamudram estate continued during the year to be under the management of the Court of Wards.

7. RYOTWAR SETTLEMENT.—The number of ryotwar villages was 1,492 as in the preceding year.

8. PATTAS.—The total number of ayan pattas was 243,090 against 240,177 in the preceding year showing an increase of 2,921 pattas. The increase occurred in all the taluks except Coimbatore and Udamalpet. In Udamalpet the number remained stationary, while in Coimbatore the decrease was slight (222 pattas). The variations are due to transfers, relinquishments and darkhasts.

9. The number of miscellaneous pattas issued during the year was 18,415 against 14,693 in the preceding year. The increase of 3,722 was due partly to the ordinary fluctuations in the occupation of waste and poramboke lands and partly to the increase in these items owing to the favourable character of the season.

10. OCCUPATION AND CHANGES IN RYOTWARI HOLDINGS.—Statement No. 3 and its enclosure A furnish the necessary particulars. The area of ryotwari holdings was acres 2,473,359, assessed at Rs. 28,47,948, as against an area of acres 2,463,859, assessed at Rs. 28,40,151 in the preceding year. There was an increase of acres 9,500 or ·39 per cent. in extent and an increase of Rs. 7,797 or ·27 per cent. in assessment (over the figures of fasli 1310) as against an increase of ·22 per cent. in extent and ·17 per cent. in assessment in the previous year (over the figures of fasli 1309). The increase occurred in all the taluks. This is chiefly due to the favourable character of the season and the consequent decrease in the extent resigned and the increase in the extent taken up.

11. ACTUAL CULTIVATION, WASTE REMITTED AND CHARGED.—The area actually cultivated was 83 per cent. of the total occupied area against 81 per cent. in the preceding year. No remission was granted on dry lands left waste. The extent of wet lands on which remission was granted for waste was 14 per cent. of the whole wet waste as against 23 per cent. in the preceding year and 55 per cent. in fasli 1309. The amount remitted was Rs. 1,482 or ·23 per cent. of the total wet assessment against ·52 per cent. in the preceding year and 3·8 per cent. in fasli 1309. Remission for wet waste was granted only in the taluks of Satyamangalam and Bhaváni, where some of the rainfed tanks did not receive sufficient supply. The extent of dry waste charged was acres 422,191 against acres 467,121 in the preceding fasli. As usual a great portion of this extent is reserved for pasture in the taluks of Dhárápuram, Kárúr and Palladam.

12. TIRVAJASTI AND FASALJASTI.—The following statement compares the amounts of tirvajasti and fasaljasti charged during the year under report with those of the preceding fasli:—

Items.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Tirvajasti	34,290	34,750	460	..
Fasaljasti	14,447	14,656	209	..
Total ..	48,737	49,406	669	..

The increase under tirvajasti occurred in the taluks of Satyamangalam, Erode, Bhaváni, Karúr and Udamalpet, while there was decrease in other taluks. The increase was large in Bhaváni, while the decrease was large in Coimbatore and Pollachi. There was also a slight net increase in the fasaljasti. The increase occurred in the taluks of Coimbatore, Satyamangalam, Karúr and Udamalpet, while there was a decrease in other taluks. The increase in Satyamangalam was large being Rs. 1,607, while the decrease in Dhárápuram was large, being Rs. 989.

13. REMISSIONS.—The total amount of remissions other than that granted for waste was Rs. 58,480 against Rs. 62,570 in the preceding year and Rs. 92,190 in fasli 1309. Statement No. 4 furnishes particulars of remissions.

REMISSIONS ON WITHERED CROPS.—There was no remission of this kind during the year while remission of Rs. 3 on 1 acre was granted in Kollegal taluk in the preceding year.

TIRVAKAMMI.—The amount of remissions granted under this head was Rs. 371 against Rs. 4,306 in the preceding year, and Rs. 15,003 in fasli 1309. Remissions under this head were granted to a slight extent in the taluks of Coimbatore, Satyamangalam, Bhaváni, Karúr and Udamalpet where some rain-fed tanks did not get sufficient supply.

FASALKAMMI.—There was no remission under this head either in the year under report or in the preceding year.

COWLE REMISSIONS.—There was a decrease of Rs. 178 under this head. In Coimbatore and Pollachi there was a net decrease of Rs. 203 due to abandonment of cowle lands. The taluks of Erode, Palladam and Kollegal showed slight increase due to lands taken up on cowle.

TREE-TAX DEDUCTION.—There was a net decrease of Rs. 5 under this head owing to the withered and missing trees having been struck off the accounts. There was an increase of one and two rupees in Satyamangalam and Karúr taluks, respectively, owing to young palmyra trees beginning to bear fruit.

14. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The miscellaneous revenue amounted to Rupees 1,83,531 against Rs. 1,81,860 in the preceding year showing an increase of Rs. 1,671 as detailed below :—

Items.	Net demand.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.		
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Jodi or quit-rent on minor inams. (*a*) In ryotwar villages	1,06,132	1,06,118	..	14
(*b*) In inam and zamindari villages ..	124	123	..	1
2. Water-rate on minor inams in ryotwar villages	7,522	7,700	178	..
3. Charge for water in zamindari and inam villages	62	234	172	..
4. Penal charge for water on lands irrigated without permission.	6,197	10,851	4,654	..
5. Lands occupied with or without application for which no pattas were granted	16,128	17,815	1,687	..
6. Concealed cultivation	..	..	..	..
7. Occupation of poramboke lands	19,720	17,977	..	1,743
8. Revenue derived from tree pattas	16,339	16,133	..	206
9. Commission on private estates under Court of Wards management	344	413	69	..
10. Revenue process service fees	..	..	..	..
11. Other items	9,292	6,167	..	3,125
Total ..	1,81,860	1,83,531	1,671	..

Item 1—(*a*) *Jodi or quit-rent on minor inams in ryotwar villages.*—Compared with the preceding year there was a net decrease of Rs. 14 under this item due to rectification of wrong classification in previous years as noticed below. In Erode taluk a sum of Rs. 36 had been wrongly included under irrigation cess in previous years. In Satyamangalam taluk water-rate on minor inams amounting to Rs. 86 was erroneously included under this head in previous years. The slight decrease of Re. 1 and Rs. 3 in the taluks of Palladam and Coimbatore was due to the transfer of lands to poramboke. On the other hand, an increase of Rs. 40 is noticeable in Udamalpet, where it represents the second-crop charge on single crop wet lands, the composition of which for two crops assessment was allowed during the year.

Item 2—*Water-rate on minor inams in ryotwar villages.*—The demand under this item was Rs. 7,700 against Rs. 7,522 in the preceding year showing a small net increase of Rs. 178. The increase occurring chiefly in Erode is attributed to the favourable character of the season.

Item 3—*Charge for water in zamindari and inam villages.*—There was an increase of Rs. 172 in Coimbatore taluk owing to favourable character of the season.

		Rs.
Satyamangalam	+	240
Bhaváni	+	655
Erode	+	106
Karúr	+	2,437
Dhárápuram	+	25
Udamalpet	+	1,164
Coimbatore	+	1,386
Pollachi	+	6
	+	5,019
Kollegal	−	21
Palladam	−	344
	−	365
Net ..	+	4,654

Item 4—*Penal charge for water on lands irrigated without permission.*—There was an increase of Rs. 4,654. The increase occurs in Karúr, Udamalpet and Coimbatore, where the people did not care to obtain tickets and it was found necessary to make the offenders feel they were wrong and so impose a heavy penalty.

Item 5—*Lands occupied with or without application for which no pattas have been granted.*—There was an aggregate increase of Rs. 2,168, being the result of increase in five taluks and of decrease in five taluks. In Kollegal and Bhaváni the increase was large, being 1,382 acres in the former and 421 in the latter. Favourable nature of the season accounts for this increase.

Item 7—*Occupation of poramboke lands.*—The revenue under this head was Rs. 17,977 on an area of 3,319 acres against Rs. 19,720 on an extent of 2,647 acres. There was an increase of Rs. 1,746 in the taluks of Kollegal, Karúr, Dhárápuram and Udamalpet, while there was a decrease of Rs. 3,489 in other taluks. The imposition of heavy penal assessment to repress poramboke occupation as in the last year and increased number of poramboke cultivation cases are stated to be reasons accounting for the above facts, although, in some taluks, there was some decrease owing to no charge having been made as in last year on the lands, occupation of which was given up in the year on the issue of patta in objectionable cases.

Item 8—*Tree revenue.*—There was a net decrease of Rs. 206 under this item of revenue as compared with the preceding year, made up of a decrease of Rs. 305 in four taluks and of an increase of Rs. 99 in others. The increase was due partly to trees newly granted on patta and partly to enhancement in the rate of tree-tax in the case of young palmyras coming to bearing. The decrease was large in Dhárápuram and due to the removal from patta of a large number of withered and missing trees.

Item 9—*Commission on private estates under Court of Wards management.*—Compared with the preceding year there was an increase of Rs. 69 under this item of revenue which was due to the increase in the income of the Sivasamudram estate under the management of the Court of Wards.

Item 11—*Other items.*—The revenue under "Other items" amounted to Rs. 6,167 against Rs. 9,292 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 3,125. The important of these items are noted below:—

	Rs.
(1) Quit-rent on bungalows and house-sites	982
(2) Rent on railway B class lands	880
(3) Sale of lands under Board's Standing Order No. 15	920
(4) Resale of sale waste lands under Board's Standing Order No. 45.	359
(5) Back assessment levied during the year	602
(6) Rents due on mining leases	1,164

Item (2) occurred in Erode taluk.

Item (3).—Udamalpet taluk contributed Rs. 530, Dhárápuram Rs. 367, and Coimbatore Rs. 23.

Item 4.—Coimbatore contributed Rs. 305 and the remainder occurred in the taluks of Bhaváni, Dhárápuram and Kollegal.

Item (5).—Palladam contributed a bulk of the revenue. Rs. 352 was collected in this taluk under this item.

The decrease under "Other items" was mainly made up of the decrease in the sale-proceeds of rents on Railway B class lands, sale-proceeds of tank-bed lands and resale of sale waste lands. The items are fluctuating.

15. Demand, collection and balance of Land Revenue, current.—The following table compares the total land revenue demand for this and the preceding fasli.

Items.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
	Rs.	Rs.
Permanently-settled estates	27,691	27,691
Shrotriem and jodi	3,418	3,418
Ryotwar	28,22,916	28,37,392
Miscellaneous	1,81,860	1,83,531
Total ...	30,35,885	30,52,032

The miscellaneous receipts include a sum of Rs. 4,269 which represents collections realized in the Taluk and Huzur cutcherries as required by B.P., No. 531 (Land Revenue), dated 26th September 1892. Compared with the preceding year there was an increase in fasli 1311 of Rs. 14,476 in the ryotwar demand as against the increase of Rs. 70,735 in fasli 1310 over the figures of fasli 1309. The increase was due to (1) the increase in the extent of holdings on account of lands newly taken up; (2) the increase in the amounts of tirvajasti and fasaljasti; and (3) the decrease in the amount of season remissions granted during these years. All these are due to the favourable character of the season. The increase under miscellaneous revenue was chiefly due to the collection of rent on mining leases, the increased amount of penal charge for water taken without permission and increase in the occupation of lands for which no pattas have been granted as explained in paragraph 14.

16. Cesses.—The total current demand under cesses amounted to Rs. 3,61,370 against Rs. 3,60,144 in the preceding fasli as noted below:—

Items.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Land-cess on permanently-settled estates ..	4,693	4,721	+ 28
2. Cesses on shrotriem and inam villages	2,608	2,575	— 33
3. Land-cess on ryotwar and miscellaneous ..	2,01,608	2,02,309	+ 701
4. Village-cess on ryotwar and miscellaneous ..	1,51,235	1,51,765	+ 530
Total ..	3,60,144	3,61,370	+ 1,226

The increase of Rs. 28 against item 1 was due to the net increase in the amount of annual rental on the estates according to the lists furnished by the zamindars.

Item 2.—There was a small net decrease of Rs. 33 under this item.

Items 3 *and* 4.—The increase of Rs. 702 and Rs. 529 under these items was due to the corresponding increase in the assessment, charge for water and miscellaneous revenue liable to land and village cesses, respectively.

17. The following table compares the demand, collection and balance of land revenue and cesses (current) of this and the preceding fasli :—

Fasli.	Demand.	Collected and written off.	Balance at the close of the fasli.	Percentage of collections.	Balance at the end of September.
	RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.
1310	33,96,042	33,95,813	229	99·99	32
1311	34,13,401	34,13,305	96	99·99	..

The current demand amounted to Rs. 34,13,401 against Rs. 33,96,042 in the preceding year, while the collections were Rs. 34,13,305 against Rs. 33,95,813 in fasli 1310. The balance at the end of the fasli was Rs. 96 against Rs. 229. Out of the balance of Rs. 96 outstanding at the end of June 1902, a sum of Rs. 72 was since collected and Rs. 24 have been written off in September 1902 according to the G.O., No. 746, Revenue, dated 22nd August 1902, communicated in B.P., No. 204 (Land Revenue), dated 8th September 1902.

18. Demand, Collection and Balance, arrears.—The arrear demand of land revenue and cesses at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 229, of which Rs. 55 was collected and Rs. 168 was written off during the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 6 at the close of the fasli. This balance was, however, written off the accounts according to the Government Order quoted in paragraph 17. Thus, there is no balance at the end of September 1902.

19. Total Demand, Collection and Balance, current and arrears.—The total demand, current and arrears, amounted to Rs. 34,13,630, of which Rs. 34,13,225 was collected and Rs. 293 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 102 at the close of the fasli. This amount was subsequently collected or written off and there is thus a *nil* balance sheet at the end of September 1902.

20. Coercive processes and sales for arrears of Revenue.—Enclosure A to No. 8 exhibits particulars of the coercive processes employed for the realization of the Government demand under Act II of 1864. The subjoined abstract compares the number of processes issued during this and the preceding two faslis :—

—	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Number of demand notices	2,11,575	2,38,153	1,25,799
Number of attachment notices	695	575	218
Number of sale notices	569	524	143

The decrease occurred in all the taluks, and it was due to the fact that in March and April notices were issued only in cases in which they were considered necessary. If action to this effect had been taken before the kist season began the number would have diminished probably down to about 50,000.

As in the preceding three faslis the work of issuing demands was entrusted to Revenue Inspectors and the system is working well. This year this was also extended to monigars, subject to certain conditions which have been reported to the Board of Revenue.

21. Property, moveable and immoveable, was attached in 203 cases or in ·16 per cent. of the number of cases in which demand notices had been issued as against ·2 per cent. in the preceding fasli and ·3 per cent. in fasli 1309. The proportion of the number of defaulters whose property was attached to the total number of pattadars also fell from ·2 per cent. in the preceding fasli to ·08 per cent. in the year under report, owing to favourable season. There was slight increase in the number of attachment notices in Dhárápuram, Kollegal, Palladam and Udamalpet. This was due to prompt steps being taken for the collection of the revenue, which in some cases

was not paid till after attachment notices were issued and property attached. This will be evident from the fact that in only 25 cases was property sold, though property was attached in 203 cases.

22. The number of notices issued for distraining moveable property was 110 for an arrear of Rs. 1,589 as against 303 for arrears amounting to Rs. 4,276 in the last fasli. The immoveable property of 93 defaulters was attached during the year for an arrear of Rs. 1,524 as against 272 defaulters and an arrear of Rs. 2,485 in the preceding year.

Compared with the total number of pattadars the number of persons whose property was sold for arrears of revenue was 0·01 per cent. as against ·04 per cent. in the preceding fasli and ·02 per cent. in fasli 1309. Taking the taluks individually, in none of the taluks was the number of persons whose property was sold ·04 per cent. or more compared with total number of pattadars in those taluks.

23. Compared with the preceding year there was a decrease of 18 and 47 in the sales of moveable and immoveable property respectively. Looking to the variations in the taluks individually the decrease occurs mainly in Karúr as regards moveables, and Satyamangalam, Bhaváni and Coimbatore as regards immoveables.

24. Personal property was brought to sale in 6 cases out of 110 in which such property had been distrained as against 24 out of 303 in the preceding fasli. The estimated value of the property sold for arrears amounting to Rs. 225, was Rs. 58 and the amount realized was Rs. 54. In the preceding year the arrears amounted to Rs. 1,178, the estimated value of property sold Rs. 649, and the amount realized Rs. 563.

25. Immoveable property of the estimated value of Rs. 1,553 was sold for the recovery of the arrears of Rs. 369 and the amount realized was Rs. 1,842. The total extent of lands sold during the year was acres 223 (dry 221 and wet 2) against acres 751 in the preceding year and acres 610 in fasli 1309. The extent of lands bought in by Government for want of bidders was acres 136 against acres 565 in the preceding year.

26. RECEIPTS FROM PROCESS-SERVICE FEES AND CHARGES AND THE EXTENT TO WHICH SPECIAL-PAID ESTABLISHMENTS WERE UTILIZED FOR SERVING PROCESSES.—The ordinary village establishments were, as usual, employed to serve all the processes. No special-paid establishment was entertained in this district, and consequently there was no collection under the head "Process-service fees".

27. LANDS SOLD UNDER BOARD'S STANDING ORDERS NOS. 15, 20, 21 AND 45.—Under the rules for the sale of the occupancy right in assessed waste lands and in the case of specially valuable unassessed lands, the grant of which is not objectionable (paragraphs 12 and 17 of Standing Order No. 15), 66 acres, assessed at Rs. 44, were sold during the fasli for Rs. 920 in the taluks of Coimbatore, Dhárápuram and Udamalpet. The sale of house-sites in towns under Standing Order No. 21, section II, fetched Rs. 29 in the taluk of Pollachi. An extent of acres 178, assessed at Rs. 151, was resold under Board's Standing Order No. 45 and an amount of Rs. 413 was realized.

28. LOANS.—Rs. 17,550 were advanced during the year under the Land Improvement Loans Act against Rs. 11,625 in the preceding year. No loan was granted under the Agriculturists' Loans Act during the year, while Rs. 75 was granted in the preceding year.

29. The total advances including the outstandings at the beginning of the year and the recoveries made during the year are shown below:—

Items.	Total advances including outstandings.	Amount repayable within the fasli including previous year's balance.	Recoveries.			Repayable balance.
			Of the amounts due.	Voluntary advance payments.	Amounts written off.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.
Land Improvement Loans Act ..	6,66,215	57,975	57,070	850	..	905
Agriculturists' Loans Act	228	38	38	..	..	..

The percentage of collections to demand under the Land Improvement Loans Act was 98·44 against 96·48 in the preceding year, and that under the Agriculturists' Loans Act was 100 as in previous year. A good portion of the balance has since been collected and the rest is covered by processes. There were no sales during the fasli.

30. The following abstract shows the demand, collection and balance of interest:—

Items.	Total demand.	Collected or written off.	Balance.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land Improvement Loans Act	25,197	25,029	168
Agriculturists' Loans Act	11	11	..

The percentage of collections to demand under the Land Improvement Loans Act was 99·3 against 98·5 in the preceding fasli. The collections under the Agriculturists' Loans Act were cent. per cent. both during this and the preceding faslis.

31. The following abstract shows the improvements effected with the aid of the State loans during the year.

Improvements.	Number.	Amount advanced.	Extent benefited.
		RS.	ACS.
Construction of new wells	8	3,775	102
Repair of old wells	20	5,625	137
Removal of prickly-pear	..	100	10
Construction of calingula	..	1,275	83

32. COSTS IN CIVIL SUITS.—The balance at the beginning of the fasli was Rupees 23-0-2. The amount awarded during the year was Rs. 105-1-3. Out of the total amount of Rs. 128-1-5, Rs. 10-3-2 was collected during the fasli and of the remainder, Rs. 117-14-3, a sum of Rs. 49-7-3 was since collected. The balance Rs. 68-7-0 is made up of (1) an item of Rs. 19-13-0 due from Mr. L. Gordon, an Attorney-at-Law, and is to be recommended to be written off the accounts as the balance of amount due from the party has already been written off according to G.O. No. 567 W., dated 19th February 1902, and of (2) an item of Rs. 48-10-0 the collection of which is contingent on the result of a letters patent appeal now pending before the High Court.

33. RUINED OR ABANDONED TANKS.— As in the preceding year, no ruined tanks were made over to private individuals for repair under Standing Order No. 8, or small isolated tanks under Standing Order No. 9.

34. INTEREST ON ARREARS OF LAND REVENUE.—No amount was outstanding at the beginning of fasli. The current demand was only Re. 1 which was ordered by the Collector to be written off the accounts being irrecoverable.

35. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—There were no applications for sub-division of quit-rent either in this or in the preceding year.

36. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK MANUAL ACCOUNTS.—Statement No. I shows the officers by whom each taluk was settled during the fasli. Dhárápuram and Coimbatore were settled by the Collector during the fasli. The reports of the Jamabandi officers on the examination of these accounts are being received and reviewed. During the year under report the state of the village and taluk manual accounts was fairly satisfactory as in the preceding year, and the attention of the Tahsildars is being drawn to the minor defects noticed at the examination.

37. FAMINE ANALYSIS, VILLAGE REGISTERS AND FIRKA BOOKS.—The revised village registers and firka books have not yet been received. The Tahsildars have been directed to post the figures of fasli 1311 in the old books and submit the progress reports by the 1st December, and the consolidated statement will be submitted by the 1st February as directed in B.P., No. 232, dated 2nd October 1901.

38. APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSFER OF REVENUE REGISTRY.—Statement No. 10 shows the disposal of applications for transfer of revenue registry. Compared with the preceding year there was a decrease of 1,630 in the number of applications presented to Registration officers and an increase of 78 in the number presented to Revenue officers. The decrease occurred in all the taluks except Pollachi where the number of applications received remained the same, *i.e.*, 596, both in this and the preceding faslis. Comparing the number of applications presented through Registration officers with those presented to Revenue officers, the former showed an increase over the latter as in the preceding year. Of the total number of applications, 94 per cent. was received by Revenue officers through Registration officers against 96 per cent. in the preceding fasli and 95 per cent. in fasli 1309. The total number of applications pending at the close of the year was 122, all of which were applications presented through Registration officers. Compared with the preceding year there was a decrease in the percentage of disposal, being 98 against 99 in the preceding year. Out of 122 pending at the close of the year, 6 were since disposed of. The rest were pending at the close of the fasli with the village officers for verification of the chitta or for the preparation of the pattas, some of which were received about the close of the fasli.

39. The following abstract shows the number of cases in which steps were taken to transfer the registry of holdings under paragraphs 5 and 7 of Board's Standing Order No. 31 :—

Bhaváni	88
Coimbatore	261
Dhárápuram	125
Erode	67
Karúr	234
Kollegal	109
Palladam	248
Pollachi	12
Satyamangalam	594
Udamalpet	54
Total ...	1,792

The total number of cases in which action was taken under the paragraphs quoted during the year was 1,792 against 1,783 in the preceding fasli, showing a net increase of 9 cases. The increase occurred in all the taluks except Bhaváni and Udamalpet where there was a decrease of 178 and 145 cases, respectively. At the close of the year only 32 cases were pending.

40. COMPOSITION OF SECOND-CROP ASSESSMENT AT REDUCED RATES.—There was one application pending at the beginning of the year. It has been disposed of. There was one application received in Coimbatore taluk and it was reported for rejection. But further particulars regarding the condition of a well have been called for.

41. INSPECTION OF FIELD AND BOUNDARY MARKS.—Statement No. 13 shows the number of survey marks found missing or out of repair at the beginning of the year and the number replaced or repaired during the year under report. According to this statement 22,056 survey marks were replaced and 34,458 marks repaired during the year under report against 19,386 replaced and 21,988 repaired in the preceding year, showing an improvement. The number of marks requiring to be replaced or repaired is still large and it will take a long time for the village officers to complete the work.

42. STATEMENT SHOWING THE OFFICERS BY WHOM EACH TALUK WAS SETTLED DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS.—Statement No. 2 furnishes the necessary particulars. The taluks of Pollachi and Satyamangalam, which were last settled by the Collector in fasli 1307, will be settled by him in fasli 1312. There were no taluks which have not been settled by the Collector personally during the five years ending with the year under report.

43. STATE OF SUB-DIVISION RECORDS IN THE TALUK (*vide* B.P., No. 122, SETTLEMENT, DATED 3RD JULY 1902).—The sub-division records sanctioned by the Divisional-officers are reported to have been filed villagewar in Erode, and Palladam, regularly filed in Dhárápuram, kept separately in a dufter at Satyamangalam and kept with darkhast records in Kollegal and Pollachi, while in other taluks they have been given disposal numbers and placed in their places in disposal bundles. The Tahsildars of Karúr and Udamalpet have reported that the sub-division records for fasli 1311 have been filed villagewar according to Board's instructions. In none of the taluks was any index prepared. Orders have been issued to the Tahsildars to observe the instructions issued by the Board.

44. MARKING OF WATERSPREAD OF TANKS ON THE VILLAGE MAPS (B.P., No. 213, SETTLEMENT, DATED 20TH SEPTEMBER 1901).—The Executive Engineer has reported that the waterspread of all imperial tanks in the district has been marked on the survey maps of the villages concerned. The Tahsildars of Udamalpet, Palladam, Coimbatore, Kollegal, Bhaváni, Pollachi and Dhárápuram have reported that the words "within tank-bed" have been noted in adangal against the fields concerned. The assessed waste lands within tank-bed of Palladam and Coimbatore have been since transferred to poramboke. The Tahsildars of Karúr and Erode report that the waterspread has not been properly marked by the Public Works Department, and they are therefore unable to understand what fields are within tank-bed and note as such in adangal. The attention of the Executive Engineer is being drawn to this. As for the tanks in charge of the Revenue Department, the Minor Irrigation Sub-Overseer has not yet commenced work as he had other works to attend to. On an application to the Board for a special establishment to look after this work, the Board declined to sanction it, but observed that it would be sufficient if the work is finished in six months by the Minor Irrigation Overseer along with his other work. The Minor Irrigation Sub-Overseer has reported that he will commence the work after the 1st October and finish it by the end of March 1902.

COIMBATORE,
6th October 1902.

(Signed) C. H. MOUNSEY,
Collector.

Ed. P. Cunniah Chetty.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

THE NILGIRIS.

I HAVE the honour to submit the report on the settlement of land revenue in this district together with the prescribed statements.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The season was a normal one as regards food-crops and special products. The average rainfall was 77·75 inches as against 96·75 in the previous year and 63·91 inches, the average of 30 years (1870—1899).

3. OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The outturn of food-crops and special products was fair.

4. PRICES.—The prices of the chief food-grains fell during the year under report. This was as usual due to the low prices ruling in the adjoining districts from which the supplies were drawn.

5. EXAMINATION OF THE VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—These were found to have been maintained in a fairly satisfactory condition. The village registers and the firka books have also been written up to date. As reported in previous years, these registers were not of any special use owing to the peculiar character of the district.

6. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE ASSISTANT AND THE HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTORS' OFFICES.—One Assistant Collector (Mr. J. C. Molony) was employed during the year. He used to read Tamil petitions himself and pass orders thereon. Mr. Edgington was the Head Assistant Collector during the greater portion and Mr. Molony was in charge of the division for a short time. Both Mr. Edgington and Mr. Molony can read Tamil petitions themselves; but those in Malayalam were read out by clerks. The correspondence with the Deputy Tahsildar was conducted in English as hitherto.

7. MAINTENANCE OF THE SUB-DIVISION REGISTERS.—In paragraph 3 of Board's Proceedings, No. 122, dated 3rd July last, it was ordered that the state of these registers should be reported in this report. The sub-division registers were not heretofore maintained in this district as the original tracings of the new sub-divisions are at present filed in the Superintendent's office. A reference has been made to the Superintendent of Survey on the subject.

NILGIRIS,
8th October 1902.

(Signed) C. M. MULLALY,
Acting Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

SALEM.

I HAVE the honour to submit the jamabandi report of the district for fasli 1311 with the prescribed statements.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The total average rainfall registered for the district amounted to 35·55 inches against 31·52 in the previous year, and 31·85 inches, the average for the thirty years ending 1899. It was greater than that of the previous year in all the rain-registering stations except Thalli, Krishnagiri, Vaniyambadi, Tiruppattúr, Uttangarai, Harur and Thathiengarpett. The rainfall registered in the early or south-west monsoon amounted to 21·31 inches against 22·99 inches in the previous year, and in the north-east monsoon 14·24 inches were registered against 8·53 inches in the previous year, the average registered during the two monsoons for the thirty years ending 1899 being 19·78 and 12·07, respectively. Taking the south-west monsoon on which the district chiefly depends, it is seen that the rainfall was less than that of the previous year in 14 out of 25 stations in the district. This deficiency of rainfall in the south-west monsoon resulted in a net decrease of 28,394 acres in the total area of crops sown both under dry and wet (dry 21,702 acres and wet 6,692 acres). There was, however, an increase of rainfall in the north-east monsoon in all the rain-registering stations except Omalur, which contributed to a corresponding increase of 71,926 acres (65,269 acres under dry and 6,657 acres under wet) as compared with the previous year. The season was, on the whole, favourable except in Tiruppattúr, Uttangarai and parts of Krishnagiri and Salem, where the tanks did not receive adequate supply and there was a partial failure of wet crops owing to the insufficient rainfall in the south-west monsoon. The cultivation under wells was, as usual, fair. There were fairly good freshes in the Cauveri.

3. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The average rate of outturn of the principal crops of the district is exhibited in the following table:—

Name of crop.	Outturn in annas.
Paddy ...	10
Cholam	9
Cumbu	8
Ragi ...	10
Varagu	10
Samai ...	8
Horsegram	8
All other food-grains including pulses	8
Cotton	9
Indigo ...	10
Sugarcane	11
Castor-oil seeds	8
Gingelly	6
Ground-nuts ...	8
Other oil-seeds	9
Tobacco	10
All others including topes	9

4. The prices of the principal food-grains are compared in the subjoined statement:—

Grains.	Price per garce.		
	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Paddy .. 1st sort	265	239	— 26
Paddy .. 2nd sort	239	211	— 28
Cholam	344	285	— 59
Cumbu	316	259	— 57
Ragi	307	252	— 55
Horsegram	368	241	— 127
Varagu	150	130	— 20

The prices of all the food-grains exhibited a fall during the year under report. This was chiefly due to the favourable character of the north-east monsoon.

5. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—The total number of estates rose from 212 to 216 by the sub-division of the Minnampalli mittah in the Tiruchengodu taluk into two, viz., Mettupalayam division and the remaining portion of the Minnampalli mitta, with reference to B.P., Mis. No. 1084 (Land Revenue), dated 12th April 1901, and by the sub-division of the Kadathur mitta in the Uttangarai taluk into Kadathur, Karaikodihalli, Battalahalli and Kadigarahalli divisions with reference to B.P., Mis. No. 3202, dated 10th October 1901. The peishcush on the permanently-settled estates was Rs. 4,50,634–11–6 against Rs. 4,50,865–12–8 in the previous year. The variation is explained in the enclosure to the statement No. 6.

6. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—The number of whole inam villages was 268 as in the previous year. The quit-rent was Rs. 42,974–3–9 against Rs. 42,930–11–9. The difference is due to an increase of Rs. 43–10–0, being the full assessment charged on a share which lapsed to Government on the death of one of the shareholders of the Vellakuttai jaghire in the Tiruppattúr taluk, and to a decrease of As. 2 owing to the reduction of quit-rent on a land in the Pallipatti shrotriem village in the same taluk, taken up for a night-soil depot.

7. RYOTWARI VILLAGES.—No change in the number of villages.

8. OCCUPATION AND HOLDINGS.—The extent of ryotwar holdings was 1,391,962 assessed at Rs. 19,51,702 against 1,368,154 assessed at Rs. 19,27,824 in the previous year, showing an increase of 23,808 in the extent and of Rs. 23,878 in assessment as shown in the subjoined table:—

	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.
Additions—		
(1) Net increase by lands taken up and relinquished ...	23,538	23,334
(2) Lands purchased at resales of lands bought in by Government	517	677
(3) Lands transferred from dry to wet and *vice versâ* ...	...	136
(4) Inam lands reverted to Government and *vice versâ* ...	4	4
Total ...	24,059	24,151
Deductions—		
Lands sold for arrears of revenue and bought in by Government	251	273
Net increase ...	23,808	23,878

The increase in the extent and assessment in holdings is large as compared with the last year and is due to extension of cultivation owing to the favourable character of the season. The dispute regarding the boundary between the transferred Gollahalli village and the inam village of Lingegoundanahalli referred to in my last report could not be settled within the close of the fasli and consequently the new settlement could not be introduced. The decision of the Sub-Collector who was appointed to settle the dispute under Madras Act IV of 1897 has since been received and confirmed by me. As the re-survey and settlement of the taluk will be taken up in one or two years, I think it unnecessary to introduce the new settlement rates now, as they are liable to alteration at the resettlement and I accordingly propose to defer the settlement of the village till then, and request that my proposal may be approved.

9. ACTUAL CULTIVATION AND WASTE CHARGED AND REMITTED.—The subjoined statement shows cultivation and waste as compared with holdings during the year under report and the preceding year:—

Fasli.	Actual cultivation.			Waste charged.		
	Dry.	Wet.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
1310	1,112,221½	90,633	1,202,854	153,935	8,305	162,240
1311	1,155,062	91,115	1,246,177	134,448	7,405	141,853
Increase or decrease ..	+ 42,841	+ 482	+ 43,323	— 19,487	— 900	— 20,387

Fasli.	Waste remitted.		Total holdings.			Percentage of cultivation to holdings.		
	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Total.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
1310	..	3,060	1,266,156	101,998	1,368,154	87·84	88·86	87·92
1311	..	3,932	1,289,510	102,452	1,391,962	89·57	88·93	89·53
Increase or decrease ..	..	+ 872	+ 23,354	+ 454	+ 23,808	+ 1·73	+ ·07	+ 1·61

The increase under cultivation and decrease under current fallows were due to more favourable character of the season, but the slight increase in the extent of waste remitted was due to deficiency of supply in the irrigation sources in Krishnagiri, Uttangarai, Tiruppattúr and Salem.

10. WATER-RATE (TIRVAJASTI AND FASALJASTI.—Water-rate amounting to Rupees 25,315 was charged against Rs. 19,637 in the previous year.

11. The total assessment of ryotwari holdings including water-rate amounted to Rs. 19,77,017 against Rs. 19,47,461 in the previous year. Of this demand, remissions and beriz deductions amounted to Rs. 1,03,574 under the following heads:—

	RS.
(1) Occasional remissions	34,703
(2) Fixed remissions	1,954
(3) Beriz deductions	66,917
Total ...	1,03,574

12. Occasional remissions.—The remissions under this head amounted to Rupees 34,703 against Rs. 26,951 in the previous year as shown below :—

	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Remissions on account of lands left waste	14,520	18,598
(2) Remissions on account of withered crops or loss of produce including tirvakammi remission granted owing to short supply	10,550	11,871
(3) Remission of the difference between wet and dry on account of irrigation sources being left out of order.	1,881	4,234
Total ...	26,951	34,703

The talukwar particulars of the remissions are given in the subjoined statement :—

Taluks.	Remissions on account of lands left waste.		Remissions on account of withered crops or loss of produce including tirvakammi remission owing to short supply.		Difference between wet and dry on account of irrigation sources being out of order.		Total.	
	1310.	1311.	1310.	1311.	1310.	1311.	1310.	1311.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hosur	2,093	310	351	650	210	148	2,654	1,108
Krishnagiri	2,284	5,222	599	4,585	..	..	2,883	9,807
Dharmapuri	2,516	119	6,344	935	101	40	8,961	1,094
Tirupattúr	259	2,011	90	2,695	7	138	356	4,844
Uttangarai	3,210	4,527	1,650	694	60	1,849	4,920	7,070
Salem	3,676	5,883	917	1,959	597	1,316	5,190	9,158
Atur	166	304	10	8	850	627	1,026	939
Namakkal	236	171	366	14	56	64	658	249
Tiruchengodu	80	51	223	331	..	52	303	434
Total ..	14,520	18,598	10,550	11,871	1,881	4,234	26,951	34,703

The large increase of remission in the taluks of Krishnagiri, Tiruppattúr, Uttangarai and Salem was due to the poor supply received in the irrigation sources. The remissions granted owing to non-repair of irrigation works show also an increase. The works concerned are specified in the margin. Of these, work No. 1 has since been handed over under Board's Standing Order No. 8 for private repairs, and No. 10 abandoned and the bed sold with reference to B.P., Mis. No. 6122, dated 19th October 1900. Necessary repairs to works Nos. 12 to 19, 23 and 24 have been executed. Works Nos. 2, 9, 20, 21, 22 and 25 for which estimates have been sanctioned have been ordered to be carried out by the Public Works Department. The Minor Irrigation Overseer has been directed to inspect the work No. 3 and take levels and submit a revised estimate. Nos. 4 to 8 have been investigated by the Tank Restoration Scheme Party and their repairs are expected to be carried out by the Public Works Department soon. The question of repairs to work No. 11 is under correspondence with the Public Works Department. The estimate of repairs to No. 26 submitted with my letter, No. 3320, dated 22nd October 1902, has since been sanctioned by the Board. The work will be put in hand soon.

Hosur taluk—
1. Maniembadi Mottamkuttai.
2. Chinnatti anicut.
3. Doddabelur Venkata Gounden tank.
4. Chinnattur Varadien tank.
5. Nandimangalam tank.
6. Sanamavu tank.
7. Hulluguriki tank.
8. Bagur Valeri.
9. Byramangalam Oorman tank.

Dharmapuri taluk—
10. Athiguppadi Ganigarahalli Ramagounden kuttai.
11. Banghithimmonnahalli anicut.

Tiruppattúr taluk—
12. Kurisalappattu Cheluvien anicut.
13. Alangayam Pillaneri tank.
14. Pethur Munichetti tank.
15. Matrappalli Pamaraneri.
16. Komarampatti tank.
17. Panjarampatti tank.
18. Gownipattadai anicut.

Uttangarai taluk—
19. Rangampatti anicut.

Salem taluk—
20. Manathal tank.
21. Maramangalam tank.
22. Perierippatti tank.
23. Disavilakku anicut.

Atur taluk—
24. Atur anicut.

Namakkal taluk—
25. Sirkar Serukkalai tank and anicut.

Tiruchengodu taluk—
26. Arasiramani-Ponnusamudram tank.

13. The fixed remission amounted to Rs. 1,954 as against Rs. 1,654 in the previous fasli as shown below :—

	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Progressive cowle remissions on account of clearance of prickly-pear	1,618	1,918
(2) Remissions granted under the tope rules	36	36
Total ...	1,654	1,954

The increase under item No. 1 was due to the grant of 371 acres of land on cowle tenure during the fasli.

14. Beriz deductions.—The amount of beriz deduction was Rs. 66,917 against Rs. 66,618 in the previous fasli, and is made up of the following items :—

	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Allowance to religious institutions	55,117	55,257
(2) Share of receipts of Thrishvekam villages	11,201	11,364
(3) Dasabandam shares	89	95
(4) Pay of village establishment of Devasamudram, Krishnagiri taluk	25	25
(5) Assessment on certain charitable inam lands made over to taluk board under B.Ps., Mis. No. 2440, dated 11th April 1892; No. 5569, dated 28th September 1893; No. 5008, dated 10th November 1896; No. 244, dated 25th January 1901; and No. 662, dated 12th March 1900	117	121
(6) Full assessment of nirkatti inam in Berikaipalayam—*vide*, B.P., Mis. No. 4642, dated 4th December 1897.	13	13
(7) Payment for religious institutions in lieu of inam lands resumed—*vide* B.Ps., Mis. No. 1591, dated 15th September 1899, and No. 215, dated 21st January 1901	56	42
Total ...	66,618	66,917

Item No. 1.—The amount sanctioned for this district is Rs. 55,187, the whole of which, as well as the balance of Rs. 70, the allowance due to the Govindapuram institution in the Tiruppattúr taluk that had remained to be paid at the end of the previous year, was paid during the year.

Item No. 2.—The increase was due to the increase in the net revenue of the villages.

Item No. 3.—The increase was due to the increase of revenue under the tanks concerned.

Items Nos. 4 *and* 6.—No change.

Item No. 5.—The full assessment on the charitable inam lands made over to the taluk boards is Rs. 121. The difference of Rs. 4 as compared with the previous year was due to the grant of season remission on a land in that year.

Item No. 7.—The full assessment of the resumed inam lands ordered to be made over to the persons appointed to render the prescribed service is Rs. 62, after deducting the assessment of Rs. 13 on some of the above lands which were bought in by Government in fasli 1309 for arrears of jodi, while their resumption was under correspondence. Of the above sum, Rs. 20 was granted as season remission, leaving a balance of Rs. 42 which is shown as beriz deduction during the year.

15. Excluding the remissions and deductions, the net ryotwari demand amounted to Rs. 18,73,443 against Rs. 18,52,338 or Rs. 21,105 more than in fasli 1310.

16. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The revenue under this head amounted to Rupees 1,17,243 against Rs. 1,01,006 in the previous year as shown below :—

Items.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Jodi or quit-rent on minor inams	24,849	24,849	..
2. Water-rate on minor inams in ryotwari villages	1,525	1,819	+ 294
3. Charge for water in zamindari and inam villages	2,384	6,268	+ 3,884
4. Penal charge for water on lands irrigated without permission	4,809	4,772	— 37
5. Lands occupied with or without application for which no pattas have been granted	19,550	26,087	+ 6,537
6. Occupation of poramboke lands	13,388	12,023	— 1,365
7. Revenue derived from tree pattas	25,062	25,458	+ 396
8. Commission on private estates under Court of Ward's management	2,915	3,555	+ 640
9. Revenue from process-service fees	326	347	+ 21
10. Sale-proceeds of waste lands	751	..	— 751
11. Other items detailed in statement No. 5	5,447	12,065	+ 6,618
Total ..	1,01,006	1,17,243	+ 16,237

Item No. 1.—No change.

Item No. 2.—The increase was due to more favourable season.

Item No. 3.—The large increase under this head was due (1) to the charge of water-rate on lands classed as garden at the permanent or inam settlement in certain mitta and inam villages in the Námakkal taluk for irrigation from the Cauvery channels in the light of the instructions issued in B.P., No. 191, dated 5th September 1901, and (2) to the charge of water-rate on the Manapalli and Vengarai agraharams in the same taluk for faslis 1309 and 1310, which was deferred, pending Board's final orders on the appeals preferred by the inamdars against the charge made for fasli 1308.

Item No. 4.—The decrease is slight and calls for no remarks.

Item No. 5.—This refers to assessed lands taken up for cultivation but not included under holdings. The increase occurs in all the taluks except Tiruppattúr and is due to the favourable season. Instructions have been issued to Tahsildars to take steps towards their prompt assignment.

Item No. 6—*Revenue from occupation of poramboke lands.*—This exhibits a decrease of Rs. 1,365 as compared with the previous fasli. The talukwar particulars are given below :—

Taluks.	Fasli 1310.		Fasli 1311.		Extent on which penal charge was levied in fasli 1311 out of the extent shown in column 4.
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.
Hosúr	63	194	310	1,056	127
Krishnagiri	82	1,141	105	869	56
Dharmapuri	194	605	220	422	34
Tiruppattúr	47	531	37	255	10
Uttangarai	396	507	699	973	60
Salem	1,259	2,902	930	3,475	311
Atur	614	1,484	666	1,915	152
Námakkal	975	4,586	428	1,657	80
Tiruchengódu	459	1,438	555	1,401	57
Total ..	4,089	13,388	3,950	12,023	887

Taking the district as a whole, it will be seen that there was a decrease in the area and revenue of the poramboke lands occupied as compared with the previous year. This is due to the steps taken to prevent encroachment on poramboke by adequate

penalization in all objectionable cases or to assign the land on patta in unobjectionable cases. Looking into talukwar details, however, there was an increase both in extent and revenue in Hosúr, Atur and Uttangarai. This is attributed to the favourable season, resulting in an addition to the extent of the area occupied. In Uttangarai, the season though not favourable for wet cultivation was favourable for dry cultivation, and this contributed to the increase noted above. The increase in extent and decrease in revenue in Krishnagiri, Dharmapuri and Tiruchengódu was due to the removal of encroachments charged with heavy penal assessment in the previous year, and to a large number of new cases of encroachments brought to notice, the initial charge for which was not heavy. In Salem, there was a large increase in the revenue notwithstanding a large decrease in the area, which was due to the doubling of previous year's charges in objectionable cases of persistent occupation and cultivation and to the removal of some encroachments charged with heavy penal assessments in the previous year. A comparison of the extent on which penal charge was levied, with the total extent of occupation of poramboke shows that 78 per cent. of the total extent have been treated as unobjectionable. Divisional-officers and Tahsildars have been instructed to take prompt steps towards their assignment and to repress cultivation in objectionable cases.

Item No. 7.—The increase was due partly to trees newly granted on patta and partly to the sale of withered patta trees and windfalls.

Item No. 8.—The increase was due to the commission realized from the Komaramangalam estate which was taken under management only after the expiry of three months in the previous fasli.

Item No. 9.—The small increase calls for no remarks.

Item No. 10.—There were no cases of sales under the waste land rules, and hence no receipts under this head.

Item No. 11.—The increase appears chiefly under the following items:—

	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.
	RS.	RS.
(1) Commission on estates taken under management under section 28 of Act II of 1864	...	633
(2) Sale of lands under Board's Standing Order No. 90, paragraph 30 (iv)	...	1,272
(3) Resale of bought-in lands under Standing Order No. 45	223	1,758
(4) Sale of valuable darkhast lands under Standing Order No. 15, paragraph 17 (foot-note)	280	839
(5) Sale of tank-bed lands under Standing Order No. 16.	40	1,458
(6) Lease amount of corundum, magnesite, etc., and stone quarry receipts	2,475	3,804

Item No. 1.—Represents mainly the commission realized during the year on the Bagalurpalayam in the Hosúr taluk which was under management for arrears of revenue in fasli 1310.

Item No. 2.—Represents the amount realized by the sale to the original owners of the lands acquired for the Marandahalli project and subsequently relinquished with reference to B.P., Mis. No. 1933, Land Revenue, dated 18th July 1900.

Item No. 3.—The increase was due partly to greater number of lands re-sold, and partly to the adjustments of amounts held in revenue deposit under this head in cases of sales of the previous year in the Salem taluk.

Item No. 4.—The increase was chiefly due to the sale of certain lands in the Uttangarai taluk purchased a few years ago by Government in a civil court sale, the suit having been instituted for costs due to Government.

Item No. 5.—Certain tank-bed lands sold in the Salem taluk fetched a large sum. Hence the increase.

Item No. 6.—The increase is due to additional blocks of land being leased out for corundum in the Námakkal taluk.

17. The total land revenue demand under all heads amounted to Rs. 24,84,295 against Rs. 24,47,041 in fasli 1310 as shown below:—

—	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Permanently-settled estates	4,50,866	4,50,635	— 231
2. Shrotriem jodi	42,931	42,974	+ 43
3. Ryotwar and miscellaneous	19,53,244	19,90,686	+ 37,442
Total ..	24,47,041	24,84,295	+ 37,254

18. Cesses.—The current demand is compared below with that of the previous year:—

—	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Cess in zamindaris	45,647	46,922	+ 1,275
2. Cess in inam villages	11,574	11,743	+ 169
3. Cesses in ryotwari villages	2,31,312	2,35,449	+ 4,137
Total ..	2,88,533	2,94,114	+ 5,581

The increase in item 1 was mainly due to the fact that cess was levied during the year on the rental actually derived from, instead of on the paimash assessment as hitherto, on the homefarm lands in certain mittas in the Tiruppattúr taluk with reference to clause 3, section 64 of Madras Act V of 1884, as amended by Act III of 1900. The small variation under item (2) does not call for special notice. The increase under item (3) was chiefly due to the increase in the assessment on holdings, sivoyjamma cultivation and water-rate—*vide* paragraphs 8 and 16 *supra*.

19. The total demand under land revenue and cesses (current) amounted to Rs. 27,78,409 against Rs. 27,35,574 in the previous year. The collections amounted to Rs. 27,44,053 or 98·76 per cent. of the demand against Rs. 26,90,266 or 98·34 per cent. of the demand in fasli 1310.

20. The arrear demand at the beginning of the fasli amounted to Rs. 46,666, of which Rs. 43,444 were collected and Rs. 727 written off the accounts as irrecoverable, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,495.

21. Total arrears and current.—Statement No. 7 shows the demand, collection and balance of land revenue and cesses up to the end of June 1902. The total demand under arrears and current amounted to Rs. 28,25,075, of which Rs. 27,87,497 were collected and Rs. 727 written off the accounts as irrecoverable, leaving a balance of Rs. 36,851 or 1·30 per cent. This has been reduced by subsequent collections and remissions to Rs. 10,978 up to the end of November 1902. Of this balance, Rs. 888 relates to fasli 1309, Rs. 1,372 to fasli 1310 and the remainder to fasli 1311. The arrear of fasli 1309 is the amount lost in the Tiruppattúr defalcations. It has been recommended to be written off and the order of Government is awaited—*vide* paragraph 6 of B.P., No. 252 (Land Revenue), dated 31st October 1902. The entire arrear balance of Rs. 1,372 relating to fasli 1310 and Rs. 1,766 out of the current balance are due on the Minnamapalli mitta in the Tiruchengódu taluk and will be shortly adjusted out of the amount realized by the sale of the mitta which was sanctioned in B.P., Mis. No. 2428, dated 25th July 1902. Of the remaining current balance of Rs. 6,952, Rs. 3,413 are due on the Mudalappatti mitta in the Námakkal taluk which is under Government management under Act II of 1864 as one of the proprietors is a minor. Prompt steps have been taken for the collection of the remainder.

22. Distribution of collections between land revenue and cesses.—The statement showing how the distribution was made in fasli 1311 is submitted. From this it will be seen that there is no difference between proper and actual credits. The final adjustment has been made up to fasli 1309.

23. PROCESSES UNDER ACT II OF 1864.—Particulars of the coercive processes employed for the realization of the Government demand under Act II of 1864 are exhibited in statement No. 8-A. The following abstract compares the numbers of processes of each kind issued during the year with those of the preceding year:—

Fasli.	Number of processes issued.				Number of defaulters whose property was sold.		Extent of lands sold.		Amount realized by the sale of		
	Demand notices.	Attachment notices.	Sale notices.	Total.	Moveable.	Real.	Dry.	Wet.	Real property.	Moveable property.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
							ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1310	136,861	669	497	138,027	22	201	1,487	32	1,504	187	1,691
1311	172,635	951	704	174,290	30	80	320	45	742	336	1,078

As compared with the previous year, there was an increase of 35,774 in the number of demand notices, the increase being chiefly in the taluks of Hosúr, Krishnagiri, Tiruppattúr, Salem and Námakkál. There was also an increase in the total number of distraint or attachment and sale notices, the increase being marked in the taluks of Hosúr, Dharmapuri and Uttangarai. The increase was chiefly due to the fact that the arrear balance at the beginning of the year was largely in excess of the corresponding figure for the previous year and the actual demand of fasli 1311 having largely exceeded both the demand and the amounts realized in fasli 1310. The large increase in the number of demand notices in Krishnagiri and Tiruppattúr is also attributed to the method of reckoning the number of demand notices by the number of defaulters in the list not having been adopted in previous faslis.

As compared with fasli 1310, there was an increase in the percentage of distraints and attachments to the number of demand notices, as also in the percentage of defaulters whose property was distrained or attached to the total number of pattadars, but the increase was insignificant, viz., 0·6 against 0·5 and 0·4 against 0·3, respectively, and was confined to the distraints of moveable property, 0·4 and 0·3 per cent. against 0·2 and 0·1 per cent. in the previous year; while in the case of distraints of immoveables, there was a decrease of 0·2 and 0·1 per cent. against 0·3 and 0·2 per cent., respectively.

The attachment of immoveable property amounted to 319 or 55 less than that of the previous year. This was no doubt due to favourable season, but looking into talukwar details, it is found that the attachments of real property exceeded the number of distraints of moveables in Hosúr, Krishnagiri, Tiruppattúr, Salem and Atur. This is attributed chiefly to the fact that in cases where the whereabouts of the pattadars are not known, the immoveable property had to be proceeded against in the first instance.

SALE NOTICES.—Out of the 951 cases in which property was attached, arrears were paid up before the issue of notices of sale in 247 cases or 26·0 per cent. of the total number of attachments against 172 or 25·7 per cent. in fasli 1310. The excess of 207 in the number of sale notices has been already explained above.

SALES.—Out of 704 cases in which sale notices were issued, sale was actually resorted to in 110 cases or 15·62 per cent. of the total number of notices against 223 cases or 44·87 per cent. in fasli 1310. The proportion of sales to the number of pattadars also fell from ·10 per cent. to ·05 per cent. This was generally due to the favourable character of the season. Immoveable property of the estimated value of Rs. 991 was sold for the recovery of arrears amounting to Rs. 594, and the amount realized was Rs. 723, the prices fetched by lands sold to private individuals being on the average 2·8 times the assessment in the case of wet lands and 1·9 times the assessment in the case of dry lands. In the previous fasli, it was found necessary to sell land for the recovery of an arrear of Rs. 3,509, and the wet land sold to private

individuals fetched the same rate, whereas dry land fetched only 1·3 times the assessment on the average. The actual extent of land sold during the year, viz., 365 acres, showed a noticeable decrease as compared with the corresponding area for the previous fasli, viz., 1,519 acres, which included a portion of the Minnampalli mitta, measuring 245 acres, sold for Rs. 510. The area which it was found necessary to buy in, on behalf of Government for want of bidders, was only 195 acres, or 50·7 per cent. of the total extent of lands sold for arrears of revenue, against 831 acres or 54·7 per cent. in the previous year.

The variations in the percentage of the number of processes served by the special-paid agency to the total number of processes served, and in the receipts and charges of process service, are explained in the sub-joined statement:—

Fasli.	Number of processes served.			Process service.		
	Total.	By special-paid agency.	Percentage.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Difference.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1310	137,732	1,795	1·30	326	189	+ 137
1311	173,658	2,205	1·27	347	310	+ 37

The total number of processes served by the special-paid agency amounted to 2,205, or 410 in excess of the number in the previous year, but the proportion of processes served by that agency to the total remained almost the same as in the previous year. The increase in the cost of process service establishment was due to the entertainment of a process server in the Hósúr and Tiruchengódu taluks and to the employment of the process establishment for a longer period in the Salem taluk, in view to ensure the speedy collection of revenue.

24. Costs in Civil Suits.—The costs awarded to Government during the year under report in suits to which it was a party, amounted to Rs. 149-9-0. Adding to this the opening balance of the year, viz., Rs. 282-6-10, the total demand amounted to Rs. 431-15-10, of which Rs. 303-6-1 were collected within the year. The steps taken for the recovery of the balance of Rs. 128-9-9 are shown below:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
(1) Amount collected but held in Civil Court deposit and is pending adjustment	37	3	2
(2) Under execution proceedings	5	1	7
(3) Remainder for the recovery of which steps have been taken .	86	5	0
Total ...	128	9	9

25. Interest on arrears of land revenue.—The total demand on account of interest on arrears of land revenue, including the balance at the beginning of the year, amounted to Rs. 1,315, of which Rs. 1,057 were collected and Rs. 35 written off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 223 at the end of the year, the major portion of which is due on the Minnampalli and Mudalappatti mittas referred to in paragraph 21 *supra*.

26. Sales of land under Standing Orders Nos. 15, 20, 21 and 45.—Under the rules for the sale of the occupancy right in assessed waste lands (paragraph 12 of Standing Order No. 15), 32 acres assessed at Rs. 46 were sold during the year under report for Rs. 1,238; while Rs. 1,758 were realized by the resale, under Standing Order No. 45, of 637 acres assessed at Rs. 813 which had been bought in by Government at sales for arrears of revenue. There were no sales under Standing Orders Nos. 20 or 21.

27. Sub-division of Quit-rent.—An application was received from the Jaghirdars of the Maddhagondapalli Jaghire and the inamdars of the Togarai agraharam in the Hósúr taluk during the year under report for the sub-division under Standing Order No. 58 of the joint liability in the above villages. But as they did not

produce a duly-stamped and registered agreement, signed by all of them, as required by the Standing Order, their request for the apportionment of quit-rent was not complied with.

28. TRANSFER OF REGISTRY OF HOLDINGS.—The sub-joined statement distributes transfers of revenue registry into three classes according to the method of initiation and exhibits the progress made under each head as compared with the previous year :—

Fasli.	Transfers applied for through Registration officers.						Transfers applied for direct to Revenue officers.		
	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the year.	Number of cases which arose during the year.	Total.	Number disposed of during the year.	Number pending at the close of the year.	Percentage of pending cases to the total.	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the year.	Number of cases which arose during the year.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1310	624	6,343	6,967	6,309	658	9·44	53	2,739	2,792
1311	658	6,194	6,852	6,260	592	8·64	89	2,261	2,350

Fasli.	Transfers applied for direct to Revenue officers—*cont.*			Transfers proposed by Revenue officers of their own motion.			
	Number disposed of during the year.	Number pending at the close of the year.	Percentage of pending cases to the total.	Number of cases brought to notice during the year including those pending at the beginning.	Number disposed of.	Number pending.	Percentage of pending cases to the total.
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1310	2,703	89	3·19	482	482	..	..
1311	2,301	49	2·09	2,879	1,674	1,205	41·85

As compared with the previous year, the applications received through Registration officers and direct by Revenue officers show a small decrease. This was probably due to the more favourable season. The proportion of transfers applied for through Registration officers rose from 69 per cent. in the previous year to 73 per cent. in the year under report, and is attributable to the growing recognition of the advantages of reconciling ownership and revenue registry and the convenience of effecting transfers through Registration officers. The percentage of disposals of applications under both the classes shows also an improvement over that of the previous year. Out of the total number of 641 applications pending disposal at the close of the year under these classes, 503 have been since disposed of. The remaining applications which were received about the close of the fasli are pending with village officers either for verification with the chitta or for the preparation of pattas and will soon be disposed of.

As compared with the previous year, there was a marked rise from 482 to 2,879 in the number of cases of transfer, taken up by Revenue officers acting on their own initiative under paragraphs 5 and 7 of Board's Standing Order No. 31. The increase was chiefly due to the extra efforts of taluk officers in bringing to notice such cases, to whom special instructions were issued during the year. Of the 2,879 cases brought to notice, 1,205 or 42 per cent. were pending at the close of the year. They are pending publication of gazette notices or expiry of the time allowed in the notices and will soon be disposed of.

29. RUINED TANKS.—No ruined tank was made over for private enterprise during the year under Standing Order No. 8. A small tank in good order, called the Subbinaicken tank in the Reddivalasai village, Tiruppattúr taluk, which had an ayacut of one acre assessed at Rs. 3-8-0 was handed over to the ayacutdar on condition of his paying the dry assessment on the ayacut and on the tank bed areas under the provisions of Standing Order No. 9.

30. FIXING THE LIMITS OF THE WATERSPREAD OF GOVERNMENT TANKS.—Detailed instructions were issued to Tahsildars and the Minor Irrigation establishment, and also to the Executive Engineer, on receipt of B.P. No. 213, dated 20th September 1901, in the matter of fixing the limits of waterspread of tanks and for the registry and reservation of the lands within the waterspread, as tank poramboke, and the Divisional-officers were also requested to make enquiries at the jamabandi to ensure that the orders had been given effect to. I regret that the work could not be completed for the reasons detailed below :—The work has to be done either by actual observation when the tank is at full tank level, or by taking levels with the aid of a levelling instrument. The orders on the subject were received rather late during the fasli, *i.e.*, after the rainy season was nearly over, when it was found difficult to find a tank with water at F.T.L. Hence recourse had to be had to the latter method, viz., of taking levels with the aid of a levelling instrument. Unfortunately, this is supplied to the Minor Irrigation overseer alone, who is in charge of two heavy taluks. The remaining seven taluks are in charge of three Sub-overseers who are not supplied with such instruments. This retarded progress which was pointed out in my letter Ref. No. 3008/H.C., dated 20th December 1901, to the Board. The Board in its Proceedings, Mis. No. 7154, dated 26th December 1901, ordered that levels should be taken by the Minor Irrigation overseer, his services being transferred so soon as convenient to the taluks in which only the sub-overseers are employed. The overseer, however, has had sufficient work in his own division and he could not attend to this work in the other divisions. As soon as the rainy season commenced during the current year, instructions were, however, issued to village officers to peg out the edges of the waterspread on the day the tank received its full supply, so that it might facilitate the Minor Irrigation establishment in ascertaining its F.T.L., and marking it on the village and taluk maps. Another difficulty which is experienced in taking levels is the growth of prickly-pear in the tank-bed and on the tank bund which has to be removed by ryots by kudimaramat. The third difficulty is that the Minor Irrigation establishment hardly find time to devote their attention to this special work, in addition to their current work, which is heavy, viz., the preparation of ordinary as well as famine estimates, and attending to the completion of the repairs of the irrigation works of the two or three taluks of which they are in charge. The total number of Government tanks in this district is 1,790. I am doubtful whether with the limited establishment, it will be possible to complete this special work even during the current fasli. The Public Works Department have marked out the limits of waterspread of only five tanks till now. Every endeavour will, however, be made to get the work done as soon as practicable.

31. INSPECTION OF BOUNDARY AND FIELD MARKS.—Statement No. 13 shows the number of boundary marks planted during survey, the number found to be missing or out of repair and the number replaced or repaired during the year. Out of 21,537 stones of the different kinds missing and out of repair, 5,253 stones or 24 per cent. were replaced or repaired against 36 per cent. in the previous fasli. The largest pendency is in the taluks of Uttangarai, Atur and Salem. Special instructions have been issued to Tahsildars to have the annual inspection properly made, and to have the missing stones replaced as soon as possible.

Field measurement books have been completely written up except in four villages in Hosúr and five villages in Dharmapuri. The work of measurement and plotting of sub-divisions has also been completed except in the above two taluks and Krishnagiri, where 19,020 sub-divisions yet remain to be measured and plotted. The progress is being reviewed monthly by the Divisional-officer.

32. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—The reports of the jamabandi officers on the examination of these accounts are being received and reviewed. During the year under report, the state of the village and taluk accounts was fairly satisfactory as in the preceding year, though there is still room for improvement by way of closer supervision by the Divisional-officers and Tahsildars over the work of their subordinates. The minor defects noticed at the jamabandi were rectified as they were noticed.

33. FAMINE ANALYSIS, VILLAGE REGISTERS AND FIRKA BOOKS.—The village statistical registers and firka books were examined during the jamabandi and found to have been brought up to the end of fasli 1310. They are being written up for fasli 1311 and the progress will be reported separately in the annual return to be submitted on the 1st February next. The *special well registers* were also prepared with greater care than in the preceding year, and they were examined and checked on the field in many cases by Revenue Inspectors and Tahsildars although in some taluks the inspection was not as satisfactory as it should have been.

34. SUB-DIVISION REGISTERS.—The files of sub-division sketches called the sub-division registers maintained by karnams and in the Taluk and Deputy Tahsildars' offices under Board's Standing Order No. 3, paragraph 2, were examined. The files with the karnams are generally maintained in good order. The files of the duplicate copies of the sketches maintained in the Taluk and Deputy Tahsildars' offices were not complete, the sketches in several cases having been found to be wanting. This was mainly due to the fact that the duplicate sketches were bundled with the respective darkhast disposals. Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars have been instructed to have the sketches separated from the disposal bundles and arranged chronologically village by village, so as to be easily available for reference.

35. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTORS' OFFICES.—During the year under report, Mr. F. J. Richards was Head Assistant Collector in charge of the Tiruppattúr division till April last, when he was succeeded by Mr. A. F. G. Moscardi. Mr. C. W. E. Cotton, Head Assistant Collector, is in charge of the Hosúr division. All these can speak Tamil fairly well, but as most of the correspondence is conducted in English, the necessity for reading Tamil arzis does not arise. They are said to pass orders on vernacular petitions after having them read out.

36. COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE WORKING OF THE FOREST RULES.—Notice was given to the District Forest-officers of the commencement of the jamabandi of the taluks settled by me and by the Divisional-officers. No complaints of importance were, however, received for disposal. The residents of Mallur and adjoining villages in the Salem taluk preferred a complaint of over-reservation and want of sufficient area for pasture. The Acting Collector Mr. C. G. Spencer who conducted the jamabandi made local enquiries with the Extra Assistant Conservator and found that the complaint was unfounded. The District Forest-officer, North Salem, attended the jamabandi of the Dharmapuri taluk conducted by the General Charge Deputy Collector, when, the ryots wanted permission to graze their cattle in more than one reserve under a single permit to throw open certain reserves for goat-browsing, and that permits should be issued for cutting wood from reserves for ploughs and other agricultural implements. The first two of their requests were complied with, with some modifications, and not the third. In Námakkal, the villagers at the foot of the Kollimalais complained that they had no browsing area for their goats and that the fuel coupes were at inconvenient distances from their villages. The complaints are still under enquiry.

37. LOANS AND ADVANCES—LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS ACT.—The advances made under this Act amounted to Rs. 10,178 against Rs. 6,625 in the preceding year. The increase was chiefly in the Salem taluk. Out of the amount advanced, Rs. 3,458 was

for sinking wells, Rs. 5,670 for repairing old wells, Rs. 150 for land reclamation and Rs. 750 for repairing tanks. Loans advanced for other improvements amounted to Rs. 150.

AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS ACT.—Under this Act, Rs. 200 were advanced, and this was granted in the Namakkál taluk for the purchase of a sugarcane mill. The following abstract shows the total advances, including the outstandings at the beginning of the year and the recoveries of principal and interest effected during the year :—

—	Total advances including outstandings.	Amount repayable including arrears.	Recoveries.		Repayable balance.	Percentage of balance to demand.	Voluntary advance payments.	Amount outstanding at the end of the fasli.
			Amount due.	Amount written off.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Principal.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Land Improvement Loans Act.	45,481	7,188	6,673	..	515	7·16	610	38,198
Agriculturists' Loans Act ..	1,669	179	179	..	..	..	..	1,490
Interest.								
Land Improvement Loans Act.	..	2,087	1,970	..	117	5·61	..	..
Agriculturists' Loans Act ..	..	51	51	..	..	..	..	..

Of the balance shown in column 6, Rs. 348 on account of principal and interest, has since been recovered and the balance is covered by process.

The improvements effected during the year with the aid of loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act were as shown below :—

Purpose.	Number.	Amount.	Extent benefited.
		RS.	ACS.
Construction of new wells	25	2,725	89·48
Repair of old wells	34	2,800	206·54
Reclamation of land	..	375	13·30

The outlay incurred in the construction and repair of wells gives an average per well of Rs. 109 and 82 respectively. The average area benefited is 3·58 acres for each well constructed and 6·07 acres for each well repaired.

38. SURVEY ADVANCES.—The advances made during the year for survey operations amounted to Rs. 11,507. The total amount that became repayable in the year including the outstandings of the previous year was Rs. 17,850, of which Rs. 10,208 were recovered or adjusted leaving a balance of Rs. 7,642. Of this Rs. 4,181 has since been collected or adjusted and prompt steps have been taken for the collection of the remainder.

(Signed) R. B. CLEGG,
Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

SOUTH CANARA.

I HAVE the honour to submit the report on the settlement of the district for fasli 1311, together with the prescribed statements except those dealt with in the Land Revenue Branch which are being submitted to it direct.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL AND CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The total rainfall (inches 143·82) was almost exactly the average (inches 143·32) of the past 30 years. The rainfall brought by the south-west monsoon was slightly deficient, the deficiency occurring chiefly in September; on the other hand, the rainfall (inches 15·94) brought by the north-east monsoon was in excess of the average (inches 12·59). The water-supply was insufficient in some parts in April and May; but on the whole it was sufficient throughout the year and the harvest was fair.

3. PRICES.—The prices were almost as high in July and August as they were at the close of the previous year; but when the first crop was harvested, they began to fall and continued to decline until the end of the year. The average rate for the whole year was 12·58 seers per rupee against 10·84 seers in fasli 1310.

	Seers per rupee.
Fasli 1310	10·09
„ 1311	14·05

The average price of horsegram, which is chiefly imported, was lower during the year under report than in fasli 1310. This is attributable to the state of the market in the tracts where it is produced.

4. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES AND WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—There are none in this district.

	Number of pattas.
Fasli 1310	48,533
„ 1311	48,608
Increase ...	75

5. RYOTWARI SETTLEMENT—(*a*) *Villages.*—The number of villages was 1,284 as in the previous year.

(*b*) *Pattas.*—There was a net increase of 75 in the number of pattas as explained below :—

(1) Pattas issued for new holdings (hosagame)	111
(2) Do. for banjar (waste) wargs taken up for cultivation ...	14
(3) Do. for wargs transferred from inam to Government under the beriz deduction system	29
Total ...	154
Deduct—	
(1) Pattas of wargs relinquished	43
(2) Do. sold for arrears of revenue and bought in by Government	5
(3) Patta of a warg of which the land is included in a Local Fund market and therefore struck off the accounts	1
(4) Pattas erroneously included in the accounts in the previous year.	30
Total ...	79
Balance ...	75

6. OCCUPATION AND CHANGES THEREIN.—The figures showing the extent of holdings are still not available. The assessment of the holdings amounted to Rs. 13,98,108 against Rs. 13,96,149 in fasli 1310. The items which contributed to the increase of Rs. 1,959 are given in Enclosure A to statement No. 3, page 9.

7. ACTUAL CULTIVATION AND WASTE CHARGED AND REMITTED.—The total assessment of wargs and the demand after deducting remissions on account of land revenue proper and also the demand under miscellaneous revenue and cesses for fasli 1311 are compared below with those of fasli 1310 :—

Items.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Assessment of holdings ..	13,96,149	13,98,108	(a) 1,959	..	(a) *Vide* paragraph 6 *supra*.
Deduct—					
Waste remitted	5,987	5,885	..	(b) 102	(b) The decrease is due to the increase in cultivation.
Temporary remissions as per statement No. 4.	95,233	96,422	(c) 1,189	..	(c) *Vide* paragraph 9 (6) *infra*.
Total ..	1,01,220	1,02,307	1,189	102	
Remaining beriz ..	12,94,929	12,95,801	872	..	....
Add—					
Miscellaneous revenue as per statement No. 5.	57,665	73,269	(d) 15,604	..	(d) *Vide* paragraphs 10 and 11 *infra*.
Land-cess	1,33,100	1,33,281	(e) 181	..	(e) Due to the increase in the assessment of holdings and in the demand under Miscellaneous Land Revenue.
Village-cess	66,982	67,083	(e) 101	..	
Total ..	15,52,676	15,69,434	16,758	..	

8. WATER-RATE (TIRWAJASTI AND FASALJASTI).—There are no Government irrigation works in this district.

9. REMISSIONS—(*a*) *Permanent*.—The amount of remissions under this head during the fasli under report was the same as that in the previous fasli as shown in the margin.

	RS.
Fasli 1310	1,31,772
„ 1311	1,31,772

(*b*) *Fixed*, including items allowed from entire beriz of villages and occasional remissions. The remissions under this head amounted to Rs. 96,422 as shown below :—

	RS.
Remissions for fasli 1310	95,233
Deduct—	
Reimposition of amount remitted on the ground that the land was not capable of bearing the assessment but reimposed as the land was since found to be fit to bear the full assessment	25
Assessment on cowle lands brought to the full amount	19
Reimposition of remission which was under "Board Shifaras" ...	3
Total ...	47
Balance ...	95,186
Add—	
Amount of certain tasdick inams due to religious institutions brought under the beriz deduction system *minus* the amount of assessment assigned to one religious institution since reimposed on the ground that no services were performed therein for more than 12 years	1,236
Total ...	96,422

10. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE (STATEMENT V).—The variations in the important items included under this head of revenue are explained below :—

		RS.
Item 5 ...	Fasli 1310	1,850
	„ 1311	3,939
	Increase ...	2,089
Item 6 ...	Fasli 1310	2,211
	„ 1311	1,494
	Decrease ...	717
	Net increase ...	1,372

(*a*) *Important items of increase—Items 5 and 6—Land occupied with or without application for which no pattas have been granted and concealed cultivation.*—The net increase of Rs. 1,372 under this head is due partly to a larger number of cases in which back assessment was collected having been disposed of during the year under report than in fasli 1310 and partly to ordinary assessment having been charged on Hakkal cultivation in lands enclosed with enclosures of a permanent nature.

Item 7—Occupation of poramboke lands—Penal charge.—The increase of Rs. 8,484 under this head represents mainly the penalty imposed upon one K. Shrinivas Rao of Udipi for having encroached upon a considerable extent of very valuable land within the port limits of Malpe.

	RS.
Fasli 1310	1,613
„ 1311	10,097
Increase ...	8,484

11. *Other items—Revenue derived from coir, the produce of the Amindivi Islands.*—The increase of Rs. 5,575 in the value of coir for fasli 1311 is due to the fact that the value, Rs. 9,500, of 200 candies of coir supplied to the Government Dockyard, Calcutta, in fasli 1310 was adjusted in the accounts in the year under report. The actual quantity sold during the year under report was only 420 candies and the value realized Rs. 21,630.

	Quantity. CANDIES.	Value. RS.
Fasli 1310	538	25,555
„ 1311	620	31,130
Increase		5,575

	RS.
Fasli 1310	14,541
„ 1311	17,310
Increase ...	2,769

Rents, &c., of escheated estates.—The increase of Rs. 2,769 is due principally to the collection during the year under report of the value of some of the rice sold in fasli 1310.

(*b*) *Important items of decrease—Hakkal cultivation.*—The decrease of Rs. 516 is due to Hakkal cultivation in lands permanently enclosed having been charged with the ordinary assessment and included under item 5 *supra*.

	RS.
Fasli 1310	1,589
„ 1311	1,075
Decrease ...	516

Sale-proceeds of waste lands and river accretions.—There is a total decrease of Rs. 2,097 under these heads, due to only a very small extent (1·98 acres) having been sold during the year under report against 9·87 acres in fasli 1310.

	Waste lands. RS.
Fasli 1310	1,845
„ 1311	...
Decrease ...	1,845

	River accretions. RS.
Fasli 1310	265
„ 1311	13
Decrease ...	252
Total, Decrease ...	2,097

12. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—CURRENT—RYOTWARI AND MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE FOR FASLI 1311.—The state of the collections during fasli 1311 is compared below with that of fasli 1310 :—

Fasli.	Current demand.	Collection within the fasli.	Remissions within the fasli.	Balance.	Subsequent collections up to 30th September 1902.	Total collections and remissions.	Balance.	Percentage of collection in column 7 to the demand, column 2.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
1310	13,52,594	13,42,639	50	9,905	7,061	13,49,750	2,844	99·78
1311	13,69,070	13,54,771	..	14,299	3,827	13,58,598	10,472	99·23

The increase of Rs. 8,848 under collections (column 7) is mainly due to the increase in the demand (column 2), while the decrease (8·55) in the percentage (column 5) of collections to the demand is due to the fact that the collection of a large amount of prohibitory assessment imposed on Kadbettu Shrinivas Rao of Udipi is held in abeyance pending the disposal of a civil suit filed by him.

DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—ARREARS.—The collection of arrears during the year under report is compared below with the figures of the preceding fasli :—

Fasli.	Arrears at the beginning of the fasli.	Collections within the fasli.	Remissions.	Balance at the end of the fasli.	Subsequent collections and remissions up to 30th September 1902.	Balance.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1310	7,322	6,103	486	733	88	645
1311	10,638	8,621	936	1,081	945	136

The balance is very small and the recoverable portion of it will be collected as early as possible.

13. COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—The subjoined statement shows to what extent Act II of 1864 was resorted to for the realization of the Government demand in the year as compared with the figures for fasli 1310 :—

Fasli.	Number of pattas.	Number of processes.			Number of defaulters whose property was			
		Notice of demand.	Notice of distraint or attachment.	Notice of sale.	Attached.		Sold.	
					Personal.	Real.	Personal.	Real.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1310	48,533	6,664	116	255	585	116	71	40
1311	48,608	7,358	158	271	750	158	104	53

There was an increase of 694 in the number of demand notices issued. The increase occurred in all the taluks except Uppinangadi and Coondapoor and is probably due to some of the petty landholders having withheld payment of the kist owing to the fall in the price of rice in anticipation of better prices.

The number of attachment and sale notices issued as well as the number of cases in which personal and real property was actually attached and sold was also somewhat larger than in the previous year. No particular reason other than the fall in the price of rice can be assigned, but the fact that most of the lands sold had to be bought in by Government for want of bidders indicates that the lands brought to sale were for the most part very inferior.

The proportion of defaulters whose property was sold to the total number of pattadars was ·32 per cent. against ·22 per cent. in the preceding fasli. The total extent of landed property sold was 249 acres against 193 acres in fasli 1310. Of this, acres 177 (or 71 per cent. of the total extent sold) were bought in by Government against 93 acres or 48 per cent. in the previous fasli.

14. RECEIPTS FROM PROCESS FEES AND THE EXTENT TO WHICH SPECIAL-PAID ESTABLISHMENTS WERE UTILIZED FOR SERVING PROCESSES.—No special-paid establishment was entertained for the service of processes, which were served through the village agency without charging any fees.

15. LANDS SOLD UNDER BOARD'S STANDING ORDERS.—Only 1·98 acres of wet land was sold under Standing Order No. 15. It realized only Rs. 13. No lands were sold under Standing Order Nos. 20, 21 and 45 (1900 Edition).

16. ADVANCES.—(*a*) *Loans.*—No applications for loans were received during the year. Out of the balance of old loans, Rs. 848, which was outstanding at the beginning of the fasli, Rs. 124 * being the full amount of the instalments which fell due in the fasli were punctually paid, leaving a balance of Rs. 783 at the close of the fasli.

	Rs.
* Principal	65
Interest	59
Total ...	124

(*b*) *Survey advances.*—Out of the sum of Rs. 3,769 outstanding at the beginning of the fasli, Rs. 3,739 were collected within the fasli and Rs. 5 subsequently, leaving a balance of Rs. 25. Of this amount, Rs. 20 are due from the Survey Department and the balance from the municipality for the adjustment of which steps have been taken. The current demand on account of advances made during fasli 1311 was Rs. 9,260, of which Rs. 6,277 were collected within the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,983 at its close. Steps are being taken to collect the remaining amount soon.

17. COSTS IN CIVIL SUITS.—The amount outstanding at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 97. Adding to this the costs, Rs. 332, awarded to Government during the year under report in suits to which Government was a party, the total demand amounted to Rs. 429. Of this amount, Rs. 203 were collected within the year, and Rs. 12 subsequently, leaving a balance of Rs. 214. Of this, Rs. 97 are irrecoverable, and execution has not been taken for the recovery of Rs. 117 in respect of which an appeal is pending.

18. RUINED TANKS AND TANKS HANDED OVER TO RYOTS UNDER STANDING ORDER No. 8.—There are no Government irrigation works in this district.

19. INTEREST CHARGED ON ARREARS OF LAND REVENUE.—The total demand under this head including the balance at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 217, of which Rs. 63 were collected within the fasli and Rs. 3 subsequently, while Rs. 35 were remitted within the fasli and Rs. 10 subsequently, and Rs. 10 which are in deposit remain to be adjusted on receipt of the order confirming the sale of the land in respect of which the amount is due. The balance represents the interest on arrears which have been recommended for remission and is therefore irrecoverable.

20. INSPECTION OF BOUNDARY AND FIELD MARKS.—The result of the inspection is given in the prescribed statement.

21. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—Village and taluk accounts were examined as usual at the time of the jamabandi by the officers who conducted it, and the defects noticed were pointed out.

22. APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSFER OF REVENUE REGISTRY.—The subjoined statement compares the number of applications received and disposed of during the year under report with those of the preceding fasli:—

How received.	Fasli.	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the fasli.	Received during the fasli.	Total.	Disposed of during the fasli.	Pending at the close of the fasli.	Percentage of pending cases (column 7) to the total (column 5).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Through officers. Registration	1310	26	808	834	805	29	3·4
	1311	29	634	663	650	13	1·9
Direct by Revenue officers.	1310	130	970	1,100	992	108	9·8
	1311	108	1,431	1,539	1,441	98	6·3
Total ..	1310	156	1,778	1,934	1,797	137	7·0
	1311	137	2,065	2,202	2,091	111	5·0

The number of applications received through registration officers shows a decrease of 174, which cannot be assigned to any particular cause.

The number of cases received under paragraph 7 of Board's Standing Order No. 31 was 439 against 509 in fasli 1310. The decrease is due to a large number of cases having been disposed of during the previous year.

23. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE HEAD ASSISTANT AND ASSISTANT COLLECTORS' OFFICES.—The Coondapoor Division officer states: "The petitions and vernacular papers used to be read over to Mr. Moscardi when in charge of this division; as I did not know a word of Canarese when I joined the district, papers were, as a rule, translated *in extenso*, no mere abstracts being put up."

The Assistant Collector Mr. Davies was in the district during fasli 1311 and Mr. Whitty, who is now in charge of the Assistant Collector's office, reports that the "vernacular correspondence of my office was got through without the preparation beforehand of English abstracts during the last fasli 1311."

24. The following points are noted with reference to B.P. No. 810 (Land Revenue), dated 18th November 1889:—

(*a*) *Adjustment of differences between village and taluk accounts.*—The village and taluk accounts were reconciled and the necessary adjustments carried out in all the taluks before the close of the year except as regards a few items which have now been adjusted and explained in the fly sheet attached to the revised demand, collection and balance statement for fasli 1311. Necessary orders are being issued to the Tahsildars concerned to carry out the adjustments in their accounts.

(*b*) *Explanations of variations in the demand on account of cesses.*—This will be found in paragraph 7 *supra.*

(*c*) *Reconciliation of demand, collection and balance statement, with the treasury figures as communicated by the Accountant-General.*—The necessary reconciliation will be effected on receipt of the Accountant-General's figures.

25. CREDIT OF CESSES.—The statement prescribed in paragraph 9 of B.P. No. 74 (Land Revenue), dated the 6th February 1890, is being submitted to the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue). The proportionate credits have been correctly made in accordance with the rules prescribed in B.P. No. 105 (Land Revenue), dated the 22nd April 1899, in respect of the collection in fasli 1311. As regards the collection of fasli 1308, final adjustment has been effected in August last, and those for faslis 1309, 1310 and 1311 will be effected as soon as the outstanding arrears are either collected or remitted.

26. CONDITION OF KARNAMS' SURVEY INSTRUMENTS.—The survey instruments supplied to the karnams are reported to be in good condition except in a few cases in the Mangalore, Uppinangadi and Coondapoor taluks. In these latter cases arrangements will be made to have the missing and damaged instruments replaced or repaired at the cost of the karnams concerned.

27. LAPSE OF PAGODA ALLOWANCES AND OTHER INAMS.—Assignments amounting to Rs. 13-3-0 were resumed in the year as shown below:—

Name of the inam and taluk in which held.	Amount of inam and Pagoda allowance.	How paid.	Grounds of resumption.
1	2	3	4
	RS. A. P.		
1. Periye Pili Bhuta in Kasaragod taluk.	2 11 0	By assignment of assessment.	The inam was resumed, as the inamdar failed to receive the title-deed.
2. Ajaladi Ganapathi Dev. in Uppinangadi taluk.	6 8 0	Do. do.	The inam was resumed in consequence of the non-performance of religious services for more than 12 years.
3. Kodiyal Shammukha Dev. in Uppinangadi taluk.	4 0 0	Under the Beriz deduction system.	Do. do.

MANGALORE,
18th October 1902.

(Signed) D. D. MURDOCH,
Collector.

Exd. Md. Pahilwan.

REPORTS

ON THE

SETTLEMENT OF THE LAND REVENUE

OF THE

DISTRICTS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR FASLI 1312 (1902-1903).

MADRAS:
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1904.

CONTENTS.

	PAGES
PROCEEDINGS OF GOVERNMENT, No. 327, Revenue, dated 21st March 1904	i to iii
REPORT FROM THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 29th January 1904, No. 37	1 to 74
	PARAS.
Prefatory	2
Season and rainfall	2
Cultivation and crops	3
Outturn of crops	4
Sanitary condition	4
Condition of cattle	5
Prices	5
Number of ryotwar villages	6
Heads of Land Revenue	6
Peshkash or revenue from permanently-settled estates	6
Shrotriyam jodi	6
Holdings	6
Cultivation	8
Water-rate and second-crop charge	8
Season remissions	8
Fixed remissions	9
Beriz deductions	9
Miscellaneous revenue	9
Net Ryotwar demand	10
Total land revenue demand—current	10
Cesses	10
Total demand under land revenue and cesses—current	11
Arrears	11
Total, current and arrears	11
Reconciliation of differences between the collections of land revenue and cesses as shown in the Jamabandi and in the Accountant-General's statements ...	11
Distribution of collections between land revenue and cesses	12
Charges	13
Processes under Act II of 1864	13
Costs in Civil suits	16
Interest on arrears of land revenue	16
Sales of land under Standing Orders Nos. 15, 21 and 45	16
Sub-division of quit-rent	16
Transfer of registry of holdings	16
Ruined tanks	17
Loans and advances	18
Survey advances	19

STATEMENTS— PAGES

No. 1.—Statement showing the rainfall in each district of the Madras Presidency under the two monsoons of 1902–1903 20

„ 2.—Statement showing the human mortality in each district of the Madras Presidency in fasli 1312 (1902–1903) 21

„ 3.—Statement showing the retail and wholesale prices of food-grains in seers of 80 tolas per rupee compared with the commutation rates of the newly-settled districts in each district of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1312 (1902–1903) 22

„ 4.—Statement showing the approximate area and revenue of the zamindaris in the Presidency of Madras for fasli 1312 (1902–1903) 24

„ 5.—Statement of Ryots' Holdings and Cultivation in the several districts of the Presidency of Madras for fasli 1312 (1902–1903) ... ... 26 to 29

„ 6.—Comparative statement of Holdings and Settlement of the Ryotwar Land Revenue for fasli 1312 (1902–1903) ... ... 30 to 34

„ 7.—Statement showing the details under different causes of net variations in the extent and assessment of ryotwar holdings in each district of the Madras Presidency in fasli 1312 (1902–1903) 35

„ 8.—Statement showing particulars of remission and beriz deductions for fasli 1312 (1902–1903) 36

„ 9.—Statement showing the lands granted on cowle for fasli 1312 (1902–1903) 37

„ 10.—Comparative statement of Land Revenue miscellaneous items for fasli 1312 (1902–1903) 37

„ 11.—Statement showing the demand, collection and balance of Land Revenue and Cesses for fasli 1312 (1902–1903) ... ... 38 to 41

„ 11-A.—Statement showing the excess collections for fasli 1312 (1902–1903). 42

„ 12.—Statement showing the details of coercive processes employed in the realization of arrears of revenue in the several districts during fasli 1312 (1902–1903) ... ... 43 to 45

„ 13.—Statement showing the particulars of processes issued and the fees collected under Act II of 1864 in the several districts during fasli 1312 (1902–1903) 46

„ 14.—Statement showing the demand, collection and balance of interest charged on arrears of Land Revenue for fasli 1312 (1902–1903) ... 47

„ 15.—Statement showing the disposal of cases of transfer of registry during fasli 1312 (1902–1903) ... ... 48 to 49

„ 16.—Statement showing the advances and recoveries under the Land Improvement Loans Act for fasli 1312 (1902–1903) ... ... 50 to 51

„ 17.—Statement showing the advances and recoveries under the Agriculturists' Loans Act for fasli 1312 (1902–1903) ... ... 52 to 53

„ 18.—Statement showing the classification of loans sanctioned under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts during fasli 1312 (1902–1903) 54

Quinquennial.

No. 19.—Statement showing the number and state of repair of the irrigation works in each district of the Madras Presidency classified according to their capacity (ayacut) for fasli 1310 ... ... 55 to 60

„ 20.—Statement showing the rent-roll in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1310 (1900–1901) ... ... 61 to 67

TABLE C.—Incidence of the Land Revenue on area and population in each district in the Madras Presidency in the agricultural year ending June 1899. 68 to 73

TABLE E.—Transfers of property in land in each district in the Madras Presidency in the agricultural year ending 30th June 1903 74

DISTRICT REPORTS.

					PAGES
Report from the Collector of		Ganjám,	dated 23rd September 1903	... ...	1 to 6
Do.	do.	of Vizagapatam	„ 26th „ „	... ...	1 to 6
Do.	do.	of Gódávari	„ 29th „ „	... ...	1 to 8
Do.	do.	of Kistna	„ 29th „ „	... ...	1 to 10
Do.	do.	of Nellore	„ 9th October „	... ...	1 to 10
Do.	do.	of Cuddapah	„ 30th September „	... ...	1 to 6
Do.	do.	of Anantapur	„ 27th „ „	... ...	1 to 4
Do.	do.	of Bellary	„ 9th October „	... ...	1 to 6
Do.	do.	of Kurnool	„ 27th September „	... ...	1 to 6
Do.	do.	of Madras	„ 28th „ „	... ...	1 & 2
Do.	do.	of Chingleput	„ 4th October „	... ...	1 to 6
Do.	do.	of North Arcot	„ 27th September „	... ...	1 to 4
Do.	do.	of South Arcot	„ 1st October „	... ...	1 to 6
Do.	do.	of Tanjore	„ 15th „ „	... ...	1 to 12
Do.	do.	of Trichinopoly	„ 27th September „	... ...	1 to 6
Do.	do.	of Madura	„ 11th October „	... ...	1 to 10
Do.	do.	of Tinnevelly	„ 5th „ „	... ...	1 to 10
Do.	do.	of Coimbatore	„ 10th „ „	... ...	1 to 10
Do.	do.	of the Nilgiris	„ 24th September „	... ...	
Do.	do.	of Salem	„ 17th October „	... ...	1 to 8
Do.	do.	of South Canara	„ 6th December „	... ...	1 to 6
Do.	do.	of Malabar	„ 28th September „	... ...	1 & 2

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1904.

Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), MADRAS.

Recd.	1904.	*Enclosures*
Regd.		*Spare copies*

Printed February 29th.

Proceedings, No. 37, 29th January 1904.

JANUARY.

Settlement of Land Revenue (*Jamabandi*).—Submitting to Government report on the — for fasli 1312 (1902–1903).

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE

(REVENUE SETTLEMENT, LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE).

The Hon'ble Mr. H. A. SIM, C.I.E., I.C.S.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. E. CASTLESTUART STUART, I.C.S.
J. ANDREW, ESQ., I.C.S.

RESOLUTION—No. 37, dated 29th January 1904.

The Board begs to submit the report on the settlement of land revenue in this Presidency during fasli 1312 (1902–1903) together with the prescribed statements including, as directed in G.O., No. 582, Revenue, dated 5th July 1902, the annual return of transfer of property and copies of the quinquennial returns of irrigation, rent-roll and incidence of land revenue. The following subjects are omitted, as they were dealt with in the Settlement and Land Records report for 1902–1903 :—Maintenance of Land Records, Survey schools and examination of village and taluk accounts. A special paragraph on "agricultural wages" has been inserted in district reports, as desired in G.O., No. 93, dated 16th February 1898.

2. *Season and rainfall.*—The hot weather showers in April and May 1902 were below the average. The rains of the south-west monsoon were generally sufficient. The rainfall in June 1902 was below the average in the Circars, Kurnool, the Carnatic except Nellore, parts of Central, Tinnevelly, the Hills and the West Coast districts. The deficiency continued over one-half of the Presidency in July. The August rains improved matters generally, except in the Deccan and the South; but the deficiency in the Deccan was made good by the September rainfall. The north-east monsoon brought abundant rain throughout the Presidency, except the two northernmost districts, the fall in October being generally the heaviest. The dry weather (January to March) rains were either light or below the average except in the Carnatic.

Statement No. 1.

3. The Gódávari began to rise steadily on the 13th July 1902 and on the 10th September reached the maximum height for the year of 4·9 feet over the crest of the anikat. The freshes in the Kistna began early in June 1902 and the maximum flood level in the year, 12·8 feet, was attained on the 23rd July. The water then began to fall up to the 29th August, when it was 2·4 feet above the anikat; but about the

middle of September the river rose again to 11 feet. The supply in the channels was sufficient for the delta. The freshes in the Pennér were adequate and the crops fared well, on the whole. There were heavy floods in the Cauvery and other rivers in Tanjore, but no great damage was done to the crops.

4. *Crop areas.*—The subjoined statement exhibits the area under each of the more important crops cultivated during the year as compared with 1901–1902 and with the average of the five years ending 1900–1901. The figures include Government and inam lands and the area cropped more than once.

Crops.	Extent.			Percentage of the extent under each crop to the total extent.		
	Average.*	1901–1902.	1902–1903.	Average.*	1901–1902.	1902–1903.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	In thousands of acres.					
Paddy	6,747	6,847	7,221	25·0	24·1	24·7
Cholam	4,644	4,970	4,545	17·2	17·5	15·6
Cumbu	2,679	2,947	2,895	9·9	10·3	9·9
Ragi	1,699	1,731	1,691	6·3	6·1	5·8
Other food-grains including pulses	5,984	6,451	7,036	22·1	22·7	24·1
Total food-grains	21,753	22,946	23,388	80·5	80·7	80·0
Cotton	1,396	1,351	1,551	5·1	4·8	5·3
Indigo	304	239	212	1·1	0·8	0·7
Sugarcane	57	59	53	0·2	0·2	0·2
Castors	667	657	660	2·5	2·3	2·3
Gingelly	736	728	783	2·7	2·6	2·7
Groundnuts	164	410	495	0·6	1·4	1·7
Other oil-seeds	71	97	95	0·3	0·3	0·3
Tobacco	101	110	132	0·4	0·4	0·4
Total, industrial crops	3,496	3,651	3,981	12·9	12·8	13·6
All others including topes	1,799	1,826	1,843	6·6	6·5	6·3
Grand total	27,048	28,423	29,212	100·0	100·0	100·0

* Average of the five years ending 1900–1901.

The total extent of cultivation during the year increased by 789,000 acres and exceeded the five years' average by 2·16 million acres. Food-grains, which as usual occupied 80 per cent. of the total area cropped, exhibit an increase of 442,000 acres. The increase, however, occurred only under "*paddy*" and "*other food-grains.*" Under "*cotton*" which occupied a larger extent than any other industrial crop, there was an increase of 200,000 acres, which occurred chiefly in Kistna, the Deccan (except Anantapur), Coimbatore and Madura and is attributed to timely rainfall. The cultivation of "*indigo*" has been steadily falling for some years, the decrease in the year being 27,000 acres. It occurred in all the districts in which the crop is largely grown except Cuddapah, North Arcot, Chingleput and Salem, and is ascribed to the fall in prices, which led the ryots to resort more largely to the growth of food crops and groundnuts. The cultivation of "*sugarcane*" also fell slightly, the fall being most noticeable in South Arcot in which the decrease in the prices of jaggery is assigned as the cause, and in Gódávari, Bellary and Trichinopoly, in which the rains are stated to have been rather late. The area under "*castors*" exhibited an increase of 3,000 acres, but was still below the average. The cultivation of "*gingelly*" advanced by 55,000 acres, the improvement being noticed in all districts except Ganjám, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Tanjore and Malabar and is attributed to seasonable rainfall. There was an increase of 85,000 acres in the area under "*ground-nuts*" owing to the favourable character of the season. One half of this occurred in South Arcot—the largest groundnut producing district—and North Arcot and Tanjore together account for an increase of 32,000 acres.

5. The subjoined statement exhibits the average rate of outturn of all the principal crops in each district.

Districts.	Paddy.	Cholam.	Cumbu.	Ragi.	Varagu.	Other cereals specified.	Horsegram.	All other food-grains including pulses.	Cotton.	Indigo.	Sugarcane.	Castors.	Gingelly.	Groundnuts.	Other oil seeds.	Tobacco.	All others including topes.
Ganjám	11	..	..	10	..	..	10	10	10	..	12	10	9	..	9	11	10
Vizagapatam	11	11	10	11	..	..	9	10	10	9	11	9	10	..	7	10	9
Gódávari	11	10	10	10	..	..	..	9	10	10	10	9	10	..	..	11	9
Kistna	10	9	11	.	..	8	7	8	10	9	..	7	9	7	7	10	7
Kurnool	12	11	10	12	..	11	9	11	10	11	12	10	9	..	9	11	11
Bellary	11	11	11	12	..	12	..	10	11	11	12	11	10	..	10	11	11
Anantapur	11	10	9	10	..	10	9	11	9	10	12	10	8	11	9	11	9
Cuddapah	11	12	11	11	..	12	9	10	8	11	12	10	10	11	11	11	10
Nellore	11	10	11	11	11	..	..	9	9	10	11	7	9	9	8	11	9
Chingleput	10	9	10	10	10	..	..	10	11	11	11	9	10	10	9	10	10
South Arcot	11	10	10	11	11	..	.	10	9	11	11	10	10	11	10	11	10
North Arcot	11	10	10	10	10	..	9	10	9	10	11	10	10	11	8	9	10
Salem	12	11	11	11	10	11	11	11	12	11	12	11	11	11	11	11	11
Coimbatore	13	10	11	11	..	10	10	9	11	11	12	10	10	9	16	12	12
Trichinopoly	11	11	11	11	11	..	..	10	11	11	11	10	10	11	10	11	11
Tanjore	11	..	..	..	11	..	..	11	7	10	11	10	10	11	11	11	11
Madura	11	10	9	10	10	10	9	10	11	11	11	9	11	10	11	11	11
Tinnevelly	10	10	8	10	9	8	8	8	9	7	11	7	8	10	9	11	8
Malabar	11	..	..	11	..	..	..	11	..	..	11	10	10	..	11	..	11
South Canara	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	* 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
The Nilgiris	11	7	..	10	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	7	7	..	11	9	10

* Includes all Industrial crops.

N.B.—The figures are annas, the normal being 12 annas.

The outturn was generally fair.

6. *Sanitary condition.*—The subjoined statement shows the statistics of human mortality classified according to diseases :—

Diseases.	Number of deaths reported in			Percentage to the total in		
	Average.†	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	Average.†	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.
Cholera	74,283	65,201	21,846	10·1	8·2	2·9
Small-pox	20,796	27,314	17,513	2·8	3·4	2·3
Plague	..	4,802	13,053	..	0·7	1·7
Fevers	267,085	291,618	290,598	36·3	36·8	38·4
Respiratory diseases	..	1,904	8,379	..	0·2	1·2
Other diseases	374,681	401,382	404,792	50·8	50·7	53·5
Total ..	736,845	792,221	756,181	100·0	100·0	100·0

† The average of five years ending fasli 1310.

Statement No. 2.

Judged by the total number of deaths reported, there was improvement in the health of the Presidency during the year. Madras with its death-rate of 39·5 *per mille* continues to be the worst district from a sanitary point of view; but the proportion of deaths fell from 56·3 *per mille* in 1901–1902. The rate of mortality rose in only seven districts—Vizagapatam, Anantapur, Bellary, Kurnool, Madura, Tinnevelly and the Nilgiris. It was less than the Presidency average (20·5 per mille) in the four northern districts, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Nellore, North Arcot, Coimbatore, Madura and Malabar.

There was a large diminution in the total number of deaths under *cholera*. This occurred in every district in the Presidency, but was most marked in Cuddapah and South Canara and in the large tract of country forming the districts of Chingleput, North and South Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Tanjore. Under *small-pox* also, there were fewer deaths, the fall being very considerable in Malabar, Salem

and Gódávari. The rate of mortality was everywhere under one *per mille* except in North Arcot. There was a large increase under *plague* especially in Bellary and Salem, but under *fevers* there was a slight fall. But in Vizagapatam and South Arcot and in the Central and Southern districts (except North Arcot) there was an increase of 14,505 deaths. As in the previous year, the rate *per mille* was high in the Nilgiris (15·2), Madras, Vizagapatam and Cuddapah (13·4) and Kurnool (13·2).

7. *Condition of cattle.*—The condition of cattle was generally good; but the total loss of horned cattle from diseases rose from 86,048 to 91,854, the increase occurring under *malignant sore-throat, black quarter* and *epizootic aphtha.* It was noticeable chiefly in Chingleput, North and South Arcot and Tanjore. On the other hand, there were fewer deaths from *rinderpest, diarrhœa* and *dysentery* and *anthrax.*

8. *Prices.*—The average annual prices of the staple food-grains were below those of the preceding two years, but were still above the average of the ten years ending 1899–1900, except in the case of cumbu. The subjoined statement shows the mean retail prices for the Presidency for 1902–1903 and the two previous years, as also the average of the ten years ending 1899–1900 :—

Statement No. 3.

Articles.	Imperial seers per rupee.				Percentage variations in 1902–1903 as compared with	
	*Average.	1900–1901.	1901–1902.	1902–1903.	*Average.	1901–1902.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rice, second sort	13·5	9·7	10·6	12·5	+ 7	— 18
Paddy, first sort	20·9	14·8	16·3	19·2	+ 8	— 18
Paddy, second sort	23·9	16·4	17·6	21·2	+ 11	— 20
Ragi	26·7	15·2	17·7	24·6	+ 8	— 39
Cholam	24·6	14·6	17·5	24·4	+ 1	— 39
Cumbu	23·9	14·9	18·0	24·1	— 1	— 34

* Average of ten normal years ending 1899–1900 (excluding 1891–92, 1892–93, 1896–97, 1897–98 and 1899–1900).

Rice.—The prices of this grain in the first month of the year were higher than at the end of the preceding year in all the districts except Anantapur and South Arcot. They rose still further in August and September 1902; but from October a downward movement took place which lasted up to the closing months of the year. They then rose again in all the districts except Vizagapatam, Cuddapah, Nellore, Tinnevelly and the Nilgiris. In the Circars except Ganjám and in the Deccan, warning rates prevailed for two to six months at the beginning of the year, after which prices fell; but in Ganjám the grain was dearer than the warning rate throughout the year. In other districts, the prices were generally below the warning rates throughout the year.

Dry grains.—Ragi.—In the opening month of the year the price of this grain rose in all the districts except the Circars, Coimbatore and Malabar. In August, a fall set in which was maintained till March 1903, when prices began to rise, though slightly, in several districts. The price was generally below the warning rates throughout the year in the South, West Coast and the Hills, but was above those rates, for the first four or five months, in the Deccan and North Arcot districts and for the first two months, in the rest of the Presidency.

Cholam and cumbu.—The course of prices of these grains was pretty much the same as that of ragi.

Except in the Deccan, where the prices of cholam were above the warning rates for the first four or five months of the year, the rates in the rest of the Presidency were generally below the warning rates and in many districts they were even below the normal towards the latter half of the year.

9. *Number of villages.*—The total number of ryotwari villages rose from * 22,970 to 23,593. The increase occurred in the Vizagapatam and Malabar districts, owing to the resumption of two mokhasa (inam) villages in the former and to the adoption of desams instead of amsams in the latter. In South Canara, on the other hand, the number of villages fell by 91 during the introduction of survey and settlement into the Mangalore taluk.

* Revised figure.

10. The land revenue of the Presidency is derived from the undermentioned sources:—

(*a*) Peshkash or revenue from permanently-settled estates;

(*b*) Shrotriyam jodi or quit-rent levied on inam villages held on favourable tenure;

(*c*) Assessment and water-rate levied on lands held under the ryotwari system; and

(*d*) Miscellaneous revenue.

11. *Peshkash or Revenue from permanently-settled estates.*—The total amount of peshkash payable during the fasli was Rs. 49,91,636 against Rs. 50,03,247 in the preceding year, thus showing a decrease of Rs. 11,611. The more important variations which contributed to this result are the following:—

Statement No. 11.

	RS.
Decrease—	
(1) Reduction of peshkash consequent on the acquisition of lands for public purposes	375
(2) Reduction of peshkash on certain estates in the Ganjám district consequent on the discontinuance of the system of allowing the proprietors to collect the quit-rent on minor inams on payment of enhanced peshkash	12,499
Increase—	
(1) Addition made to the peshkash of certain estates in the Nellore district on account of the restoration of certain lands previously acquired for public purposes	544
(2) Addition to the peshkash of certain estates in the Vizagapatam district in consequence of the assignment to the proprietors of the rights of Government in certain resumed inams situated therein	485

12. *Shrotriyam Jodi.*—The quit-rent payable to Government on villages held on shrotriyam or favourable tenure amounted to Rs. 7,66,035 against Rs. 7,43,737 in fasli 1311. The increase of Rs. 22,298 is mainly accounted for by the following items:—

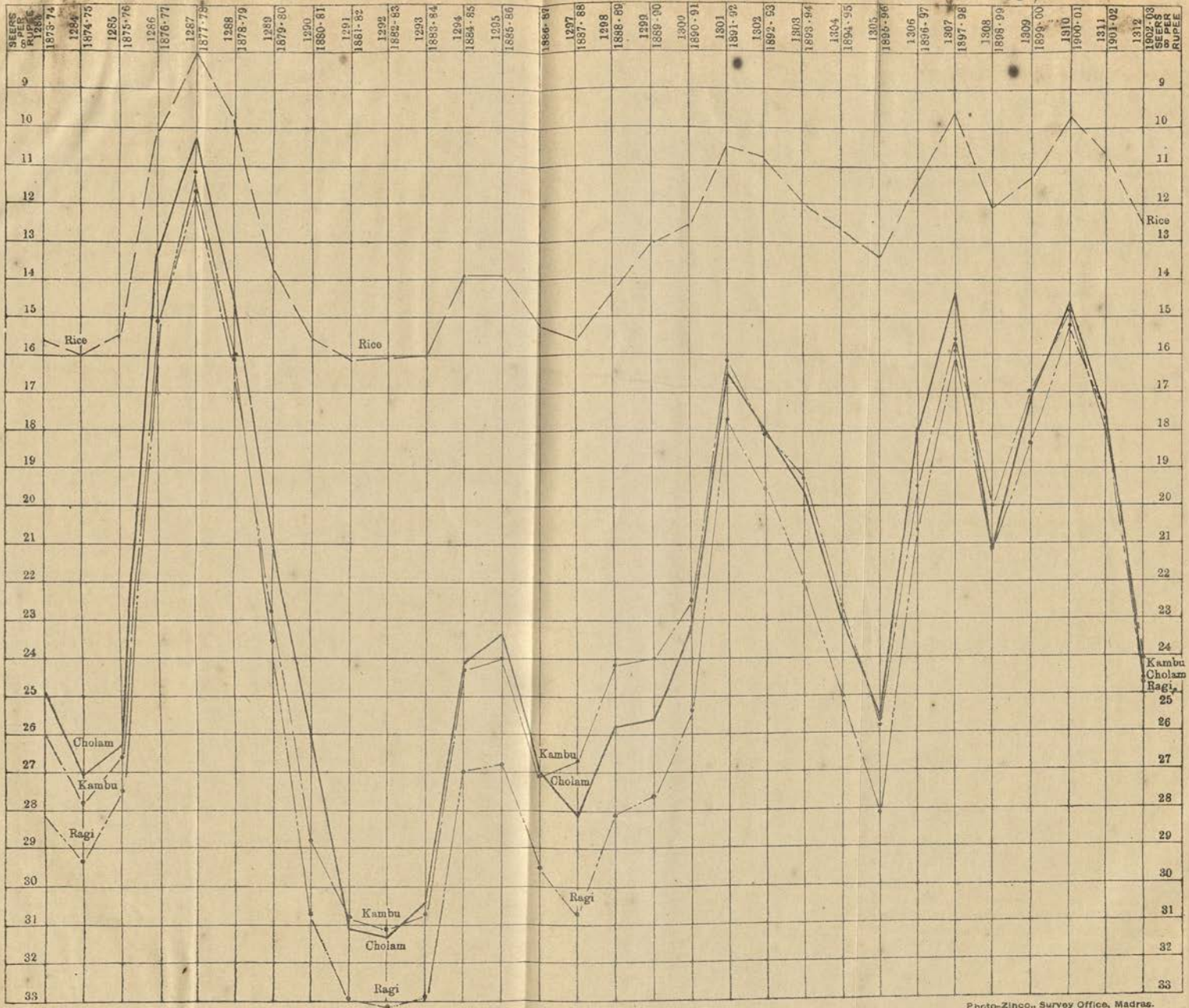
Statement No. 11.

	RS.
(1) Increase due to the direct collection of the quit-rent on certain whole inam villages in the Ganjám district in consequence of the discontinuance of the system of allowing the proprietors of permanently-settled estates to collect the amounts on payment of enhanced peshkash	10,594
(2) Inclusion in the current demand of fasli 1312 of the arrears of faslis 1310–1312 on account of certain inam villages in the Gódávari district resumed and assigned to the Zamindar of Kirlampudi	12,862
(3) Rectification of erroneous credits and of erroneous omissions from the demand in previous years	641

The only decrease which need be noticed is the falling off of Rs. 1,442 in the Tanjore district owing to the inclusion in the demand of fasli 1311 of arrears relating to previous years.

13. *Holdings.*—The subjoined statement compares the total extent and assessment of ryotwari holdings in the year with those of the preceding year. The statement excludes lands cultivated without patta and shown in the accounts under "Miscellaneous", and also the area under occupation in South Canara for which figures have not yet become available:—

Diagram showing the course of prices Fasli 1283 (72-74) Fasli 1312 (1902-03.)



Reg: No. 7576
Copies — 720

Photo-Zinco., Survey Office, Madras.
1903

	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Holdings at the beginning of the year	18,481,648	1,93,79,811	4,426,067	2,48,52,919	22,907,715	4,42,38,206
South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	13,98,108
Total	18,481,648	1,93,79,811	4,426,067	2,48,52,919	22,907,715	4,56,36,314
Deduct—						
(1) Lands resigned	129,611	77,147	34,414	52,409	164,025	1,29,556
(2) Lands sold for arrears of revenue and bought in by Government	10,939	9,857	1,321	5,166	12,260	15,023
(3) Lands sold for arrears of revenue and purchased by private individuals	11,793	11,745	3,279	13,679	15,072	25,424
(4) Deficiency by survey and settlement	179	534	176	793	355	1,327
(5) Lands transferred by private sale	281,546	2,88,172	74,723	4,29,408	356,269	7,17,580
(6) Lands transferred from wet to dry and *vice versa*	10,523	17,103	3,800	17,482	14,323	34,585
(7) Other items	72,349	33,726	4,688	21,024	77,037	54,750
South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	6,212
Total	516,940	4,38,284	122,401	5,39,961	6,39,341	9,84,457
Remainder	17,964,708	1,89,41,527	4,303,666	2,43,12,958	22,268,374	4,46,51,857
Add—						
(1) Lands newly taken on darkhast.	323,570	2,22,381	41,876	73,464	365,446	2,95,845
(2) Lands purchased by private individuals at revenue sales	11,793	11,745	3,279	13,679	15,072	25,424
(3) Excess by survey and settlement	5,125	1,213	1,028	523	6,153	1,736
(4) Lands transferred by private sales	281,546	2,88,172	74,723	4,29,408	356,269	7,17,580
(5) Lands transferred from dry to wet and *vice versa*	3,800	3,930	10,523	66,216	14,323	70,146
(6) Other items	80,490	43,303	6,807	29,004	87,297	72,832
South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	2,49,387
Total	706,324	5,70,744	138,236	6,12,294	844,560	14,32,950
Total Holdings *	18,671,032	1,95,12,271	4,441,902	2,49,25,252	23,112,934	4,60,84,807
Variations as compared with fasli 1311	+ 189,384	+ 1,32,460	+ 15,835	+ 72,333	+ 205,219	+ 4,48,493
Percentage of increase	1·0	0·7	0·4	0·3	0·9	1·0

* The total assessment includes Rs. 16,47, 284 in Chingleput and South Canara districts for which particulars under "Dry" and "Wet" are not available under Deductions and Additions.

The total extent under occupation increased by 205,219 acres or 0·9 per cent. The increase occurred in all the districts except Nellore and the Nilgiris and was due mainly to the favourable character of the season (201,421 † acres) and to some extent to the introduction of survey areas (5,704 acres) in the taluks brought under settlement in Malabar. The districts in which the occupied area largely increased owing to the favourable character of the season were the Deccan, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Madura and Salem. As in the previous year, the area relinquished in Malabar (83,505 acres) was 50 per cent. of the total relinquishments, but it was more than counterbalanced by the extent taken up (92,712 acres). The decreases in Nellore and the Nilgiris were trifling and do not call for remarks.

Statement No. 6, columns 20 and 21.

† Statement No. 7, columns 2 and 4.

The total assessment of holdings rose by 4·48 lakhs or 1·0 per cent. The increase occurred in all the districts except the Nilgiris, and was due to the introduction of the settlement into portions of South Canara (Rs. 2·42 lakhs), to the expansion of cultivation (Rs. 1·68 lakhs) and to the conversion of "dry" lands to "wet" in Kistna (Rs. 0·35 lakh).

Statement No. 6, columns 24 and 25.

Statement No. 7, columns 5, 3 and 13.

14. Compared with fasli 1285 (1875–76), the year which preceded the great famine of 1876–78, the area under holdings advanced by 3·09 million acres. Including the cultivation classed as "miscellaneous", the increase amounted to 4·01 million acres or 20 per cent. A portion of this increase, 1·33 million acres, has resulted from the adoption of correct survey areas and resumption of inams, and the remainder 2·68 million acres from the steady extension of cultivation throughout the Presidency. In Kurnool too, in which there was a deficiency for many years past, there was an increase of 33,235 acres as compared with fasli 1285, so that it may be concluded that the district has at last completely recovered from the effects of the great famine.

15. *Cultivation.*—Of the extent occupied, 19·47 million acres or 84·2 per cent. were cropped during the year against 19·13 million acres or 83·5 per cent. in 1901–1902. The increase was 340,000 acres and occurred in all the districts except Nellore, Coimbatore and the Nilgiris. It was specially large in Ganjám, Gódávari, Kistna, the Deccan, North and South Arcot, Madura, Salem and Malabar. It was brought about both by expansion in the area occupied and by the rise in the proportion of cultivation to holdings; but in Salem, Trichinopoly, Madura and Malabar the extension of occupation was somewhat neutralised by a fall in the proportion of cultivation. This took place to such an extent in the Coimbatore district that though the holdings increased by 8,679 acres, cultivation receded by 17,777 acres. "Miscellaneous cultivation" also advanced by 0·21 million acres, 38 per cent. of which was in Anantapur alone, 47 per cent. in the four districts of Cuddapah, North and South Arcot and Malabar.

Statement No. 5, column 49.

16. *Water-rate and second-crop charge.*—The revenue from these two sources amounted nearly to Rs. 25 lakhs, and was about 0·96 lakh in excess of the revenue of the previous year. Of this increase, 0·88 lakh pertained to water-rate on *dry lands* and was contributed chiefly by Cuddapah, North Arcot, South Arcot and Madura, the favourable character of the season and the receipt of ample supplies in the irrigation sources being assigned as the causes of the increase. There was a large fall in Gódávari (Rs. 10,247) and Tanjore (Rs. 12,803) due, in the former, to the insufficiency of the supplies during the second-crop season, and, in the latter, to late freshes and untimely rains.

Statement No. 5, columns 43, 48 and 53.

Under "second-crop charge" on *wet lands* the increase was only Rs. 7,000. In Nellore, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Chingleput and North Arcot there was a total increase of Rs. 1·23 lakhs; but this was neutralised by the large fall in Gódávari (Rs. 46,314), Tanjore (Rs. 10,941) and Tinnevelly (Rs. 71,023). In the first two of these districts, the causes referred to above were in operation while, in the last, the short rainfall during the latter part of the north-east monsoon accounts for the decrease.

17. *Remissions—Season remissions.*—Owing to the favourable character of the season, the grant of season remissions during the year was much reduced, being Rs. 3·16 lakhs against 9·54 lakhs in the previous year. The decrease occurred under all the sub-heads except "injury by floods". The largest amount remitted under this item was in the Kistna district (Rs. 21,051) owing to heavy floods in the Kollair region and in the swamps of the Bapatla taluk.

Statement No. 8.

Remissions on lands left waste.—The amount remitted under this head was Rupees 1,08,068, excluding Rs. 5,876 remitted in South Canara, for which particulars under dry and wet have not been reported. Of this, Rs. 1,350 were granted on 1,164 acres of dry land in the Kistna, Cuddapah, Bellary and Madura districts. In the first-named district the remission was granted under G.O., No. 626, dated 25th July 1901, on dry lands under river-fed tanks in the Divi island. In Madura, the amount remitted was the assessment on 12 acres damaged by Periyár water (G.O., No. 617, dated 16th July 1902) and 13 acres of land obtained on darkhast during the year on which no crop was raised. The remission on the 13 acres should, under the recent orders of the Board, have been included under "fixed remissions". The Collectors

Statement No. 5, columns 33 to 36.

of Cuddapah and Bellary have furnished no explanation. The wet remissions were granted in nearly all the districts and were particularly large in Cuddapah, Anantapur and Salem.

Shavi or short crop.—The amount remitted under this head was only Rs. 38,121.* Of this sum, Rs. 497 were in respect of dry lands in Gódávari, Kistna and Bellary. In Kistna the explanation given under "waste remitted" is repeated, and the Collectors of the other two districts have furnished no explanation. The wet remissions were found necessary in nearly all the districts, the largest amount remitted being in Kistna (Rs. 11,729).

* Includes Rs. 603 remitted in South Canara for which particulars under dry and wet are not available.

Tirwakammi.—This remission represents the difference between wet and dry assessments on wet lands cultivated with dry crops owing to the insufficiency or failure of the water-supply. The amount remitted was Rs. 1,29,323, and was large in Nellore, the Deccan districts except Bellary, North Arcot and Salem.

Other seasonal remissions granted during the year amounted to Rs. 3,687 only and call for no special notice.

18. *Fixed remissions* are abatements of the demand granted from year to year for various reasons. They amounted to Rs. 7,68,247 or Rs. 1,05,182 more than in the preceding year. Of this, Rs. 96,167 were granted for irrigation by lift and Rupees 31,120 for the maintenance of irrigation works. But the largest item under this head is the abatements allowed on the introduction of settlement or resettlement, the increase over the old assessment in excess of 25 per cent. being levied by annual increments. These remissions amounted to Rs. 5,82,193, of which Rs. 3,80,993 appear against Malabar and Rs. 1,71,670 against South Canara, the districts in which the settlement rates are being introduced. The remainder relates to Gódávari, Kistna, Anantapur, Tanjore and Trichinopoly. Of the items included under "other items" the following may be mentioned:—Rs. 6,745, the assessment on lands assigned late in the year on which no crop was raised; Rs. 5,581, deductions allowed under the Board's Standing Orders in cases in which both land assessment and tree-tax are leviable; Rs. 4,811, special remissions granted in the Madura and Melur taluks of the Madura district on waste lands sold under the Periyar project; and Rs. 10,303, the assessment on lands irrigated by the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, which is deducted from land revenue and credited to canal revenue.

19. *Beriz deductions.*—These are deductions made from village collections in favour of inamdars and religious institutions and amounted to Rs. 8,69,319.

20. *Miscellaneous revenue* amounted to Rs. 76,96,757 against Rs. 76,63,565 in the previous year. No special remarks are called for on items—(1) jodi and quit-rent on minor inams, (2)—(4) water-rate and penal charge on such inams and on lands in zamindari and inam villages, and (8) revenue from tree pattas. Out of 28·59 lakhs shown against items (2)—(4), 22·92 lakhs accrued in the two districts of Gódávari and Kistna and 1·35 lakhs in Madura.

Statement No. 10.

Items 5 and 6.—Land cultivated without issue of pattas and concealed cultivation.—The revenue under the first item was 8·02 lakhs or Rs. 66,000 more than in the preceding year. The increase followed on the extension of cultivation noticed in paragraph 15. The second item brought in a revenue of Rs. 7,886 in nine districts, indicating efficient supervision over the work of revenue subordinates. The largest amounts appear, as in the previous year, against Kistna, Cuddapah and South Canara.

Item 7.—Cultivation of poramboke land.—The assessment imposed—chiefly penal charge—for the cultivation of lands set apart for public or communal purposes amounted to 4·01 lakhs or Rs. 24,785 more than in the previous year. The extent occupied or cultivated was 103,148 acres against 91,182 acres in fasli 1311. Seventy-eight per cent. of the increase occurred in South Arcot only. Penal charge amounting to Rs. 2,59,986 was levied on 35,862 acres which gives a rate of Rs. 7

per acre against Rs. 8 in the previous year. The highest rate charged was Rs. 33 an acre in South Canara. This is followed by Tanjore (Rs. 32), Tinnevelly and Malabar (Rs. 27), the Nilgiris (Rs. 22), Gódávari (Rs. 19) and Kistna (Rs. 15).

The following are the more important of the items of miscellaneous revenue grouped under the head "other items":—

	Rs.
(i) Rent from lankas or islands situated in rivers realized mostly in the Gódávari district and to a very small extent in Ganjám	1,62,370
(ii) Sale proceeds of assessed and unassessed waste lands including those bought in on behalf of Government in previous auction sales—Realized mostly in Ganjám (Rs. 34,320), Gódávari (Rs. 81,421), Kistna (Rs. 38,937) and South Arcot (Rs. 72,899)	2,68,220
(iii) Quit-rent and ground rent in the town of Madras ...	75,800
(iv) Revenue from coir, the produce of the Amindivi islands ...	30,892
(v) Tax on backyards including charge for water	13,089
(vi) Quit-rent on escheat lands in Malabar	27,133
(vii) Thirty years' assessment on missing palmyra trees in Tinnevelly	30,481
(viii) Seigniorage on stone quarries	17,512

21. The net ryotwar demand excluding remissions, but including water-rate, second-crop charge and miscellaneous revenue, amounted to Rs. 543·25 lakhs against Rs. 531·76 lakhs in the preceding year. The increase of Rs. 11·49 lakhs is made up as shown below:—

Increase.	Lakhs of rupees.
(1) In the assessment of holdings	4 48
(2) Under second-crop charge and water-rate	0·96
(3) Decrease under remissions	5·72
(4) Increase under miscellaneous revenue	0·33
Total ...	11·49

22. *Total land revenue demand (current).*—The demands under the several heads are exhibited below, together with the corresponding demands of the previous year:—

Statement No. 11.

	Fasli 1311. Rs.	Fasli 1312. Rs.
Peshkash on permanently-settled estates ...	50,03,247	49,91,636
Shrotriem jodi	7,43,737	7,66,035
Ryotwar and miscellaneous	5,31,76,192	5,43,24,194
Total ...	5,89,23,176	6,00,81,865

The increase of Rs. 11,58,689, which occurs mainly under ryotwar and miscellaneous, has been explained above.

23. *Cesses.*—The current demand under cesses was as follows:—

Statement No. 11.

	Fasli 1311. Rs.	Fasli 1312. Rs.
(i) Land-cess on permanently-settled estates ...	10,70,782	10,81,361
(ii) Do. on whole inam villages	2,90,404	3,04,696
(iii) Land and village cesses on ryotwar and miscellaneous revenue	66,87,025	67,56,735
Total ...	80,48,211	*81,42,792

* Excludes Railway-cess of Rs. 62,603.

The increase under item (i) occurred chiefly in Gódávari (Rs. 11,699) owing to the increase in the rent value of the estates on which the land-cess was calculated.

The bulk of the increase in the demand under item (ii) occurred in Ganjám (Rupees 7,128) and Nellore (Rs. 5,009). In Ganjám, the increase is ascribed to the transfer during the year to the Government agency of the duty of collecting quit-rent and land-cess on certain whole inams in proprietary estates which was formerly entrusted to the proprietors concerned, subject to the payment of a commission of 10 per cent. for their trouble of collection. The increase in Nellore was due to the recent survey and classification of shrotriems in the district. Under item (iii), there was an increase in seventeen districts accompanied by a decrease in four. The largest increase which occurred in Kistna (Rs. 44,674) is attributed to the extension of cultivation and to the adoption of the average assessments prevailing in adjacent Government taluks for the purpose of calculating cesses on minor inams in zamindari tracts in place of the paimash assessments. The largest decrease occurred in Malabar (Rs. 29,723) owing chiefly to the reduction in the rate of land-cess in taluks recently brought under settlement.

24. *Total demand under land revenue and cesses (current).*—The total current demand under land revenue and cesses amounted to Rs. 6,82,87,260, of which Rs. 6,73,88,233 were collected within the fasli and Rs. 343 written off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 8,98,684 or 1·3 per cent. at the close against Rs. 15,80,029 or 2·3 per cent. in the preceding year.

Statement No. 11.

25. *Arrears.*—The total arrear demand under all heads at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 18,97,342, of which Rs. 16,64,654 were collected within the fasli and Rs. 67,672 written off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,65,016 or 8·7 per cent. at the end of the year as against 12·5 per cent. in fasli 1311.

Statement No. 11.

26. *Total current and arrears.*—The total balance outstanding at the end of fasli 1312, both arrears and current, amounted to Rs. 10,63,700.* Adding to this the balance relating to Local and Special funds other than land and village cesses (which are also dealt with in the demand, collection and balance statements of land revenue and cesses), the total arrear demand on 1st July 1903 was Rs. 10,98,574, of which Rupees 7,90,232 or 71·9 per cent. had been collected up to the end of November 1903, Rs. 11,487 had been written off the accounts and Rs. 10,343 ascertained to be coverable; the net recoverable balance on 1st December 1903, was thus Rs. 2,86,512. The bulk of this amount related to Malabar (Rs. 1,12,731), Kistna (Rs. 25,478), Nellore (Rs. 22,464), South Canara (Rs. 20,967) and Tanjore (Rs. 20,907). In Malabar, Rs. 1,07,425 were due from Muhammad Ali Raja of Cannanore, and no steps were taken for the recovery thereof pending receipt of the final orders of the Government of India on G.O., Nos. 141—42, Political, dated 25th February 1898. In the remaining districts Rs. 27,559 were covered by processes, Rs. 7,766 were under enquiry or correspondence, and no immediate steps could be taken for the recovery of a sum of Rs. 30,888 as its collection had been postponed pending the result of certain civil suits or under the special orders of Government. The greater portion (Rs. 11,849) of the remaining balance in these districts has either been ascertained to be practically irrecoverable or collected since the close of November or is in process of adjustment.

Statement No. 11.*

27. *Reconciliation of differences between the collections of land revenue and cesses as shown in the jamabandi and the Accountant-General's statements.*—According to the statements of receipts furnished by the Accountant-General, the collections of land revenue and cesses, excluding the receipts in Mysore, Presidency audit, etc., but including the Government contribution to the Village Service Fund for the twelve months—July 1902 to June 1903—amounted to Rs. 684,16,144 as against Rupees 690,52,887 shown in the demand, collection and balance statements furnished by Collectors. With the exception of Rs. 13 in Nellore and Rs. 8 in Tinnevelly which are still under correspondence, the variations have been explained by the Collectors concerned.

Statement No. 11, columns 5 and 7.

28. *Excess collections.*—Statement No. 11-A shows the collections made in excess of the settled demand for the year, which amounted to Rs. 3,09,039 against Rs. 3,21,157 in fasli 1311. The following is a summary of the main causes of the excess collections as reported by Collectors :—

(1) The ignorance of joint pattadars as to the exact amounts due by each of them, and the inability of village headmen to work out correctly the proportionate shares of individuals holding joint pattas.

(2) The incorrect preparation of the provisional demand by village officers.

(3) (*a*) The collection of sivoyjama and water-tax assessments on the basis of the previous year's accounts before orders were passed on A and B memoranda and water-tax accounts ; (*b*) the collection of kists before the settlement of remissions ; (*c*) the levy of cesses on zamindaris according to the previous year's demand pending receipt of the accounts required for fixing the land-cess demand of the fasli under report ; and (*d*) reduction of the quit-rents on village service inams made after the collection of the original amounts with reference to revised title-deeds.

(4) The revision of the demand with reference to (*a*) orders passed on appeal ; (*b*) errata slips or fair pattas received from the Settlement department; (*c*) errors noticed at jamabandi, *e.g.*, the improper collection of cesses on penal rates ; and (*d*) errors noticed in the B registers of some taluks of Kurnool.

(5) The delay in adjusting a large amount of irrigation cess in the Trichinopoly taluk, and in paying certain tasdik allowances in Madura owing to disagreement among the members of the temple committee ; the treatment of the collections of certain taluks in Malabar transferred at the settlement from one taluk to another as excess collections pending their adjustment against the demand of the new taluk.

(6) (*a*) The failure to promptly intimate payments made in places other than the villages to which the arrears related ; (*b*) the collection of the same demand twice, once by the karnam and again by the headman, each acting without reference to the other ; and (*c*) the fact that pattadars, especially non-resident pattadars, made payment without ascertaining what sums were actually due by them or what payments had been made by their tenants or agents or what amounts collected in excess in previous years had been adjusted towards the demand of the year under report.

(7) The payment of the revenue of a holding by each of several contending claimants in order to assert his right.

(8) Voluntary overpayments made by zamindars.

(9) The payment of quarter anna piece in lieu of pies when pie pieces were not available ; the remittance by money order of whole rupees in cases involving fractions of a rupee ; or the conversion of fractions of a pie into pies in apportioning the demand due by joint pattadars.

Most of the causes enumerated above are those which operated towards causing collections to be made in excess of the settled demand in fasli 1311 and Collectors have already been requested to issue such instructions as will prevent the operation in future of some of the causes which are avoidable—*vide* G.O., No. 1319, Revenue, dated 21st December 1903.

29. *Distribution of collections between land revenue and cesses.*—In the village accounts, collections of land and village cesses are not shown separately but are amalgamated with the land revenue receipts, and a distribution of the total collections between the three heads is effected in the Collector's office. The process consists of two stages, of which the first, or the provisional distribution, consists in crediting to each of the three heads (land revenue, land-cess and village-cess) a portion of the lump collections bearing to the demand under that head the same proportion that the total collections bear to the total demand under all the heads. The statements of distribution submitted by Collectors for fasli 1312 show that in only five districts against seven in the previous year was there any material difference between the amounts provisionally credited and those actually due. The final adjustment consists in correcting the provisional credits by transfer from one head to another, and this is effected when the entire demand for the year under all the three heads has been collected or written off. The number of districts in which the provisional credits remained uncorrected

or the accounts were not ripe for the final adjustment at the end of fasli 1312 and the faslis to which the outstanding credits appertained are shown below in comparison with the corresponding particulars for the previous year :—

—	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1306.
Number of districts in which there were outstandings at the end of fasli 1311.	..	17	12	4	2	1
Number of districts in which there were outstandings at the end of fasli 1312	17	11	3	2	2	..

30. The charges debited to *Land Revenue—Charges of District Administration* including salaries of Revenue Inspectors but not including those of village establishments amounted to Rs. 44,59,821 or 6·5 per cent. of the realizations of land revenue and cesses. The decrease of Rs. 35,·64, as compared with the previous year, occurs chiefly under "Salaries of officers" owing to the payment of smaller leave allowances during the year under report.

31. *Processes under Act II of* 1864.—Particulars of the coercive processes employed for the realization of the Government demand under Madras Act II of 1864 are exhibited in statement No. 12. The following abstract compares the number of processes of each kind issued during the year with the figures for the four preceding faslis :—

—	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.
Number of demand notices	6,425,859	6,134,242	6,515,815	6,535,738	6,184,628
,, of distraints and attachments	437,416	406,246	488,380	491,243	409,719
,, of sale notices	275,6[illegible]6	248,895	329,9[illegible]6	295,598	200,419
,, of sa es	18,287	17,605	23,556	18,880	14,622

The processes of all kinds issued during fasli 1312 exhibit a decrease in spite of the fact that the actual realizations of the year far exceeded those of the previous year as shown in the margin.

Fasli	Lakhs.
1311	673·35
1312	691·21

32. *Demand notices.*—The districts exhibiting a marked variation in the number of demand notices are noted in the margin. The increases in Tanjore and Gódávari are attributed to the adoption of prompter steps for collection. The reasons assigned for the increase in Kurnool are (1) the realization of a much larger proportion of the demand for fasli 1312 and of kists suspended in fasli 1311, (2) the fall in prices and the difficulty experienced by the ryots in obtaining cash pending sale of their produce which was reserved for a favourable market and (3) the prevalence of plague. The increase in Madura is for the most part nominal, being due to the fact that the figures reported for fasli 1311 from the Mélúr taluk were incorrect. The decrease generally was due to the favourable character of the season and the prompt payment of their dues by the ryots in consequence. The decrease in Tinnevelly is said to be due also to some extent to the issue of demands by the Revenue Inspectors. The decrease in Bellary is confined to the Alúr taluk, and the cause of the decrease in that taluk is under investigation by the Collector. It is noteworthy that in Coimbatore only 26,854 demand notices were issued in fasli 1312 as against 238,153 in fasli 1310 and 125,799 in fasli 1311. This result is said to have been achieved by restricting the issue of the notices to individuals from whom the kists could not otherwise be collected.

Tanjore	+	52,838
Kurnool	+	48,857
Madura	+	41,420
Gódávari	+	37,564
Cuddapah	—	144,805
Coimbatore	—	98,945
Trichinopoly	—	69,945
Bellary	—	66,278
South Arcot	—	55,895
Tinnevelly	—	45,661
Salem	—	27,519

* 33. *Distraints and attachments.*—The decrease (—81,524) in the number of cases in which it was found necessary to distrain moveables or attach real property occurred in sixteen districts and followed the causes assigned for the decrease in demand notices. The increase which is conspicuous only in one district—*Nellore has not been explained. The Collector will be requested to supply the omission.

* + 16,233.

As compared with fasli 1311, there was a marked fall in the percentage of distraints and attachments to the number of demand notices and in the percentage of defaulters whose property was distrained or attached to the total number of pattadars :—

Fasli.	Percentage of attachments to the total number of demands.		Total.	Percentage of defaulters whose property was attached to the total number of pattadars.		Total.
	Personal property.	Real property.		Personal property.	Real property.	
1311	6·5	1·9	7·5	12·9	2·0	14·9
1312	5·8	0·8	6·6	10·8	1·6	12·4

The proportion of the number of defaulters whose property was attached to the total number of pattadars continues to be far above the Presidency average in the districts noted in the margin. In Nellore the proportion is on the increase as compared with the previous year following the increase in the number of attachments. In the other districts it exhibits a substantial decrease and it is hoped that this improvement will be kept up.

Districts.	Percentage in	
	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.
Nellore	53 5	67·7
Chingleput	56·7	47·8
Anantapur	50·0	39·1
North Arcot	53·0	28·6
Vizagapatam	31·9	24·0

34. *Attachments of immoveable property.*—The attachments of immoveable property amounted to 51,696, or 14,198 less than the number for the previous year. An increase under this head is noticeable only in five districts and is not conspicuous in any of them. The attachments of immoveable property in Madura exhibit a substantial decrease (— 2,679) as compared with fasli 1311 ; but their number (10,166) is still far in excess of the number of distraints of moveable property (2,406), thus showing that the tendency in this district to proceed against immoveable property in the first instance has not yet been checked. The Collector's attention will be invited to the matter.

35. *Sale-notices.*—Out of the 409,719 cases in which property was attached, arrears were paid up before the issue of notices of sale in 209,300 cases or 51·1 per cent. of the total number of attachments against 195,645 cases or 39·8 per cent. in fasli 1311, 158,454 cases or 32·4 per cent. in fasli 1310 and 157,351 cases or 38·8 per cent. in fasli 1309. The decrease of 95,179 in the number of sale notices issued was the net result of a decrease in seventeen districts and of an increase in five. A marked advance in the number of sale notices occurred in the districts of Bellary (+ 3,188) and Kurnool (+ 3,216). In Bellary the increase in the number of sale notices was accompanied by a decrease in the number of sales and in the extent of land sold, which shows that the processes entailed no real coercion in the majority of cases. The increase in Kurnool follows the causes assigned for the increase in the number of demand notices.

36. *Sales.*—Out of the 200,419 cases in which sale notices were issued, sale was actually resorted to in 14,622 cases or 7·29 per cent. of the total number of sale notices against 18,880 cases or 6·38 per cent. in fasli 1311. The proportion of sales to the number of pattadars decreased to ·44 per cent. from ·57 per cent. in the previous year. The decrease of 4,258 in the number of sales as compared with the previous year is spread over 17 districts and there has been no marked increase in any of the remaining five districts. The decrease is noticeable in the sales of moveable as well as real property.

The following table shows in one view the percentages of sales in fasli 1312 as compared with the past faslis :—

	Personal property.					Real property.					Total.				
	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Percentage of—															
Sales of property to the number of pattadars ..	0·20	0·23	0·27	0·25	0·21	0·37	0·32	0·44	0·32	0·23	0·57	0·55	0·71	0·57	0·44
Sales of property to the number of attachments.	1·8	2·3	2·2	1·9	1·9	17·8	12·8	17·7	16·2	15·0	4·2	4·3	4·8	3·8	3·5
Sales of property to sale notices	The figures relating to sale notices do not distinguish between personal and real property.										6·6	7·0	7·1	6·3	7·2
Arrears at the beginning of the fasli under ryotwar and miscellaneous ..	..	..	..	In lakhs of rupees.							17·25	13·10	37·85	16·46	14·32
Arrear balance at the end of the fasli under ryotwar and miscellaneous ..	..	..	..								1·46	1·34	1·44	0·97	0·55
Percentage of current collections to current demand.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97·9	93·6	97·1	97·8	98·7

The percentages generally are lower than those of previous years. The small increase in the percentage of sales to sale notices merely indicates greater care in the issue of processes.

Immoveable property of the estimated value of Rs. 2,25,253 was sold for the recovery of arrears amounting to Rs. 1,06,902 and the amount realized was Rupees 1,33,678, the prices fetched by lands sold to private individuals being on the average 5·0 times the assessment in the case of wet lands and 3·7 times the assessment in the case of dry lands. In the previous fasli, it was found necessary to sell land of the estimated value of Rs. 2,84,417 for the recovery of an arrear of Rs. 1,42,062 and the wet land sold to private individuals fetched 4·5 times the assessment, while dry land realized 3·1 times the assessment on the average.

Turning to the actual extent of land sold during the year, *viz.*, 25,266 acres of dry and 5,317 acres of wet land, a decrease is noticeable as compared with the corresponding figures for the previous fasli, namely, 39,096 and 6,616, respectively. The area which it was found necessary to buy in on behalf of Government for want of bidders was 12,177 acres as compared with 20,945 acres in the previous year, the distribution between dry and wet being 10,411 and 1,766 acres, respectively. As against the total extent of such purchases by Government may be set off resales to private individuals of an aggregate area of 7,091 acres, a figure which, however, includes extents bought in by Government during previous years. The amount realized by the resale of this land was Rs. 27,086 or only 3·1 times the assessment, a rate which indicates that the land which Government was compelled to buy in was less valuable than that purchased by private individuals. Taking individual districts, a decrease in the extent of land sales is noticeable in twenty districts and the increase in the two remaining districts put together is only 184 acres.

As regards the extent bought in by Government, the bulk of it (10,411 acres) was, as usual, dry land and there was no noticeable increase in any district as compared with the previous year.

37. Statement No. 13 gives the particulars of processes served whether by the ordinary village establishment or by special process-servers and the fees collected during the year under Madras Act II of 1864. The number of processes amounted to 6,436,743 against 6,897,230 in the previous year. The system of employing a special paid agency was confined to the thirteen districts in which it was in force last

year, and the cost of the special process service establishments and the process fees levied amounted to Rs. 16,598 and Rs. 21,452 respectively against Rs. 18,481 and Rs. 22,307 in fasli 1311. There was, however, an increase in the number as well as in the proportion of processes served by special agency, the number so issued during the year being 180,273 or 2·8 per cent. against 158,729 or 2·3 per cent. in fasli 1311. The districts which showed an increase in this respect were Gódávari, South Arcot, Tanjore and Madura. In Madura, it is stated that the special establishment was more extensively employed in order to expedite collections especially of the revenue due on Periyár irrigation. No special reasons have been assigned by the Collectors of the remaining three districts and their attention will be invited to the desirability of relying more upon the permanent village establishments than upon a special paid agency for the service of processes.

38. *Costs in civil suits.*—The costs awarded to Government during the year under report in suits to which it was a party amounted to Rs. 8,341. Adding to this, the opening balance of the year, viz., 6,084,* the total demand amounted to Rs. 14,425, of which Rs. 5,865 were collected and Rs. 586 written off the accounts within the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 7,974. Of this amount a sum of Rs. 1,750 is considered irrecoverable, and the steps taken for the realization of the remainder are shown below :—

* Revised figure as now reported by Collectors.

	RS.
(1) Collected after the close of the year	1,638
(2) Under execution proceedings	1,233
(3) Amount remaining uncollected pending the decision of appeals by Civil Courts	1,159
(4) Remainder for the recovery of which steps have been taken ...	2,194
Total ...	6,224

39. *Interest on arrears of land revenue.*—The total demand on account of interest on arrears of land revenue including the balance at the beginning of the year, amounted to Rs. 1,25,932, of which Rs. 29.568 were collected and Rs. 8,514 written off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 87,850 at the end of the year. The bulk of the last mentioned amount relates to Malabar (Rs. 66,604) and Cuddapah (Rs. 7,276). In the former district, Rs. 65,451 are due on Muhammad Ali Raja's estate, for the recovery of which coercive measures were not resorted to pending receipt of the final orders of the Government of India on G.O., Nos. 141 and 142, Political, dated 25th February 1898. In Cuddapah, Rs. 1,470 have since been collected, Rs. 734 are considered irrecoverable and a sum of Rs. 3,589 is covered by processes. The necessary steps are being taken for the recovery of the balances in the remaining districts.

Statement No. 14.

40. *Sales of land under Standing Orders Nos.* 15, 21 *and* 45.—Under the rules for the sale of the occupancy right in assessed waste lands (Standing Order No. 15), 5,052 acres assessed at Rs. 6,068 were sold for Rs. 1,97,527 ; under Standing Order No. 21 relating to the assignment of house-sites in towns 14 acres were sold for Rs. 3,365 ; and under Standing Order No. 45, 7,091 acres assessed at Rs. 8,730 which had been bought in by Government at sales for arrears of revenue were resold for Rs. 27,086.

41. *Sub-division of quit-rent.*—No applications were received during the year for the sub-division under Standing Order No. 58 of the joint liability of holders of shares either in whole inam villages or in minor inams in any of the districts except Nellore where two such cases are reported to have occurred during the fasli.

42. *Transfer of registry of holdings.*—The following statement distributes transfers of revenue registry into three classes according to the method of initiation and shows the progress made under each head :—

Statement No. 15.

—	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the year.	Number of cases which arose during the year.	Total.	Number disposed of during the year.	Number pending at the close of the year.	Percentage of pending cases to the total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
(i) Transfers applied for through Registration officers	7,115	56,475	63,590	56,917	6,673	10·49
(ii) Transfers applied for direct to Revenue officers	5,825	57,805	63,630	56,467	7,163	11·25
(iii) Transfers applied for by Revenue officers of their own motion ..	10,673	30,772	41,445	33,485	7,960	19·2

(i) As compared with fasli 1311, the number of applications received by Registration officers exhibits a decrease of 10·8 per cent. distributed over all districts except Kurnool, Madras, Trichinopoly, the Nilgiris, and South Canara, and attributable to the favourable character of the season. The percentage of disposals shows a slight decrease, being 89·51 per cent. against 90·01 per cent. in fasli 1311. There was a marked decrease in North Arcot, the percentage having fallen to 78·32 from 92·07 in the previous year, and the Collector has drawn the attention of his Tahsildars to the matter. The pending balance continued to be disproportionately high in Ganjám, Bellary and the Nilgiris owing, it is said, to the receipt of a large number of applications in the last quarter of the year.

(ii) The number of applications presented to Revenue officers shows an increase of ·72 per cent. as compared with the previous year. The increase, however, is confined to six districts and is conspicuous in the districts of Tanjore (+ 1,172) and South Canara (+ 3,615). The increase in Tanjore is said to be the result of ordinary fluctuations while that in South Canara is attributed to the efforts made at the settlement to secure agreement between ownership and revenue registry. Of the total number of applications for disposal, 88·75 per cent. were disposed of as against 90·93 per cent. in fasli 1311. The decrease in the proportion of disposals occurred in all districts except Anantapur, Kurnool, the Nilgiris, Salem, and South Canara, and was marked in Madras (13·87 per cent.) and Trichinopoly (8·17 per cent.).

In Bellary the number of old cases remaining undisposed of has risen to 148 from 104 in the previous year. The Collector has not explained the increase and he will be requested to see that these cases are speedily disposed of.

(iii) The number of cases of transfer taken up by Revenue officers acting on their own initiative under paragraphs 5 and 7 of Board's Standing Order No. 31 (1900 Edition) rose to 30,772 from 28,289 in fasli 1311. The increase occurred mainly in Cuddapah (+ 3,540), Coimbatore (+ 2,200), Salem (+ 1,945) and Gódávari (+ 1,489). The Collectors of Coimbatore and Salem attribute the increase to special efforts made by Revenue officers to secure agreement between ownership and revenue registry. The increases in the other districts were presumably due to a similar cause. The districts in which noteworthy decreases occurred are Kistna (— 3,617), Trichinopoly (— 1,523), Malabar (— 734) and Bellary (— 649). The decreases in Kistna and Trichinopoly were due to the large number of cases taken up in previous years. This cause presumably accounts also for the decreases in the other districts.

Seven thousand nine hundred and sixty cases were pending at the end of the year against 10,673 cases at the close of fasli 1311. The pendency is heavy in Salem (3,150 cases) and Cuddapah (1,969 cases); but the number of cases disposed of in these districts during the year was considerable being 2,879 and 3,020 cases against 1,674 and 1,320 cases, respectively, in fasli 1311.

43. *Ruined tanks.*—Two ruined tanks, one in Bellary and one in North Arcot, were handed over to private individuals for repair under Standing Order No. 8, on condition of payment of the special rate of assessment sanctioned for the districts. In Cuddapah a small isolated tank was made over to its ayakat holder, under the Board's Standing Order No. 9, prior to its cancellation. Four tanks in Madura were abandoned during the year and their ayakats were assigned for dry cultivation.

44. The rule laid down in paragraph 3 of the Board's Standing Order No. 12 was complied with except in the Chittoor taluk of the North Arcot district and in the Chirakkal and Palghat taluks of Malabar.

45. *Loans and advances.*—The advances made under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts amounted to Rs. 3·61 lakhs against 4·12 lakhs in the preceding year, Rs. 1·94 being under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 1·67 lakhs under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. The decrease occurred chiefly in Chingleput (Rs. 13,854), South Arcot (Rs. 21,809), North Arcot (Rs. 13,273) and Madura (Rupees 50,867), and is ascribed generally to the favourable character of the season. In the last named district it was also due to the discontinuance of the sales of waste lands under the Periyár project and to the consequent absence of necessity for reclamation of lands and conversion of "dry" lands into "wet".

Statements 16 and 17.

46. *Purpose of the loans.*—Of the advances made under the Land Improvement Loans Act, Rs. 67,744 or 35 per cent. were for sinking wells, the bulk of which was advanced in the Anantapur, Cuddapah, Chingleput, North Arcot, and Coimbatore districts; Rs. 53,098 or 27 per cent. for repairing old wells, of which over 60 per cent. was advanced in the Anantapur and Cuddapah districts; and Rs. 40,746 or 21 per cent. for reclamation of lands, of which the greater portion was, as usual, taken by the ryots of the Madura district. The loans for other purposes amounted to Rs. 32,695. Under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, Rs. 1,38,287 or 83 per cent. was advanced for the purchase of cattle, principally in the Cuddapah and Madura districts; Rs. 8,185 or 5 per cent. for the purchase of fodder; Rs. 2,584 for the purchase of seed-grain and Rs. 17,982 for other purposes.

47. *Recoveries.*—The following abstract shows the progress made in the recovery of the advances during the year:—

Acts.	Total advances including outstandings.	Amount repayable including arrears.	Recoveries.		Repayable balance.	Percentage of balance to the demand.
			Amount due.	Amount written off.		
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
* Land Improvement Loans Act ..	35,96,785	4,28,706	3,30,985	10,080	87,641	20
† Agriculturists' Loans Act	4,84,457	1,12,835	82,203	294	30,338	27

* Statement No. 16. † Statement No. 17.

The percentages of outstanding balances compare favourably with those of the preceding year, which were 26 and 36, respectively. Rs. 6,275 under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 999 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act were repaid by borrowers on account of advances, the repayment of which had not fallen due during the year.

‡ ——	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.
Principal.	RS.	RS.	RS.
(*a*) Land Improvement Loans Act ..	4,28,706	3,41,065	87,641
(*b*) Agriculturists' Loans Act	1,12,835	82,497	30,338
Total ..	5,41,541	4,23,562	1,17,979
Interest.			
(*a*) Land Improvement Loans Act ..	1,91,184	1,60,543	30,641
(*b*) Agriculturists' Loans Act	21,244	17,033	4,211
Total ..	2,12,428	1,77,576	34,852
Grand Total ..	7,53,969	6,01,138	1,52,831

(*a*) Statement No. 16.
(*b*) Do. No. 17.

48. Including interest Rs. 7,53,969 ‡ became repayable during the year under both the Acts, of which Rs. 1,46,937 or 19 per cent. were recovered without the use of any notices; Rs. 3,92,229 (52 per cent.) after the issue of demand notices and Rs. 48,773 (6 per cent.) on attachment of property; Rs. 13,199 (2 per cent.) were recovered by the sale of property, Rs. 4,537 by the sale of moveables, Rs. 8,224 by the sale of land, and Rs. 438 by the sale of other immoveable property. Out of Rs. 1,52,831 that remained uncollected at the end of the year the largest arrears appear against Bellary (Rs. 56,284), Madura (Rs. 45,797), and Kurnool (Rs. 20,708). The bulk of the balance in the first-named district represents the amounts relating to Alur and Bellary taluks, the collection of which was ordered to be postponed in consequence of the unfavourable character of the season in the previous years. The Collector of Madura reports that a large portion of the arrears in his district became due a few months before the end of the fasli, and that they will be collected within the current fasli.

49. The following abstract shows the financial results to Government by the operations of the Loans Acts:—

Fasli.	Interest collected from borrowers.	Interest due to Government of India.	Difference.	Amount written off under principal.	Net financial results.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1305	1,28,882	1,20,577	+ 8,305	1,486	+ 6,819
1306	1,13,314	1,34,080	— 20,766	5,583	— 26,349
1307	1,34,572	1,47,403	— 12,831	917	— 13,748
1308	1,49,964	1,53,937	— 3,973	1,652	— 5,625
1309	1,79,984	1,40,721	+ 39,263	2,410	+ 36,853
1310	1,85,417	1,33,571	+ 51,846	2,199	+ 49,647
1311	1,68,504	1,30,505	+ 37,999	2,693	+ 35,306
1312	1,77,576	1,28,980	+ 48,596	10,374	+ 38,222

Note.—The interest due to the Government of India has been calculated at 4 per cent. for faslis 1305 and 1306 and at 3½ per cent. for other faslis on the mean of the outstanding and closing balances of the fasli year.

50. The following abstract shows the improvements effected during the year with the aid of loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act:—

Purpose.	Number.	Amount.	Extent benefited.
		RS.	ACS.
Construction of new wells	371	64,871	1,792
Repair of old wells	331	42,681	1,603
Reclamation of land	..	79,430	6,494
Other works	..	1,44,964	9,730

The Kurnool district shows the largest number of wells (114) constructed or repaired, North Arcot follows with 99 wells, Cuddapah and Chingleput with 74 wells each, Anantapur with 71 wells and Salem with 70 wells. The average cost incurred for each well constructed and repaired was Rs. 175 and Rs. 129, respectively, and the average extent benefited 4·8 acres for each well constructed and repaired. The number of wells constructed since the promulgation of the rules is 18,131 and the number of those repaired is 19,424. The amount spent upon the former was 26·80 lakhs and on the latter 24·44 lakhs. The total extent benefited was 56,700 acres and 71,939 acres respectively.

51. The abstract in the margin shows the purposes for which loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act were utilized during the year. The bulk of the amount was utilized for the purchase of cattle and the largest number (2,756) was purchased in Madura. Cuddapah, Vizagapatam and North Arcot follow with 887, 469 and 377 respectively.

	RS.
Purchase of cattle	1,59,011
Do. of fodder	8,966
Do. of seed-grain	2,029
Building of houses destroyed by fire.	400
Other purposes	315

52. The advances made during the year for survey operations amounted to Rupees 3,26,964, of which Rs. 1,86,088 were advanced in Vizagapatam, Rs. 69,504 in Nellore, Rs. 22,033 in Kistna and Rs. 18,577 in Kurnool. The total amount that became repayable in the year was Rs. 5,59,566, of which Rs. 3,88,763 were recovered leaving a balance of Rs. 1,70,803. The largest balances appear against Kistna, Kurnool and Nellore.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) V. K. RAMANUJA CHARI,
Acting Secretary.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) P. GOVINDA MENON,
First Assistant.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with a file of Collector's reports.
„ all Collectors (Divisional officers and Tahsildars).
„ the Deputy Director of Land Records.
„ „ of Agriculture.

Exd. K. Murugesen.

No. 1.—STATEMENT showing the rainfall in each district of the Madras Presidency under the two monsoons of 1902-1903 (Paragraph 2 of Report).

Groups.	Districts.	April and May.		June to September.		October to December.		January to March.		Total.	
		Average.*	Actuals, 1902.	Average.*	Actuals, 1902.	Average.*	Actuals, 1902.	Average.*	Actuals, 1903.	Average.*	Actuals, 1902-1903.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.
Circars	Ganjám	3·5	4·7	28·9	31·3	11·6	3·5	1·5	1·1	45·5	40·6
	Vizagapatam	4·2	5·5	34·4	33·9	9·3	6·3	1·3	0·9	49·2	46·6
	Gódávari	2·2	1·6	24·3	27·2	11·5	16·2	0·7	0·2	38·7	45·2
	Kistna	1·9	1·3	20·8	24·5	9·6	17·6	0·8	0·1	33·1	43·5
	Average, Circars ..	2·9	3·3	27·1	29·2	10·5	10·9	1·1	0·6	41·6	44·0
Deccan	Kurnool	1·9	2·1	18·0	15·3	6·2	6·6	0·3	0·1	26·4	24·1
	Bellary	2·6	3·2	13·9	14·2	5·9	9·1	0·3	..	22·7	26·5
	Anantapur	2·7	2·4	12·9	12·7	7·0	6·9	0·2	..	22·8	22·0
	Cuddapah	2·3	1·9	14·6	16·8	10·5	10·3	0·4	1·2	27·8	30·2
	Average, Deccan ..	2·4	2·4	14·8	14·8	7·4	8·2	0·3	0·3	24·9	25·7
Carnatic	Nellore	1·7	0·7	11·3	14·7	20·2	33·2	0·8	2·0	34·0	50·6
	Madras	† 2·6	0·2	†15·4	12·5	† 29·5	40·4	† 1·5	6·7	† 49·0	59·8
	Chingleput	2·2	0·7	16·8	15·9	24·9	38·5	1·1	2·6	45·0	57·7
	South Arcot	3·1	2·0	16·5	14·2	22·4	36·3	1·2	1·7	43·2	54·3
	Average, Carnatic ..	2·4	0·9	15·0	14·3	24·2	37·1	1·2	3·3	42·8	55·6
Central	North Arcot	3·3	2·3	17·1	20·0	15·8	17·8	0·9	1·6	37·1	41·8
	Salem	5·3	6·5	14·5	14·2	11·1	14·1	0·9	0·3	31·8	35·0
	Coimbatore	5·2	6·0	8·3	6·9	11·2	20·0	1·1	0·3	25·8	33·2
	Trichinopoly	4·6	4·6	12·1	14·8	16·4	20·7	1·1	0·7	34·2	40·8
	Average, Central ..	4·6	4·8	13·0	14·0	13·6	18·2	1·0	0·7	32·2	37·7
South	Tanjore	3·2	1·6	12·6	11·1	26·7	35·6	1·9	1·6	44·4	49·9
	Madura	4·2	3·3	7·5	6·5	16·6	25·6	1·9	1·3	30·2	36·7
	Tinnevelly	3·6	2·7	3·5	3·2	16·3	31·5	3·4	1·9	26·8	39·3
	Average, South ..	3·6	2·6	7·9	6·9	19·9	30·9	2·4	1·6	33·8	42·0
	East Coast District—Average ..	3·1	2·8	16·0	16·3	14·9	20·5	1·1	1·4	35·1	41·0
West Coast ..	Malabar	11·8	7·0	87·1	100·3	14·2	22·0	1·3	0·3	114·4	129·6
	South Canara	8·2	4·4	122·5	151·3	12·2	14·8	0·4	0·1	143·3	170·6
	West Coast District—Average ..	10·0	5·7	104·8	125·8	13·2	18·4	0·8	0·2	128·8	150·1
Hills	Nilgiris	8·9	9·3	31·9	43·1	19·8	35·6	3·3	0·8	63·9	88·8
Presidency ..	Average ..	4·1	3·4	24·7	27·4	14·9	21·1	1·2	1·1	44·9	53·0

* Average for 30 years ending 1899.

† Average for 85 years ending 1897.

No. 2.—STATEMENT showing the human mortality in each district of the Madras Presidency during fasli 1312 (1902–1903).

(Paragraph 6 of Report.)

Districts.		Population as per census of 1901 of villages from which returns were received.	Causes of deaths.							Total deaths.	Ratio per mille o population
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Respiratory disease.	Other diseases.		
Circars ..	1. Ganjám ..	2,009,949	505	308	..	18,060	1,660	161	3,586	24,280	12·1
	2. Vizagapatam ..	2,081,228	27	167	..	28,022	1,045	241	3,552	33,054	15·9
	3. Gódávari ..	2,300,800	1,172	1,006	1	19,960	1,540	193	17,099	40,971	17·8
	4. Kistna ..	2,154,230	750	487	..	23,270	1,067	395	15,709	41,678	19·3
Deccan ..	5. Kurnool ..	871,948	638	732	458	11,511	546	164	4,987	19,036	21·8
	6. Bellary ..	957,067	1,724	787	6,255	3,771	1,127	232	14,300	28,196	29·5
	7. Anantapur ..	787,752	1,440	380	89	1,801	547	203	11,132	15,592	19·8
	8. Cuddapah ..	1,291,125	409	871	2	17,300	570	118	4,772	24,042	18·6
Carnatic ..	9. Nellore ..	1,496,510	245	925	..	13,847	564	89	11,780	27,450	18·3
	10. Madras ..	493,680	11	25	9	6,604	2,841	966	9,052	19,508	30·5
	11. Chingleput ..	1,309,370	163	398	10	6,672	3,350	291	21,538	32,922	25·1
	12. South Arcot ..	2,349,177	1,324	1,985	4	16,959	2,354	282	32,110	55,018	23·4
Central ..	13. North Arcot ..	2,206,817	12	2,737	768	12,897	3,584	242	18,655	38,895	17·6
	14. Salem ..	2,204,033	1,080	831	3,849	15,997	2,561	560	25,037	49,915	22·6
	15. Coimbatore ..	2,200,673	393	691	523	17,572	2,730	408	21,869	44,186	20·1
	16. Trichinopoly ..	1,443,695	660	93	..	8,825	877	267	20,502	31,224	21·6
South ..	17. Tanjore ..	2,243,949	2,192	812	..	9,235	1,994	574	40,260	55,067	24·5
	18. Madura ..	2,318,503	1,761	778	..	12,445	1,454	261	20,321	37,015	16·0
	19. Tinnevelly ..	2,059,203	3,805	1,007	..	13,126	2,659	562	34,743	55,902	27·1
West Coast	20. Malabar ..	2,785,307	3,511	1,721	3	20,752	5,535	1,706	20,744	53,972	19·4
	21. South Canara.	1,130,781	18	744	1,021	10,327	2,216	305	10,940	25,571	22·6
Hills ..	22. Nilgiris ..	107,673	6	33	61	1,645	212	159	571	2,687	25·0
	Total ..	36,803,470	21,846	17,513	13,053	290,598	41,533	8,379	363,259	756,181	20·5

No. 3.—STATEMENT showing the retail and wholesale prices of food-grains in seers of 80 tolas per rupee, Presidency for fasli

(Paragraph 8 of Report.

Districts.	Rice, second sort.			Paddy, first and second sort.					Cholam.				
	Normal rate (*a*).	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	Average (*b*).	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	Wholesale prices fasli 1312.	Commutation rate.	Normal rate (*a*).	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	Wholesale prices fasli 1312.	Commutation rate.
1. Ganjám	17·0	11·4	12·0	34·3	19·4	21·0	24·0	60	..	..	..	..	..
2. Vizagapatam	15·0	10·1	12·0	28·2	16·8	20·4	24·0	45	..	..	..	..	..
3. Gódavari	15·0	11·9	13·3	26·3	18·9	21·8	25·6	40	28·0	22·0	28·5	..	..
4. Kistna—													
Masulipatam	15·4	11·5	12·4	25·0	19·1	21·2	24·9	40	26·0	21·0	25·0	29·4	28
Guntúr								48					43
5. Kurnool—													
Proper	13·2	10·3	11·6	22·0	15·1	18·4	22·2	43	30·0	*16·9	*24·3	31·5	45
Pattikonda, Cumbum and Markapur							19·9	40				25·9	39
Koilkuntla							20·0	38				39·6	35
6. Bellary—													
Black-cotton soil taluks—Bellary, Alur and Adóni	13·2	9·4	10·5	22·8	15·4	17·7	21·1	35	30·0	*15·6	*20·9	25·1	36
Western taluks—Hospet, Huvinhadagalli, Kudligi, Rayadrug and Harpanahalli.							20·6	35				23·9	39
7. Anantapur—													
Gooty and Tadpatri	13·2	9·4	11·5	24·9	15·4	18·4	22·6	35	30·0	*15·2	*23·3	27·3	36
Anantapur, Kalyandrug, Dharmavaram and Penukonda							20·6	40				27·1	37
Hindupur and Mádakasira							21·6	40				..	..
8. Cuddapah	13·2	9·8	11·9	25·3	14·1	17·8	22·0	38	30·0	*15·4	*24·5	37·5	35
9. Nellore	14·0	11·5	13·8	24·6	17·1	21·0	23·3	45	26·0	18·4	25·4	28·2	37
10. Madras	12·0	8·5	9·9	23·6	14·9	16·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	14·0	11·5	13·7	26·1	17·5	22·0	25·1	45	..	..	..	..	..
12. South Arcot	14·0	10·8	12·4	26·5	17·3	20·6	24·2	45	..	..	..	..	..
13. North Arcot	14·0	11·0	13·5	27·4	16·8	21·5	23·9	51	..	..	..	..	..
14. Salem	13·6	10·5	12·1	24·9	16·0	22·0	27·2	48	26·0	‡16·6	‡24·5	33·6	48
15. Coimbatore	13·0	10·5	11·7	23·2	15·9	17·7	19·7	38	24·0	‡17·2	‡22·6	25·1	40
16. Trichinopoly	14·0	10·6	12·5	26·1	17·1	20·7	24·4	39	24·0	†17 0	†24·2	..	..
17. Tanjore	15·0	11·7	13·5	26·4	18·9	22·8	26·8	39	..	..	..	..	..
18. Madura	14·0	11·6	14·1	24·6	18·5	22·9	25·4	39	24·0	†19 6	†36·8	29·8	45
19. Tinnevelly	13·4	10·9	12·1	22·4	16·9	19·6	23·2	45	23·0	16·2	21·4	..	..
20. Nilgiris (Hills)	11·0	8·7	9·4	14·0	12·0	13·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. Malabar—													
Palghat and Calicut	13·4	10·7	11·4	24·0	17·6	18·5	21·8	38	..	..	..	..	..
Other taluks							..	..					
22. South Canara	14·0	12·7	13·2	24·2	19·6	20·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Average	13·8	10·6	12·5	25·4	16·8	20·3	..	..	26·7	17·5	24·4	..	..

(*a*) Normal rates fixed under G.O., No. 306, dated 2nd July 1896 and B.P., No. 31 of 1897.
(*b*) Averages for the ten normal years ending fasli 1309. Normal rates have not been fixed.
(*c*) Normal rates have not been fixed.
* Average of white and yellow cholum.
† Includes black cholum.
‡ Includes red cholum.
◊ The average price recorded only in the Wynaad.

NOTE.— 1) The wholesale prices shown against the Cuddapah district, Koilkuntla and Kurnool proper, are the prices in the ryots' selling months (*i.e.*) the period adopted as the basis of the commutation rate, but the market prices entered against them are the averages of the year.

(2) The commutation rates shown against Trichinopoly are those adopted in the Tanjore district, the differences in the commutation rates deduced from Trichinopoly prices not being large.

(3) Black paddy was taken as the standard grain for dry in the Gódávari and Kistna districts. The commutation rate fixed for this grain was Rs. 96.

compared with the commutation rates of the newly-settled districts, in each district of the Madras 1312 (1902–1903).

Cumbu.					Ragi.					Horsegram.			(c) Varagu.			
Normal rate (a).	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	Wholesale prices, fasli 1312.	Commutation rate.	Normal rate (a).	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	Wholesale prices, fasli 1312.	Commutation rate.	Average.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	Wholesale prices, fasli 1312.	Commutation rate.
..	..	..	..	..	30·0	17·3	23·6	27·0	45	35·2	23·7	28·6	..	..	..	..
30·0	18·9	26·8	31·5	42	28·0	18·7	26·0	30·6	38	35·4	21·7	26·6	..	..	..	..
28·0	22·7	29·1	..	..	28·0	20·4	25·6	..	..	30·5	20·2	23·1	..	..	..	..
26·0	20·7	26·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·6	16·9	19·9	..	..	..	..
28·0	16·7	21·2	..	..	(c)	17·1	23·1	..	..	26·4	14·7	21·7	27·7	34·2	..	79
..	..	..	..	..	(c)	17·9	25·2	..	..	30·3	16·1	22·3	..	..	..	..
28·0	16·1	23·1	..	..	32·2	16·3	25·0	..	..	32·2	18·1	27·7	..	..	..	..
			..	..				..	..							
			..	..				33·9	48							
28·0	15·5	26·9	30·6	36	32·2	16·2	27·2	..	..	27·6	17·5	26·6	19·5	..	..	..
24·0	17·3	24·0	26·7	45	28·0	18·4	26·0	..	..	23·7	16·6	20·8	33·5	42·1	46·8	75
..	..	..	..	..	24·0	14·5	19·3	..	..	24·4	16·1	20·9	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	24·0	16·1	20·7	23·7	33	21·6	15·4	20·1	..	..	..	54
26·0	17·1	21·7	25·5	39	28·0	16·5	22·1	..	..	26·2	17·8	23·4	30 6	36·1	42·5	60
27·0	16·4	23·6	26·2	42	32·0	15·3	23·3	25·9	38	26·2	17·3	25·7	36·9	39·1	43·4	63
27·0	16·3	23·9	32·7	48	31·0	17·3	25·9	35·5	48	31·2	20·1	30·4	29·7	43·3	..	..
26·0	19·2	24·6	27·3	40	28·0	18·7	25·0	27·8	40	30·4	20·2	26·4	..	..	..	..
26·0	15·8	20·1	23·6	36	28·0	17·6	23·8	28·0	36	26·0	16·3	22·9	33·1	41·8	49·2	63
(c)	18·4	24·5	28·8	36	28·0	19·0	25·9	30·5	36	..	..	..	34·7	49·4	58·1	63
26·0	17·5	22·8	25·3	42	28·0	18·7	25·1	..	..	29·8	18·5	24·5	39·6	47·2	..	..
22·0	14·9	17·2	..	..	26·0	18·7	23·0	..	..	25·7	17·7	25·7	38·1	43·9	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	21·0	14·5	17·4	..	..	22·3	16·3	20·5	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	(c)	◊ 22·1	◊ 27·2	32·0	..	23·1	13·8	18·3	..	..	..	..
								..								
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18·8	14·1	17·7	..	..	..	..
26·3	18·0	24·2	..	..	28·0	17·7	24·6	..	..	27·2	17·5	23·9	32·3	40·6	..	..

No. 4.—STATEMENT showing the approximate area and revenue of the zamindaris in the Presidency of Madras for fasli 1312 (1902–1903).

Districts.	Names of zamindaris.	Area as per census of 1881.			Estimated revenue realized by zamindars for fasli 1312.	Peishkash payable to Government in fasli 1312.
		Cultivated and cultivable.	Uncultivable.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám	Parlákimedi	227,200	40,800	268,000	4,21,503	82,157
Vizagapatam ..	Vizianagram	384,000	81,280	465,280	18,07,748	4,94,141
	Bobbili	65,280	12,160	77,440	5,55,332	83,779
Gódávari ..	Pithápuram	157,120	49,280	206,400	8,69,270	2,43,362
	Nidadavólu and Baharzhalli.	122,880	18,560	141,440	4,58,287	1,14,610
Kistna	Dévarakóta	89,600	28,160	117,760	2,82,590	79,508
Nellore	Venkatagiri	760,960	401,280	1,162,240	11,08,791	3,69,269
North Arcot ..	Karvetnagar	218,880	222,720	441,600	8,34,860	1,73,880
	Kálahasti in North Arcot ..	128,640	245,120	373,760	2,86,091	1,73,033
	Do. in Nellore ..	239,360	166,400	405,760	2,15,331	
Madura	Ramnad	586,880	158,720	745,600	9,21,987	2,94,483
	Sivaganga	232,960	137,600	370,560	8,12,721	2,56,613
Tinnevelly ..	Ettaiyapuram	..	..	337,750	3,02,031	88,349
	All other estates ..	..	..	7,996,640	1,09,81,372	25,22,472
	Jeypore	..	..	5,975,680	..	16,000
	Total ..	3,213,760	1,562,080	19,085,910	1,98,57,914	49,91,636

No. 5.—STATEMENT of Ryots' Holdings and Cultivation in the Presidency of Madras for fasli 1312.

No. 5.—STATEMENT of Ryots' Holdings and

Districts.	Number of ryotwari villages.	Ryots' holdings.					
		Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
		Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Ganjám	1,271	219,583	2,54,121	163,657	5,30,533	383,240	7,84,654
Vizagapatam ..	382	* 106,738	* 1,08,060	* 61,475	* 3,38,227	* 168,213	4,46,287
Gódávari	828	596,293	8,62,442	402,878	28,41,259	999,171	37,03,701
Kistna	1,139	* 1,684,816	* 25,52,641	*350,093	* 23,70,193	2,034,909	* 49,22,834
Nellore	597	869,179	9,81,704	208,885	11,36,976	1,078,064	21,18,680
Cuddapah	1,090	1,190,637	9,17,124	129,043	7,92,354	1,319,680	17,09,478
Anantapur	617	999,369	5,06,428	98,153	4,21,198	1,097,522	9,27,626
Bellary	873	1,686,673	12,45,035	38,981	2,27,547	1,725,654	14,72,582
Kurnool	700	* 1,282,620	* 11,88,700	28,941	* 1,83,165	* 1,311,561	* 13,71,865
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	1,486	294,840	3,18,772	359,975	12,71,768	654,815	† 15,96,016
North Arcot ..	1,634	573,747	6,90,535	251,117	13,75,360	824,864	20,65,895
South Arcot ..	2,587	1,141,472	17,03,165	363,604	20,00,190	1,505,076	37,03,355
Tanjore	1,436	365,938	5,38,627	768,056	49,48,949	1,133,994	54,87,576
Trichinopoly ..	579	906,024	9,11,526	140,585	9,87,338	1,046,609	18,98,864
Madura	734	857,290	9,49,610	176,940	8,92,415	1,034,230	18,42,025
Tinnevelly	885	1,269,506	9,23,244	200,007	17,06,733	1,469,513	26,29,977
Coimbatore	1,492	2,385,295	21,99,438	88,064	6,48,510	2,473,359	28,47,948
Nilgiris, The ..	48	185,039	1,14,231	5,513	11,852	190,552	1,26,083
Salem	2,781	1,289,510	13,91,743	102,452	5,59,959	1,391,962	19,51,702
South Canara ..	1,198	..	..	..	..	..	(b) 13,98,108
Malabar	1,241	577,079	10,22,665	487,648	16,08,393	1,064,727	26,31,058
Total ..	23,593	18,481,648	1,93,79,811	4,426,067	2,48,52,919	22,907,715	4,56,36,314

Districts.	Remainder—*cont.*				Lands taken up or transferred			
	Wet.		Total.		Dry.		Wet.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Ganjám	161,783	5,24,423	378,805	7,75,430	4,669	4,423	3,675	11,592
Vizagapatam	60,170	3,31,534	164,506	4,37,349	3,668	3,281	1,499	7,884
Gódávari	392,259	27,90,362	922,808	36,22,891	72,659	35,868	10,406	52,522
Kistna	342,572	23,24,296	1,986,090	48,17,271	40,337	54,118	14,533	93,300
Nellore	205,540	11,19,866	1,061,559	20,90,755	12,682	11,163	3,233	17,058
Cuddapah	126,562	7,78,094	1,291,484	16,77,604	38,088	22,160	3,140	17,730
Anantapur	95,524	4,10,721	1,057,451	9,04,174	52,962	17,301	2,763	11,040
Bellary	37,826	2,21,526	1,690,531	14,41,318	62,071	42,202	1,379	7,000
Kurnool	28,170	1,78,346	1,284,143	13,46,407	53,159	34,972	956	5,895
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	349,201	12,33,365	635,862	† 15,48,939	10,307	11,532	10,533	37,728
North Arcot	246,111	13,49,867	808,631	20,28,104	14,426	14,806	4,539	23,499
South Arcot	355,770	19,60,320	1,479,142	36,36,944	36,059	46,898	8,497	43,192
Tanjore	752,827	48,55,868	1,114,003	53,87,555	5,738	8,048	15,585	95,244
Trichinopoly ..	136,826	9,58,682	1,022,140	18,48,141	34,448	35,864	4,034	30,887
Madura	172,895	8,65,051	1,014,610	17,97,374	31,201	31,134	4,727	25,669
Tinnevelly	193,475	16,52,758	1,431,311	25,52,581	35,648	24,987	6,681	55,139
Coimbatore	85,696	6,30,682	2,409,837	27,70,818	69,747	66,034	2,454	18,377
Nilgiris, The ..	5,399	11,608	184,126	1,21,943	6,235	3,860	91	184
Salem	99,221	5,43,640	1,355,285	18,98,133	55,311	55,523	3,575	17,989
South Canara ..	..	..	..	(b) 13,91,896	..	..	..	..
Malabar	455,839	15,71,949	976,050	25,56,230	66,909	46,570	35,936	40,365
Total ..	4,303,666	2,43,12,958	22,268,374	4,46,51,857	706,324	5,70,744	138,236	6,12,294

* Since corrected.
† Includes Rs. 5,476, the assessment of certain izara villages for which particulars of dry and wet are not available.
(b) Particulars under dry and wet are not available.

Cultivation in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1312 (1902–1903).

Deduct lands given up or transferred to other heads.						Remainder.	
Dry.		Wet.		Total.		Dry.	
Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
2,561	3,114	1,874	6,110	4,435	9,224	217,022	2,51,007
2,402	2,245	1,305	6,693	3,707	8,938	104,336	1,05,815
65,744	29,913	10,619	50,897	76,363	80,810	530,549	8,32,529
41,298	59,666	7,521	45,897	48,819	1,05,563	1,643,518	24,92,975
13,160	10,815	3,345	17,110	16,505	27,925	856,019	9,70,889
25,715	17,614	2,481	14,260	28,196	31,874	1,164,922	8,99,510
37,442	12,975	2,629	10,477	40,071	23,452	961,927	4,93,453
33,968	25,243	1,155	6,021	35,123	31,264	1,652,705	12,19,792
26,647	20,639	771	4,819	27,418	25,458	1,255,973	11,68,061
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8,179	8,674	10,774	38,403	18,953	47,077	286,661	3,10,098
11,227	12,298	5,006	25,493	16,233	37,791	562,520	6,78,237
18,100	26,541	7,834	39,870	25,934	66,411	1,123,372	16,76,624
4,762	6,940	15,229	93,081	19,991	1,00,021	361,176	5,31,687
20,710	22,067	3,759	28,656	24,469	50,723	385,314	8,89,459
15,575	17,287	4,045	27,364	19,620	44,651	841,715	9,32,323
31,670	23,421	6,532	53,975	38,202	77,396	1,237,836	8,99,823
61,154	59,302	2,368	17,828	63,522	77,130	2,324,141	21,40,136
6,312	3,896	114	244	6,426	4,140	178,727	1,10,335
33,446	37,250	3,231	16,319	36,677	53,569	1,256,064	13,54,493
..	..	..	..	..	(*b*) 6,212	..	..
56,868	38,384	31,809	36,444	88,677	74,828	520,211	9,84,281
516,940	4,38,284	122,401	5,39,961	639,341	9,84,457	17,964,708	1,89,41,527

from other heads.		Total holdings.					
Total.		Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
8,344	16,015	221,691	2,55,430	165,458	5,36,015	387,149	7,91,445
5,167	11,165	108,004	1,09,096	61,669	3,39,418	169,673	4,48,514
83,065	88,390	603,208	8,68,397	402,665	28,42,884	1,005,873	37,11,281
54,870	1,47,418	1,683,855	25,47,093	357,105	24,17,596	2,040,960	49,64,689
15,915	28,221	868,701	9,82,052	208,773	11,36,924	1,077,474	21,18,976
41,228	39,890	1,203,010	9,21,670	129,702	7,95,824	1,332,712	17,17,494
55,725	28,341	1,014,889	5,10,754	98,287	4,21,761	1,113,176	9,32,515
63,450	49,202	1,714,776	12,61,994	39,205	2,28,526	1,753,981	14,90,520
54,115	40,867	1,309,132	12,03,033	29,126	1,84,241	1,338,258	13,87,274
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20,840	‡ 49,785	296,968	3,21,630	359,734	12,71,093	656,702	§ 15,98,724
18,965	38,305	576,946	6,93,043	250,650	13,73,366	827,596	20,66,409
44,556	90,090	1,159,431	17,23,522	364,267	20,03,512	1,523,698	37,27,034
21,323	1,03,292	366,914	5,39,735	768,412	49,51,112	1,135,326	54,90,847
38,482	66,751	919,762	9,25,323	140,860	9,89,569	1,060,622	19,14,892
35,928	56,803	872,916	9,63,457	177,622	8,90,720	1,050,538	18,54,177
42,329	80,126	1,273,484	9,24,810	200,156	17,07,897	1,473,640	26,32,707
72,201	84,411	2,393,888	22,06,170	88,150	6,49,059	2,482,038	28,55,229
6,326	4,044	184,962	1,14,195	5,490	11,792	190,452	1,25,987
58,886	73,512	1,311,375	14,10,016	102,796	5,61,629	1,414,171	19,71,645
..	(*b*) 2,49,387	..	..	..	..	..	(*b*) 16,41,283
102,845	86,935	587,120	10,30,851	491,775	16,12,314	1,078,895	26,43,165
844,560	14,32,950	18,671,032	1,95,12,271	4,441,902	2,49,25,252	23,112,934	4,60,84,807

‡ Includes Rs. 525 for which particulars of dry and wet are not given.

§ Includes Rs. 6,001 for which particulars of dry and wet are not available.

No. 5.—Statement of Ryots' Holdings and Cultivation

Districts.	Waste remitted.					
	Dry. (*e*)		Wet (*e*)		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	33	34	35	36	37	38
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Ganjám	..	..	58	116	58	116
Vizagapatam	..	..	2,026	7,429	2,026	7,429
Gódávari	..	..	577	2,506	577	2,506
Kistna	454	976	1,602	7,953	2,056	8,929
Nellore	..	..	396	1,815	396	1,815
Cuddapah	669	348	6,891	31,168	7,560	31,516
Anantapur	..	..	6,218	22,997	6,218	22,997
Bellary	16	2	125	508	141	510
Kurnool	..	..	873	4,774	873	4,774
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	..	..	66	369	66	369
North Arcot	..	..	1,791	8,291	1,791	8,291
South Arcot	..	..	344	1,821	344	1,821
Tanjore	..	..	294	1,243	294	1,243
Trichinopoly	..	..	113	528	113	528
Madura	25	24	247	1,097	272	1,121
Tinnevelly	..	..	87	478	87	478
Coimbatore	..	..	204	835	204	835
Nilgiris, The	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem	..	..	2,493	11,872	2,493	11,872
South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	(*b*) 5,876
Malabar	..	..	705	918	705	918
Total ..	1,164	1,350	25,110	1,06,718	26,274	1,13,944

Remainder

Districts.	Wet—*cont.*		Total.		
			Extent.		
	Assessment.	Charge for water. (*c*)	Actual (*p*) cultivation.	Waste charged.	Total.
	47	48	49	50	51
	RS.	RS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Ganjám	5,35,899	19,499	354,009	33,082	387,091
Vizagapatam	3,31,989	..	137,955	29,692	167,647
Gódávari	28,40,378	1,54,422	738,027	267,269	1,005,296
Kistna	24,09,643	2,650	1,680,203	358,701	2,038,904
Nellore	11,35,109	59,583	814,547	262,531	1,077,078
Cuddapah	7,64,656	32,487	1,179,505	145,647	1,325,152
Anantapur	3,98,764	37,038	937,865	169,093	1,106,958
Bellary	2,28,018	41,792	1,650,059	103,781	1,753,840
Kurnool	1,79,467	14,664	1,262,086	75,299	1,337,385
Madras	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	12,70,724	1,60,700	532,286	123,862	* 656,636
North Arcot	13,65,075	1,31,732	697,682	128,111	* 825,805
South Arcot	20,01,691	1,37,883	1,346,321	177,033	1,523,354
Tanjore	49,49,869	1,23,190	1,004,720	130,312	1,135,032
Trichinopoly	9,89,041	85,187	811,993	247,485	* 1,060,509
Madura	8,89,623	93,337	883,308	166,958	1,050,266
Tinnevelly	17,07,419	83,434	1,061,083	412,470	1,473,553
Coimbatore	6,48,224	17,248	2,031,157	450,545	* 2,481,834
Nilgiris, The	11,792	..	66,175	124,277	190,452
Salem	5,49,757	44	1,262,981	146,741	* 1,411,678
South Canara	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar	16,11,396	13,454	1,016,346	61,844	1,078,190
Total ..	2,48,18,534	12,13,344	19,468,308	3,614,733	23,086,660

(*b*) Particulars under dry and wet are not available.
(*p*) Paragraph 15 of Report.
(*c*) Paragraph 16 of Report.
(*e*) Paragraph 17 of Report.

in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1312 (1902–1903)—*cont.*

Remainder charged.							
Dry.					Wet.		
Extent.			Assessment.	Charge for water. (*c*)	Extent.		
Actual cultivation.	Waste charged.	Total.			Actual cultivation.	Waste charged.	Total.
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
191,266	30,425	221,691	2,55,430	52,938	162,743	2,657	165,400
80,588	27,416	108,004	1,05,096	8,895	57,367	2,276	59,643
356,264	246,944	603,208	8,68,397	1,68,775	381,763	20,325	402,088
1,333,919	349,482	1,683,401	25,46,117	1,55,070	346,284	9,219	355,503
616,565	252,136	868,701	9,82,052	74,950	197,982	10,395	208,377
1,063,951	138,390	1,202,341	9,21,322	37,356	115,554	7,257	122,811
855,123	159,766	1,014,889	5,10,754	19,594	82,742	9,327	92,069
1,614,470	100,290	1,714,760	12,61,992	8,320	35,569	3,491	39,080
1,234,753	74,379	1,309,132	12,03,033	17,167	27,383	920	28,253
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
201,670	94,835	* 296,968	3,21,630	24,431	330,616	29,027	* 359,668
464,365	112,569	* 576,946	6,93,043	73,863	233,317	15,542	248,859
996,997	162,434	1,159,431	17,23,522	2,24,947	349,324	14,599	363,923
265,472	101,442	366,914	5,39,735	92,072	739,248	28,870	768,118
678,559	240,182	* 919,762	9,25,323	53,655	133,434	7,303	* 140,747
715,926	156,965	872,891	9,63,433	1,53,251	167,382	9,993	177,375
869,072	404,412	1,273,484	9,24,810	58,227	192,011	8,058	200,069
1,945,197	448,572	*2,393,888	22,06,170	38,697	85,960	1,973	* 87,946
61,722	123,240	184,962	1,14,195	..	4,453	1,037	5,490
1,171,616	137,836	*1,311,375	14,10,016	21,663	91,365	8,905	* 100,303
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
531,958	55,162	587,120	10,30,851	..	484,388	6,682	491,070
15,249,453	3,416,877	18,669,868	1,95,10,921	12,83,871	4,218,855	197,856	4,416,792

charged—*cont.*

Assessment.	Charge for water.	Total of columns 52 and 53.	Deduct other remissions and deductions as per Collector's statement No. 4.	Remainder.	Add net miscellaneous revenue as per Collector's statement No. 5.	Total ryotwar demand.
52	53	54	55	56	57	58
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
7,91,329	72,437	8,63,766	22,121	8,41,645	2,16,813	10,58,458
4,41,085	8,895	4,49,980	9,571	4,40,409	1.66,143	6,06,552
37,08,775	3,23,197	40,31,972	41,978	39,89,994	19,43,282	59,33,276
49,55,760	1,57,720	51,13,480	52,554	50,60,926	13,66,905	64,27,831
21,17,161	1,34,533	22,51,694	33,960	22,17,734	2,85,108	25,02,842
16,85,978	69,843	17,55,821	1,37,425	16,18,396	4,01,464	20,19,860
9,09,518	56,632	9,66,150	24,767	9,41,383	2,40,340	11,81,723
14,90,010	50,112	15,40,122	15,355	15,24,767	2,83,789	18,08,556
13,82,500	31,331	14,14,331	78,960	13,35,371	3,79,845	17,15,216
..	..	..	..	..	82,234	82,234
† 15,98,355	1,85,131	17,83,486	55,084	17,28,402	1,31,001	18,59,403
20,58,118	2,05,595	22,63,713	60,641	22,03,072	2,93,381	24,96,453
37,25,213	3,62,830	40,88,043	76,298	40,11,745	4,02,707	44,14,452
54,89,604	2,15,262	57,04,866	69,385	56,35,481	2,59,490	58,94,971
19,14,364	1,38,842	20,53,206	66,040	19,87,166	1,42,844	21,30,010
18,53,056	2,46,588	20,99,644	60,556	20,39,088	3,13,492	23,52,580
26,32,229	1,41,661	27,73,890	2,43,561	25,30,329	2,88,045	28,18,374
28,54,394	55,945	29,10,339	59,756	28,50,583	1,88,166	30,38,749
1,25,987	..	1,25,987	85	1,25,902	10,150	1,36,052
19,59,773	21,707	19,81,480	83,296	18,98,184	1,18,685	20,16,869
(*b*) 16,35,407	..	(*b*) 16,35,407	2,66,926	13,68,481	60,420	14,28,901
26,42,247	18,454	26,60,701	3,81,580	22,79,121	1,22,453	24,01,574
4,59,70,863	24,97,215	4,84,68,078	18,39,899	4,66,28,179	76,96,757	5,43,24,936

* Include the following extent for which particulars of "actual cultivation" and "waste charged" are not given:—

Districts.	Dry (column 41).	Wet (column 46).	Total (column 51).
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Chingleput	463	25	488
North Arcot	12	..	12
Trichinopoly	1,021	10	1,031
Coimbatore	119	13	132
Salem	1,923	33	1,956
Total ..	3,538	81	3,619

† Includes Rs. 6,001 for which particulars under dry and wet are not separately given.

(*b*) Particulars under dry and wet are not available. (*c*) Paragraph 16 of Report.

No. 6.—COMPARATIVE Statement of Holdings and Settlement of the Ryotwar Land Revenue for fasli 1312 (1902–1903).

Districts.	Dry.					
	Land.				Assessment.	
	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	Comparison.		Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.
			Increase.	Decrease.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	219,583	221,691	2,108	..	2,54,121	2,55,430
2. Vizagapatam	* 106,738	108,004	1,266	..	* 1,08,060	1,09,096
3. Gódávari	596,293	603,208	6,915	..	8,62,442	8,68,397
4. Kistna	* 1,684,816	1,683,855	..	961	* 25,52,641	25,47,093
5. Nellore	869,179	868,701	..	478	9,81,704	9,82,052
6. Cuddapah	1,190,637	1,203,010	12,373	..	9,17,124	9,21,670
7. Anantapur	999,369	1,014,889	15,520	..	5,06,428	5,10,754
8. Bellary	1,686,673	1,714,776	28,103	..	12,45,035	12,61,994
9. Kurnool	* 1,282,620	1,309,132	26,512	..	* 11,88,700	12,03,033
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	294,840	296,968	2,128	..	3,18,772	3,21,630
12. North Arcot	573,747	576,946	3,199	..	6,90,535	6,93,043
13. South Arcot	1,141,472	1,159,431	17,959	..	17,03,165	17,23,522
14. Tanjore	365,938	366,914	976	..	5,38,627	5,39,735
15. Trichinopoly	906,024	919,762	13,738	..	9,11,526	9,25,323
16. Madura	857,290	872,916	15,626	..	9,49,610	9,63,457
17. Tinnevelly	1,269,506	1,273,484	3,978	..	9,23,244	9,24,810
18. Coimbatore	2,385,295	2,393,888	8,593	..	21,99,438	22,06,170
19. Nilgiris	185,039	184,962	..	77	1,14,231	1,14,195
20. Salem	1,289,510	1,311,375	21,865	..	13,91,743	14,10,016
21. South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Malabar	577,079	587,120	10,041	..	10,22,665	10,30,851
Total ..	18,481,648	18,671,032	190,900	1,516	19,379,811	19,512,271
Net ..	..	..	189,384	..	..	..

Districts.	Dry—*cont.*		Wet.			
	Assessment—*cont.*		Land.			
	Comparison.		Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	Comparison.	
	Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.
	8	9	10	11	12	13
	RS.	RS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
1. Ganjám	1,309	..	163,657	165,458	1,801	..
2. Vizagapatam	1,036	..	61,475	61,669	194	..
3. Gódávari	5,955	..	402,878	402,665	..	213
4. Kistna	..	5,548	* 350.093	357,105	7,012	..
5. Nellore	348	..	208,885	208,773	..	112
6. Cuddapah	4,546	..	129,043	129,702	659	..
7. Anantapur	4,326	..	98,153	98,287	134	..
8. Bellary	16,959	..	38,981	39,205	224	..
9. Kurnool	14,333	..	28,941	29,126	185	..
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	2,858	..	359,975	359,734	..	241
12. North Arcot	2,508	..	251,117	250,650	..	467
13. South Arcot	20,357	..	363,604	364,267	663	..
14. Tanjore	1,108	..	768,056	768,412	356	..
15. Trichinopoly	13,797	..	140,585	140,860	275	..
16. Madura	13,847	..	176,940	177,622	682	..
17. Tinnevelly	1,566	..	200,007	200,156	149	..
18. Coimbatore	6,732	..	88,064	88,150	86	..
19. Nilgiris	..	36	5,513	5,490	..	23
20. Salem	18,273	..	102,452	102,796	344	..
21. South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Malabar	8,186	..	487,648	491,775	4,127	..
Total ..	138,044	5,584	4,426,067	4,441,902	16,891	1,056
Net ..	132,460	..	..	..	15,835	..

* Since revised.

No. 6.—Comparative Statement of Holdings and Settlement of the Ryotwar, &c.—*cont.*

Districts.	Wet—*cont.*				Total.	
	Assessment.				Land.	
	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	Comparison.		Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.
			Increase.	Decrease.		
	14	15	16	17	18	19
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	ACS.	ACS.
1. Ganjám	5,30,533	5,36,015	5,482	..	383,240	387,149
2. Vizagapatam	* 3,38,227	3,39,418	1,191	..	* 168,213	169,673
3. Gódávari	28,41,259	28,42,884	1,625	..	999,171	1,005,873
4. Kistna	* 23,70,193	24,17,596	47,403	..	* 2,034,909	2,040,960
5. Nellore	11,36,976	11,36,924	..	52	1,078,064	1,077,474
6. Cuddapah	7,92,354	7,95,824	3,470	..	1,319,680	1,332,712
7. Anantapur	4,21,198	4,21,761	563	..	1,097,522	1,113,176
8. Bellary	2,27,547	2,28,526	979	..	1,725,654	1,753,981
9. Kurnool	1,83,165	1,84,241	1,076	..	* 1,311,561	1,338,258
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	12,71,768	12,71,093	..	675	654,815	656,702
12. North Arcot	13,75,360	13,73,366	..	1,994	824,864	827,596
13. South Arcot	20,00,190	20,03,512	3,322	..	1,505,076	1,523,698
14. Tanjore	49,48,949	49,51,112	2,163	..	1,133,994	1,135,326
15. Trichinopoly	9,87,338	9,89,569	2,231	..	1,046,609	1,060,622
16. Madura	8,92,415	8,90,720	..	1,695	1,034,230	1,050,538
17. Tinnevelly	17,06,733	17,07,897	1,164	..	1,469,513	1,473,640
18. Coimbatore	6,48,510	6,49,059	549	..	2,473,359	2,482,038
19. Nilgiris	11,852	11,792	..	60	190,552	190,452
20. Salem	5,59,959	5,61,629	1,670	..	1,391,962	1,414,171
21. South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Malabar	16,08,393	16,12,314	3,921	..	1,064,727	1,078,895
Total ..	24,852,919	24,925,252	76,809	4,476	22,907,715	23,112,934
Net ..	..	..	72,333	..	..	..

Districts.	Total—*cont.*					
	Land—*cont.*		Assessment.			
	Comparison. (*a*)		Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	Comparison. (*a*)	
	Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.
	20	21	22	23	24	25
	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	3,909	..	7,84,654	7,91,445	6,791	..
2. Vizagapatam	1,460	..	* 4,46,287	4,48,514	2,227	..
3. Gódávari	6,702	..	37,03,701	37,11,281	7,580	..
4. Kistna	6,051	..	* 49,22,834	49,64,689	41,855	..
5. Nellore	..	590	21,18,680	21,18,976	296	..
6. Cuddapah	13,032	..	17,09,478	17,17,494	8,016	..
7. Anantapur	15,654	..	9,27,626	9,32,515	4,889	..
8. Bellary	28,327	..	14,72,582	14,90,520	17,938	..
9. Kurnool	26,697	..	* 13,71,865	13,87,274	15,409	..
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	1,887	..	† 15,96,016	† 15,98,724	2,708	..
12. North Arcot	2,732	..	20,65,895	20,66,409	514	..
13. South Arcot	18,622	..	37,03,355	37,27,034	23,679	..
14. Tanjore	1,332	..	54,87,576	54,90,847	3,271	..
15. Trichinopoly	14,013	..	18,98,864	19,14,892	16,028	..
16. Madura	16,308	..	18,42,025	18,54,177	12,152	..
17. Tinnevelly	4,127	..	26,29,977	26,32,707	2,730	..
18. Coimbatore	8,679	..	28,47,948	28,55,229	7,281	..
19. Nilgiris	..	100	1,26,083	1,25,987	..	96
20. Salem	22,209	..	19,51,702	19,71,645	19,943	..
21. South Canara	..	..	13,98,108	16,41,283	2,43,175	..
22. Malabar	14,168	..	26,31,058	26,43,165	12,107	..
Total ..	2,05,909	690	4,56,36,314	4,60,84,807	4,48,589	96
Net ..	2,05,219	..	..	..	4,48,493	..

* Since corrected.

† *Vide* remarks against columns 8 and 32 of statement No. 5.

(*a*) paragraph 13 of Report.

No. 6.—Comparative Statement of Holdings and Settlement of the Ryotwar, &c.—*cont.*

Districts.	Second-crop assessment and charge for water on Government lands.				Total.	
	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	Comparison.		Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.
			Increase.	Decrease.		
	26	27	28	29	30	31
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	73,383	72,437	..	946	8,58,037	8,63,882
2. Vizagapatam	6,929	8,895	1,966	..	4,53,216	4,57,409
3. Gódávari	3,79,758	3,23,197	..	56,561	40,83,459	40,34,478
4. Kistna	1,56,819	1,57,720	901	..	50,79,653	51,22,409
5. Nellore	1,11,663	1,34,533	22,870	..	22,30,343	22,53,509
6. Cuddapah	42,387	69,843	27,456	..	17,51,865	17,87,337
7. Anantapur	39,646	56,632	16,986	..	9,67,272	9,89,147
8. Bellary	45,331	50,112	4,781	..	15,17,913	15,40,632
9. Kurnool	21,326	31,831	10,505	..	13,93,191	14,19,105
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	1,51,523	1,85,131	33,608	..	17,47,539	17,83,855
12. North Arcot	1,26,211	2,05,595	79,384	..	21,92,106	22,72,004
13. South Arcot	3,45,062	3,62,830	17,768	..	40,48,417	40,89,864
14. Tanjore	2,39,006	2,15,262	..	23,744	57,26,582	57,06,109
15. Trichinopoly	1,44,788	1,38,842	..	5,946	20,43,652	20,53,734
16. Madura	2,25,565	2,46,588	21,023	..	20,67,590	21,00,765
17. Tinnevelly	2,06,482	1,41,661	..	64,821	28,36,469	27,74,368
18. Coimbatore	49,406	55,945	6,539	..	28,97,354	29,11,174
19. Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	1,26,083	1,25,987
20. Salem	25,315	21,707	..	3,608	19,77,017	19,93,352
21. South Canara	..	..	..	..	13,98,108	16,41,283
22. Malabar	10,641	18,454	7,813	..	26,41,699	26,61,619
Total ..	24,01,241	24,97,215	2,51,600	1,55,626	4,80,37,555	4,85,82,022
Net ..	..	..	95,974	..	..	..

Districts.	Total—*cont.*		Deduct remissions.			
			Waste remissions as per column 38 of statement No. 5.			
	Comparison.		Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	Comparison.	
	Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.
	32	33	34	35	36	37
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	5,845	..	4,691	116	..	4,575
2. Vizagapatam	4,193	..	16,256	7,429	..	8,827
3. Gódávari	..	48,981	983	2,506	1,523	..
4. Kistna	42,756	..	29,738	8,929	..	20,809
5. Nellore	23,166	..	5,579	1,815	..	3,764
6. Cuddapah	35,472	..	93,161	31,516	..	61,645
7. Anantapur	21,875	..	72,034	22,997	..	49,037
8. Bellary	22,719	..	7,474	510	..	6,964
9. Kurnool	25,914	..	12,550	4,774	..	7,776
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	36,316	..	1,145	369	..	776
12. North Arcot	79,898	..	16,543	8,291	..	8,252
13. South Arcot	41,447	..	650	1,821	1,171	..
14. Tanjore	..	20,473	820	1,243	423	..
15. Trichinopoly	10,082	..	856	528	..	328
16. Madura	33,175	..	1,968	1,121	..	847
17. Tinnevelly	..	62,091	2,706	478	..	2,228
18. Coimbatore	13,820	..	1,482	835	..	647
19. Nilgiris	..	96	..	..	..	..
20. Salem	16,335	..	18,598	11,872	..	6,726
21. South Canara	2,43,175	..	5,885	5,876	..	9
22. Malabar	19,920	..	985	918	..	67
Total ..	6,76,108	1,31,641	2,94,104	1,13,944	3,117	1,83,277
Net ..	5,44,467	..	..	..	..	1,80,160

No. 6.—Comparative Statement of Holdings and Settlement of the Ryotwar, &c.—*cont.*

Districts.	Deduct remissions—*cont.*					
	Occasional remissions as per statement No. 8.				Other remissions (fixed and beriz deductions) as particularized in statement No. 8.	
	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	Comparison.		Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.
			Increase.	Decrease.		
	38	39	40	41	42	43
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	7,113	6,072	..	1,041	16,500	16,049
2. Vizagapatam	55,814	5,821	..	49,993	3,343	3,750
3. Gódávari	10,699	15,304	4,605	..	35,813	26,674
4. Kistna	39,249	36,205	..	3,044	20,015	16,349
5. Nellore	25,768	18,405	..	7,363	14,600	15,555
6. Cuddapah	* 2,68,453	58,285	..	2,10,168	* 75,288	79,140
7. Anantapur	50,877	12,953	..	37,924	12,259	11,814
8. Bellary	1,10,808	1,384	..	1,09,424	13,385	13,971
9. Kurnool	* 26,041	8,035	..	18,006	* 69,640	70,925
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	1,269	293	..	976	62,735	54,791
12. North Arcot	34,370	13,403	..	20,967	48,287	47,238
13. South Arcot	1,178	1,271	93	..	75,741	75,027
14. Tanjore	51	3,338	3,287	..	67,858	66,047
15. Trichinopoly	231	231	..	..	66,728	65,809
16. Madura	* 3,527	3,529	2	..	* 56,551	57,027
17. Tinnevelly	6,547	3,302	..	3,245	2,69,749	2,40,259
18. Coimbatore	400	1,397	997	..	58,080	58,359
19. Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	153	85
20. Salem	16,105	12,130	..	3,975	68,871	71,166
21. South Canara	1,043	842	..	201	95,379	2,66,084
22. Malabar	304	133	..	171	4,40,414	3,81,447
Total ..	6,59,847	2,02,333	8,984	4,66,498	15,71,389	16,37,566
Net ..	..	..	..	4,57,514	..	..

Districts.	Deduct remissions—*cont.*					
	Other remissions (fixed and beriz deductions) as particularized in statement No. 8—*cont.*		Total remissions.			
	Comparison.		Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	Comparison.	
	Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.
	44	45	46	47	48	49
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	..	451	28,304	22,237	..	6,067
2. Vizagapatam	407	..	75,413	17,000	..	58,413
3. Gódávari	..	9,139	47,495	44,484	..	3,011
4. Kistna	..	3,666	89,002	61,483	..	27,519
5. Nellore	955	..	45,947	35,775	..	10,172
6. Cuddapah	3,852	..	4,36,902	1,68,941	..	2,67,961
7. Anantapur	..	445	1,35,170	47,764	..	87,406
8. Bellary	586	..	1,31,667	15,865	..	1,15,802
9. Kurnool	1,285	..	1,08,231	83,734	..	24,497
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	..	7,944	65,149	55,453	..	9,696
12. North Arcot	..	1,049	99,200	68,932	..	30,268
13. South Arcot	..	714	77,569	78,119	550	..
14. Tanjore	..	1,811	68,729	70,628	1,899	..
15. Trichinopoly	..	919	67,815	66,568	..	1,247
16. Madura	476	..	62,046	61,677	..	369
17. Tinnevelly	..	29,490	2,79,002	2,44,039	..	34,963
18. Coimbatore	279	..	59,962	60,591	629	..
19. Nilgiris	..	68	153	85	..	68
20. Salem	2,295	..	1,03,574	95,168	..	8,406
21. South Canara	1,70,705	..	1,02,307	2,72,802	1,70,495	..
22. Malabar	..	58,967	4,41,703	3,82,498	..	59,205
Total ..	1,80,840	1,14,663	25,25,340	19,53,843	1,73,573	7,45,070
Net ..	66,177	..	..	..	..	5,71,497

* Since revised.

No. 6.—Comparative Statement of Holdings and Settlement of the Ryotwar, &c.—*cont.*

Districts.	Remaining beriz.				Add miscellaneous revenue as per statement No. 5.	
	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	Comparison.		Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.
			Increase.	Decrease.		
	50	51	52	53	54	55
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	8,29,733	8,41,645	11,912	..	2,02,889	2,16,813
2. Vizagapatam	3,77,803	4,40,409	62,606	..	1,57,648	1,66,143
3. Gódávari	40,35,964	39,89,994	..	45,970	20,12,609	19,43,282
4. Kistna	49,90,651	50,60,926	70,275	..	13,94,286	13,66,905
5. Nellore	21,84,396	22,17,734	33,338	..	2,80,294	2,85,108
6. Cuddapah	13,14,963	16,18,396	3,03,433	..	3,72,807	4,01,464
7. Anantapur	8,32,102	9,41,383	1,09,281	..	2,17,063	2,40,340
8. Bellary	13,86,246	15,24,767	1,38,521	..	2,79,645	2,83,789
9. Kurnool	12,84,960	13,35,371	50,411	..	3,91,961	3,79,845
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	83,250	82,234
11. Chingleput	16,82,390	17,28,402	46,012	..	1,21,476	1,31,001
12. North Arcot	20,92,906	22,03,072	1,10,166	..	2,22,929	2,93,381
13. South Arcot	39,70,848	40,11,745	40,897	..	3,03,645	4,02,707
14. Tanjore	56,57,853	56,35,481	..	22,372	2,50,550	2,59,490
15. Trichinopoly	19,75,837	19,87,166	11,329	..	1,54,986	1,42,844
16. Madura	20,05,544	20,39,088	33,544	..	4,14,986	3,13,492
17. Tinnevelly	25,57,457	25,30,329	..	27,128	3,01,412	2,88,045
18. Coimbatore	28,37,392	28,50,583	13,191	..	1,83,531	1,88,166
19. Nilgiris	1,25,930	1,25,902	..	28	8,375	10,150
20. Salem	18,73,443	18,98,184	24,741	..	1,17,243	1,18,685
21. South Canara	12,95,801	13,68,481	72,680	..	73,269	60,420
22. Malabar	21,99,996	22,79,121	79,125	..	1,18,711	1,22,453
Total ..	4,55,12,215	4,66,28,179	12,11,462	95,498	76,63,565	76,96,757
Net ..	..	..	11,15,964	..	..	..

Districts.	Add miscellaneous revenue as per statement No. 5—*cont.*		Total beriz.			
	Comparison.		Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	Comparison.	
	Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.
	56	57	58	59	60	61
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	13,924	..	10,32,622	10,58,458	25,836	..
2. Vizagapatam	8,495	..	5,35,451	6,06,552	71,101	..
3. Gódávari	..	69,327	60,48,573	59,33,276	..	1,15,297
4. Kistna	..	27,381	63,84,937	64,27,831	42,894	..
5. Nellore	4,814	..	24,64,690	25,02,842	38,152	..
6. Cuddapah	28,657	..	16,87,770	20,19,860	3,32,090	..
7. Anantapur	23,277	..	10,49,165	11,81,723	1,32,558	..
8. Bellary	4,144	..	16,65,891	18,08,556	1,42,665	..
9. Kurnool	..	12,116	16,76,921	17,15,216	38,295	..
10. Madras	..	1,016	83,250	82,234	..	1,016
11. Chingleput	9,525	..	18,03,866	18,59,403	55,537	..
12. North Arcot	70,452	..	23,15,835	24,96,453	1,80,618	..
13. South Arcot	99,062	..	42,74,493	44,14,452	1,39,959	..
14. Tanjore	8,940	..	59,08,403	58,94,971	..	13,432
15. Trichinopoly	..	12,142	21,30,823	21,30,010	..	813
16. Madura	..	1,01,494	24,20,530	23,52,580	..	67,950
17. Tinnevelly	..	13,367	28,58,869	28,18,374	..	40,495
18. Coimbatore	4,635	..	30,20,923	30,38,749	17,826	..
19. Nilgiris	1,775	..	1,34,305	1,36,052	1,747	..
20. Salem	1,442	..	19,90,686	20,16,869	26,183	..
21. South Canara	..	12,849	13,69,070	14,28,901	59,831	..
22. Malabar	3,742	..	23,18,707	24,01,574	82,867	..
Total ..	2,82,884	2,49,692	5,31,75,780	5,43,24,936	13,88,159	2,39,003
Net ..	33,192	..	..	..	11,49,156	..

No. 7.—STATEMENT showing the details under different causes of net variations in the extent and assessment of ryotwar holdings in each district of the Madras Presidency in fasli 1312.

Districts.	Variations due to relinquishments and darkhasts with reference to the state of the season. (a)		Variations caused by the introduction of new settlement. (a)		Resale of lands bought in by Government at sales for arrears of revenue.		Decrease caused by			
							Land having been sold for arrears of revenue and bought in by Government.		Land having become useless or having been appropriated for public purposes.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Ganjám	3,998	6,018	..	..	..	..	4	5	196	440
Vizagapatam	1,225	923	..	..	73	102	80	187	38	73
Gódávari	6,055	5,481	59	1	..	..	26	49	48	279
Kistna	6,374	8,098	— 5	— 86	533	668	786	1,740	568	1,313
Nellore	— 539	608	..	..	157	530	623	784	177	459
Cuddapah	14,746	7,516	..	..	811	1,458	3,672	3,361	23	29
Anantapur	16,267	5,256	42	29	..	..	1,236	578	5	8
Bellary	26,902	16,535	— 7	21	807	721	474	360	293	108
Kurnool	27,100	15,969	3	3	1	4	849	889	156	193
Chingleput	2,395	3,105	..	..	2	8	604	1,159	37	53
North Arcot	4,294	2,621	..	2	..	..	1,685	2,566	5	6
South Arcot	17,119	20,272	..	..	1,355	2,322	292	472	45	85
Tanjore	1,040	2,118	..	..	20	20	31	59	53	83
Trichinopoly	13,770	14,061	2	— 37	26	29	106	87	13	31
Madura	15,463	14,423	..	..	382	419	189	248	171	805
Tinnevelly	4,880	2,689	..	..	28	21	145	155	613	565
Coimbatore	8,452	6,955	..	..	347	203	136	131	58	70
Nilgiris	247	214	..	..	..	..	135	215	210	91
Salem	22,426	20,284	..	..	281	306	137	188	429	576
South Canara	..	1,379	..	2,41,897	..	..	..	138	..	21
Malabar	9,207	13,143	5,704	476	17	29	1,050	1,790	8	15
Total ..	2,01,421	1,67,668	5,798	2,42,306	4,840	6,840	12,260	15,161	3,146	5,303

Districts.	Land transferred from dry to wet and *vice versâ*.		Land transferred to inam and *vice versâ*.		Variations due to other causes.		Net increase or decrease.	
	Extent.	Assessment. (a)	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Ganjám	..	913	44	123	67	182	3,969	6,791
Vizagapatam	..	— 13	190	1,144	90	331	1,460	2,227
Gódávari	..	196	150	441	512	1,789	6,702	7,580
Kistna	..	35,089	585	1,217	— 82	— 78	6,051	41,855
Nellore	..	— 839	584	1,159	8	81	— 590	296
Cuddapah	..	— 1,064	1,201	3,571	— 31	— 75	13,032	8,016
Anantapur	..	— 14	58	109	528	95	15,654	4,389
Bellary	..	46	1,271	1,014	121	69	28,327	17,938
Kurnool	..	— 31	684	671	— 36	— 125	26,697	15,409
Chingleput	..	— 6	80	182	51	631	1,887	2,708
North Arcot	..	— 57	129	495	— 1	25	2,732	514
South Arcot	..	524	42	113	443	1,005	18,622	23,679
Tanjore	..	— 195	110	507	246	963	1,332	3,271
Trichinopoly	..	166	280	1,644	54	283	14,013	16,028
Madura	..	— 58	394	664	429	— 2,243	16,308	12,152
Tinnevelly	..	608	2	21	— 25	111	4,127	2,730
Coimbatore	..	253	3	4	71	67	8,679	7,281
Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	— 2	— 4	— 100	— 96
Salem	..	43	68	76	..	— 2	22,209	19,943
South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	58	..	2,43,175
Malabar	..	..	..	..	298	264	14,168	12,107
Total ..	..	35,561	5,825	13,155	2,741	3,427	2,05,219	4,48,493

(a) Paragraph 13 of Report.

No. 8.—STATEMENT showing particulars of remission and beriz deductions for fasli 1312 (1902–1903).

(Paragraph 17 of Report).

Items.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Occasional remissions or those granted at jamabandi with reference to the state of the season.				
1. Waste remitted	2,94,104	1,13,944	..	1,80,160
2. Shavi or short crop	3,20,710	38,121	..	2,82,589
3. Tirwakammi (difference between wet and dry assessment).	3,28,326	1,29,323	..	1,99,003
4. Paniboodthy or the land flooded and payamalay or land injured by water	1,300	31,202	29,902	..
5. Remission of water-rate	419	44	..	375
6. Remission on account of second-crop charge	8,848	3,496	..	5,352
7. Other remissions	* 244	147	..	97
Total	9,53,951	3,16,277	29,902	6,67,576
Fixed remissions and other deductions not dependent on season.				
1. Remission granted on account of heaviness of assessment.	19,163	17,555	..	1,608
2. Remission granted on account of irrigation by lift	98,835	96,167	..	2,668
3. Remission granted under tope rules	4,965	5,174	209	..
4. Remission allowed on gradual introduction of the new rates of assessment	4,85,916	5,82,193	96,277	..
5. Remission granted on forest lands taken up for cultivation and on land taken up under waste land rules for planting cinchona free of assessment for five years in the Nilgiris and Malabar under G.Os., No. 1656, dated 2nd September 1871; No. 1102, dated 22nd August 1874; No. 1349, dated 30th October 1883; No. 331, dated 8th March 1884; and No. 611, dated 22nd July 1886	270	294	24	..
6. Remission granted on grass land (Nilgiris)	21	21	..	..
7. Remission granted on account of labour involved in reclaiming lands	1	1	..	..
8. Remission for maintaining irrigation works	24,100	31,120	7,020	..
9. Cowle remissions	4,132	4,141	9	..
10. *Remission on salt-pans left waste in South Canara*	200	200	..	..
11. Other items	* 25,462	31,381	5,919	..
Total	6,63,065	7,68,247	1,09,458	4,276
Item allowed on the collection or from the entire beriz of villages.				
1. Share of shrotriem proceeds and ready-money inams, &c.	28,253	31,088	2,835	..
2. Allowances to religious institution—				
(*a*) Deductions from the beriz on account of allowance to religious institutions in lieu of cash payments (G.O., No. 1625, dated 8th October 1878)	5,65,522	5,26,117	..	39,405
(*b*) Deduction made in lieu of land revenue assignment resumed (Board's Proceedings, No. 2240, dated 8th September 1882)	2,50,064	2,47,624	..	2,440
Total	8,15,586	7,73,741	..	41,845
3. Road-cess included in the land assessment	19,365	19,559	194	..
4. Village-cess included in the land assessment	32,986	33,220	234	..
5. Other items	12,134	11,711	..	423
Total	9,08,324	8,69,319	3,263	42,268
Grand Total	25,25,340	19,53,843	1,42,623	7,14,120

* Since altered.

No. 9.—STATEMENT showing the lands granted on cowle for fasli 1312 (1902–1903).

	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.
Cowle as per last year	* 4,790	* 5,708
Deduct lands brought up to full assessment	199	175
Do. abandoned	239	292
Total ...	438	467
Remainder ...	4,352	5,241
Add new cowle	639	600
Total ...	4,991	5,841
Add second-crop assessment and charge for water ...	...	385
Total ...	4,991	6,226
Deduct remissions on account of cowle		4,432
Net beriz ...		1,794

* Revised figures.

No. 10.—COMPARATIVE statement of Land Revenue miscellaneous items for fasli 1312 (1902–1903).

(Paragraph 20 of Report).

Items.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Jodi and quit-rent on minor inams	22,92,675	23,01,804	9,129	..
2. Water-rate on minor inams in ryotwari villages	11,31,232	11,36,666	5,434	..
3. Charge for water in zemindari and inam villages including Tirwajasti and Fasaljasti	15,70,230	15,54,512	..	15,718
4. Penal charge for water on lands irrigated without permission.	2,06,841	1,67,806	..	39,035
5. Lands occupied with or without application for which no pattas have been granted	7,35,979	8,01,982	66,003	..
6. Concealed cultivation	9,547	7,886	..	1,661
7. Occupation of poramboke lands	3,76,283	4,01,068	24,785	..
8. Revenue derived from tree pattas	3,16,480	3,23,238	6,758	..
9. Commission on estates under Court of Wards' management ..	73,006	1,15,548	42,542	..
10. Revenue from process-service fees	22,709	22,201	..	508
11. Other items	9,28,583	8,64,046	..	64,537
Total ..	76,63,565	76,96,757	1,54,651	1,21,459
Net ..	..	..	33,192	..

No. 11.—STATEMENT showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of Land Revenue and Cesses for fasli 1312.
(Paragraphs 11, 12 and 22 to 26 of the report.)

Districts.	Demand.			Collections and remissions.					Balance.		
				Arrears.		Current.					
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Collections.	Remissions.	Collections.	Remissions.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Permanently-settled and Cesses.											
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám	1,572	4,32,482	4,34,054	1,572	..	4,29,552	..	4,31,124	..	2,930	2,930
Cesses ..	6,786	1,70,740	1,77,526	5,695	..	1,68,865	..	1,74,560	1,091	1,875	2,966
Vizagapatam ..	10,213	9,63,823	9,74,036	10,213	..	9,63,651	..	9,73,864	..	172	172
Cesses ..	12,381	1,97,370	2,09,751	11,780	..	1,96,840	..	2,08,620	601	530	1,131
Gódávari	..	7,29,939	7,29,939	..	..	7,29,925	..	7,29,925	..	14	14
Cesses ..	..	1,55,990	1,55,990	..	..	1,55,978	..	1,55,978	..	12	12
Kistna	560	2,57,913	2,58,473	560	..	2,57,881	..	2,58,441	..	32	32
Cesses ..	45	78,603	78,648	45	..	76,957	..	77,002	..	1,646	1,646
Nellore	25,411	4,52,778	4,78,189	25,411	..	4,44,908	..	4,70,319	..	7,870	7,870
Cesses ..	4,840	73,500	78,340	4,840	..	58,294	..	63,134	..	15,206	15,206
Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anantapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bellary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurnool	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput ..	25,139	1,54,405	1,79,544	25,139	..	1,50,820	..	1,75,959	..	3,585	3,585
Cesses ..	4,215	27,839	32,054	4,215	..	27,240	..	31,455	..	599	599
North Arcot ..	1,29,593	3,62,610	4,92,203	1,26,094	..	3,34,553	..	4,60,647	3,499	28,057	31,556
Cesses ..	59,701	1,08,334	1,68,035	59,181	..	96,571	..	1,55,752	520	11,763	12,283
South Arcot ..	1,314	8,649	9,963	1,314	..	8,301	..	9,615	..	348	348
Cesses ..	98	1,907	2,005	98	..	1,803	..	1,901	..	104	104
Tanjore	8,583	31,433	40,016	8,583	..	29,502	..	38,085	..	1,931	1,931
Cesses ..	9,697	12,559	22,256	9,602	..	3,448	..	13,050	95	9,111	9,206
Trichinopoly ..	689	52,359	53,048	689	..	49,798	..	50,487	..	2,561	2,561
Cesses ..	302	22,827	23,129	302	..	22,579	..	22,881	..	248	248
Madura	579	7,54,018	7,54,597	579	..	7,53,738	..	7,54,317	..	280	280
Cesses ..	..	1,31,485	1,31,485	..	..	1,31,017	..	1,31,017	..	468	468
Tinnevelly ..	8,967	3,09,302	3,18,269	8,937	..	3,04,750	..	3,13,717	..	4,552	4,552
Cesses ..	3,584	47,121	50,705	3,583	..	46,620	..	50,203	1	501	502
Coimbatore ..	..	27,691	27,691	..	..	27,691	..	27,691	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	5,901	5,901	..	..	5,901	..	5,901	..	..	..
The Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem	13,160	4,50,617	4,63,777	12,397	763	4,40,523	..	4,53,683	..	10,094	10,094
Cesses ..	1,990	48,196	50,186	1,827	125	46,399	..	48,351	38	1,797	1,835
South Canara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar	1,03,639	3,617	1,07,256	..	..	..	..	..	1,03,639	3,617	1,07,256
Cesses ..	339	169	508	339	..	..	..	339	..	169	169
Total. Revenue ..	3,29,419	49,91,636	53,21,055	2,21,518	763	49,25,593	..	51,47,874	1,07,138	66,043	1,73,181
Total. Cesses ..	1,03,978	* 10,82,541	11,86,519	1,01,507	125	10,38,512	..	11,40,144	2,346	44,029	46,375
Grand Total ..	4,33,397	60,74,177	65,07,574	3,23,025	888	59,64,105	..	62,88,018	1,09,484	1,10,072	2,19,556

* Includes Rs. 1,180 on account of Railway cess in Coimbatore.

Note.—(1) The arrear demand entered in column 2 of this statement is Rs. 18,500 in excess of the closing balance given in column 12 of the statement for fasli 1311. Of this excess, Rs. 17,502 are due to the revision of the land-cess payable on certain estates in the Ganjám and Vizagapatam districts; Rs. 828 represent the quit-rent and land-cess on resumed service inams in certain estates in the Vizagapatam district, the collection of which was made over to the proprietors concerned; and Rs. 170, the land-cess due for fasli 1311, on the estate of Muhammad Ali Raja of Cannanore, Malabar district.

(2) This statement does not include the village-cess under the Madras Proprietary Estates Village Service Act II of 1894 which is levied only in a few estates in the Ganjám district.

No. 11.—Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of Land Revenue and Cesses for fasli 1312—*cont.*

Districts.	Demand.			Collections and remissions.					Balance.		
				Arrears.		Current.					
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Collections.	Remissions.	Collections.	Remissions.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				Shrotriyam Jodi and Cesses.							
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám	22	46,577	46,599	22	..	46,502	..	46,524	..	75	75
Cesses ..	38	21,950	21,988	38	..	21,879	..	21,917	..	71	71
Vizagapatam ..	320	52,796	53,116	320	..	52,761	..	53,081	..	35	35
Cesses ..	391	24,076	24,467	391	..	24,056	..	24,447	..	20	20
Gódávari	..	65,287	65,287	..	..	65,287	..	65,287	..	..	..
Cesses ..	5	8,054	8,059	5	..	8,054	..	8,059	..	..	..
Kistna	26	32,221	32,247	13	13	32,221	..	32,247	..	..	..
Cesses ..	91	18,956	19,047	91	..	18,594	..	18,685	..	362	362
Nellore	2,859	82,058	84,917	2,846	12	78,172	..	81,030	1	3,886	3,887
Cesses ..	248	14,973	15,221	247	1	8,763	..	9,011	..	6,210	6,210
Cuddapah	5,721	39,496	45,217	5,603	..	39,298	..	44,901	118	198	316
Cesses ..	907	6,056	6,963	864	31	5,850	..	6,745	12	206	218
Anantapur	1,474	13,116	14,590	1,474	..	12,524	..	13,998	..	592	592
Cesses ..	329	2,675	3,004	329	..	2,580	..	2,909	..	95	95
Bellary	618	12,692	13,310	618	..	12,644	..	13,262	..	48	48
Cesses ..	197	3,200	3,397	197	..	3,157	..	3,354	..	43	43
Kurnool	148	10,694	10,842	148	..	10,611	..	10,759	..	83	83
Cesses ..	52	1,751	1,803	52	..	1,731	..	1,783	..	20	20
Madras	..	193	193	..	..	158	..	158	..	35	35
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	1,811	66,918	68,729	1,811	..	66,796	..	68,607	..	122	122
Cesses ..	248	20,082	20,330	248	..	19,881	..	20,129	..	201	201
North Arcot	5,546	24,347	29,893	5,545	..	23,945	..	29,490	1	402	403
Cesses ..	1,414	7,520	8,934	1,414	..	6,860	..	8,274	..	660	660
South Arcot	902	22,469	23,371	902	..	22,424	..	23,326	..	45	45
Cesses ..	2,405	6,787	9,192	2,405	..	6,366	..	8,771	..	421	421
Tanjore	1,253	1,25,449	1,26,702	1,253	..	1,25,169	..	1,26,422	..	280	280
Cesses ..	1,885	60,983	62,868	1,872	12	60,601	..	62,485	1	382	383
Trichinopoly ..	27	10,541	10,568	27	..	10,319	..	10,346	..	222	222
Cesses ..	412	9,298	9,710	412	..	9,195	..	9,607	..	103	103
Madura	269	59,489	59,758	269	..	59,194	..	59,463	..	295	295
Cesses ..	257	67,920	68,177	247	10	67,618	..	67,875	..	302	302
Tinnevelly	527	55,271	55,798	527	..	55,117	..	55,644	..	154	154
Cesses ..	285	16,121	16,406	285	..	16,045	..	16,330	..	76	76
Coimbatore	..	3,418	3,418	..	..	3,418	..	3,418	..	..	..
Cesses ..	16	3,076	3,092	16	..	3,076	..	3,092	..	..	..
The Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem	602	43,003	43,605	602	..	42,903	..	43,505	..	100	100
Cesses ..	346	11,845	12,191	346	..	11,701	..	12,047	..	144	144
South Canara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total. { Revenue ..	22,125	7,66,035	7,88,160	21,980	25	7,59,463	..	7,81,468	120	6,572	6,692
{ Cesses ..	9,526	* 3,05,323	3,14,849	9,459	54	2,96,007	..	3,05,520	13	9,316	9,329
Grand Total ..	31,651	10,71,358	11,03,009	31,439	79	10,55,470	..	10,86,988	133	15,888	16,021

* Includes Rs. 627 on account of Railway cess in Coimbatore.

Note.—(1) The arrear demand entered in column 2 of this statement is Rs. 483 in excess of the closing balance in column 12 of the statement for fasli 1311. Of this increase, Rs. 114 represent the land cess on a mokhasa village in the Vizagapatam district due for back faslis but charged in the fasli under report; Rs. 366 are due to the revival of demands on the cancellation of certain revenue sales in the Chingleput district; and Rs. 3 are due to the rectification of errors in the Ganjam and Coimbatore districts.

(2) This statement does not include the village-cess under the Madras Proprietary Estates Village Service Act (II of 1894) which is levied only in a few estates in the Ganjam district.

No. 11.—Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of Land Revenue and Cesses for fasli 1312—*cont.*

Districts.	Demand.			Collections and remissions.					Balance.		
				Arrears.		Current.					
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Collections.	Remissions.	Collections.	Remissions.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				Ryotwar and Miscellaneous.							
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám	17,398	10,58,458	12,05,038	16,594	681	11,73,040	..	11,90,315	123	14,600	14,723
Cesses ..		1,29,182									
Vizagapatam ..	28,237	6,05,877	7,29,502	20,359	848	7,03,190	..	7,23,549	2,030	3,075	5,105
Cesses ..		1,00,388									
Gódávari	80	59,33,276	66,88,308	38	42	66,87,810	..	66,87,890	..	418	418
Cesses ..		7,54,952									
Kistna	23,031	64,27,798	72,30,562	15,197	2,943	71,60,634	58	71,78,832	4,891	46,839	51,730
Cesses ..		7,79,733									
Nellore	1,11,666	25,02,842	29,27,877	1,06,252	4,249	26,76,309	17	27,86,827	1,165	1,39,885	1,41,050
Cesses ..		3,13,369									
Cuddapah	2,74,821	20,19,860	25,92,285	2,36,977	31,040	22,76,476	202	25,44,695	6,804	40,786	47,590
Cesses ..		2,97,604									
Anantapur	51,828	11,81,689	13,89,981	47,698	2,843	13,00,146	19	13,50,706	1,287	37,988	39,275
Cesses ..		1,56,464									
Bellary	2,39,858	18,08,556	22,87,250	2,30,314	2,763	19,98,942	6	22,32,025	6,781	48,444	55,225
Cesses ..		2,38,836									
Kurnool	1,07,626	17,15,216	20,81,280	1,03,839	1,995	19,63,961	..	20,69,795	1,792	9,693	11,485
Cesses ..		2,58,438									
Madras	2,271	82,234	84,505	2,069	197	40,946	..	43,212	5	41,288	41,293
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	32,473	18,59,403	21,13,649	31,331	1,127	20,60,594	..	20,93,052	15	20,582	20,597
Cesses ..		2,21,773									
North Arcot ..	1,62,701	24,96,453	29,52,957	1,57,911	2,410	27,53,728	..	29,14,049	2,380	36,528	38,908
Cesses ..		2,93,803									
South Arcot ..	51,261	44,14,452	49,56,292	49,381	1,507	48,70,089	..	49,20,977	373	34,942	35,315
Cesses ..		4,90,579									
Tanjore	66,017	58,94,971	66,63,653	62,822	800	65,57,258	..	66,20,880	2,395	40,378	42,773
Cesses ..		7,02,665									
Trichinopoly ..	10,629	21,30,010	23,85,169	10,225	304	23,64,720	..	23,75,349	..	9,820	9,820
Cesses ..		2,44,530									
Madura	52,531	23,52,580	26,67,783	47,560	4,882	25,56,813	..	26,09,255	89	58,439	58,528
Cesses ..		2,62,672									
Tinnevelly	57,942	28,18,374	32,01,241	46,144	2,188	30,79,328	..	31,28,160	9,610	63,471	73,081
Cesses ..		3,24,925									
Coimbatore	88	30,38,749	34,45,959	58	30	34,45,610	..	34,45,698	..	261	261
Cesses ..		4,07,122									
The Nilgiris ..	24,366	1,36,052	1,80,076	22,445	1149	1,37,578	..	1,61,172	772	18,132	18,904
Cesses ..		19,658									
Salem	20,753	20,16,869	22,75,831	20,261	363	22,38,496	16	22,59,136	129	16,566	16,695
Cesses ..		2,38,209									
South Canara ..	17,907	14,28,901	16,56,853	6,748	1,232	15,55,317	..	15,63,297	9,927	83,629	93,556
Cesses ..		2,10,045									
Malabar	83,810	24,01,574	28,57,968	75,867	3,112	27,67,173	25	28,46,177	4,831	6,960	11,791
Cesses ..		3,72,584									
Total. Revenue ..	14,32,294	5,43,24,194	6,25,74,019	13,10,190	66,705	6,03,68,658	343	6,17,45,896	55,399	7,72,724	8,28,123
Total. Cesses ..		* 68,17,531									

Note.—(1) The arrear demand shown in column 2 of this statement is Rs. 18,138 in excess of the closing balance given in column 12 of the statement for fasli 1311. The increase occurs in nine districts, notably in Vizagapatam (+ Rs. 12,743), Tanjore (+ Rs. 2,389), Malabar (+ Rs. 2,054) and Ganjám (+ Rs. 587), and was due to one or more of the following causes: (*a*) rectification of errors; (*b*) revival of demands on the withdrawal of previous credits, *e.g.*, on cancellation of revenue sales; and (*c*) charge of assessment and cesses in cases not previously brought to account.

(2) The current ryotwari demands shown in column 3 of this statement against Vizagapatam, Kistna and Anantapur differ from the corresponding figures in column 58 of statement No 5. The difference in Vizagapatam is due to the exclusion of the assessment on certain service inams ordered to be resumed, the assessment *minus* jodi being credited to the Proprietary Estates Village Service Fund and that in Kistna to the exclusion of rent on salt-pans which is not included in the demand, collection and balance accounts; the decrease in Anantapur is stated to be due to certain adjustments ordered by the Accountant-General. Further explanation will be called for from the Collector.

* Includes Rs. 9,857 and Rs. 50,939 on account of Railway cess in Kurnool and Coimbatore respectively.

No. 11.—Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of Land Revenue and Cesses for fasli 1312—*cont*

Districts.	Demand.			Collections and remissions.					Balance.			Percentage of column 9 to columns 4.
				Arrears.		Current.						
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Collections.	Remissions.	Collections.	Remissions.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
						Total.						
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám ..	25,816	18,59,389	18,85,205	23,921	681	18,39,838	..	18,64,440	1,214	19,551	20,765	98·81
Vizagapatam ..	46,542	19,44,330	19,90,872	43,063	848	19,40,498	..	19,84,409	2,631	3,832	6,463	99·68
Gódávari ..	85	76,47,498	76,47,583	43	42	76,47,054	..	76,47,139	..	444	444	99·99
Kistna ..	23,753	75,95,224	76,18,977	15,906	2,9 56	75,46,287	58	75,65,207	4,891	48,879	53,770	99·29
Nellore ..	1,45,024	34,39,520	35,84,544	1,39,596	4,262	32,66,446	17	34,10,321	1,166	1,73,057	1,74,223	95·14
Cuddapah ..	2,81,449	23,63,016	26,44,465	2,43,444	31,071	23,21,624	202	25,96,341	6,934	41,190	48,124	98·18
Anantapur ..	53,631	13,53,944	14,07,575	49,501	2,843	13,15,250	19	13,67,613	1,287	38,675	39,962	97·16
Bellary ..	2,40,673	20,63,284	23,03,957	2,31,129	2,763	20,14,743	6	22,48,641	6,781	48,535	55,316	97·60
Kurnool ..	1,07,826	19,86,099	20,93,925	1,04,039	1,995	19,76,303	..	20,82,337	1,792	9,796	11,588	99·44
Madras ..	2,271	82,427	84,698	2,069	197	41,104	..	43,370	5	41,323	41,328	51·21
Chingleput ..	63,886	23,50,420	24,14,306	62,744	1,127	23,25,331	..	23,89,202	15	25,089	25,104	98·96
North Arcot ..	3,58,955	32,93,067	36,52,022	3,50,145	2,410	32,15,657	..	35,68,212	6,400	77,410	83,810	97·70
South Arcot ..	55,980	49,44,843	50,00,823	54,100	1,507	49,08,983	..	49,64,590	373	35,860	36,233	99·27
Tanjore ..	87,435	68,28,060	69,15,495	84,132	812	67,75,978	..	68,60,922	2,491	52,082	54,573	99·21
Trichinopoly ..	12,059	24,69,565	24,81,624	11,755	304	24,56,611	..	24,68,670	..	12,954	12,954	99·48
Madura ..	53,636	36,28,164	36,81,800	48,655	4,892	35,68,380	..	36,21,927	89	59,784	59,873	98·37
Tinnevelly ..	71,305	35,71,114	36,42,419	59,506	2,188	35,02,360	..	35,64,054	9,611	68,754	78,365	97·84
Coimbatore ..	104	34,85,957	34,86,061	74	30	34,85,696	..	34,85,800	..	261	261	99·99
The Nilgiris ..	24,366	1,55,710	1,80,076	22,445	1,149	1,37,578	..	1,61,172	772	18,132	18,908	89·50
Salem ..	36,851	28,08,739	28,45,590	35,433	1,251	27,80,022	16	28,16,722	167	28,701	28,864	98·98
South Canara.	17,907	16,38,946	16,56,853	6,748	1,232	15,55,317	..	15,63,297	9,927	83,629	93,556	94·36
Malabar ..	1,87,788	27,77,944	29,65,732	76,206	3,112	27,67,173	25	28,46,516	1,08,470	10,746	1,19,216	95·98
Total ..	18,97,342	6,82,87,260	7,01,84,602	16,64,654	67,672	6,73,88,233	343	6,91,20,902	1,65,016	8,98,684	10,63,700	98·48

No. 11-A.—Statement showing the excess collections of fasli 1312.

(Paragraph 28 of the report).

	RS.
Ganjám	9,775
Vizagapatam	7,320
Gódávari	25,760
Kistna	28,393
Nellore	9,289
Cuddapah	31,038
Anantapur	20,952
Bellary	9,747
Kurnool	8,788
Madras	15
Chingleput	7,347
North Arcot	20,827
South Arcot	19,111
Tanjore	9,164
Trichinopoly	21,471
Madura	22,272
Tinnevelly	23,068
Coimbatore	3,403
Nilgiris	1,371
Salem	18,479
South Canara	5,825
Malabar	5,624
Total ...	3,09,039

No. 12.—STATEMENT showing the details of coercive processes employed in the realization of arrears of revenue in the several districts during fasli 1312.

(Paragraphs 31 to 36 of the report).

Districts.	Number of processes.			Property attached.		
				Personal.		
	Notice of demand.	Notice of distraint or attachment.	Notice of sale.	Number of defaulters.	Amount of arrears.	Value of property distrained.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					RS.	RS.
Ganjám	46,784	456	289	398	9,099	11,238
Vizagapatam	57,792	3,713	206	2,997	33,990	59,860
Gódávari	323,765	2,032	176	1,418	37,132	42,088
Kistna	388,656	34,322	642	31,141	3,07,753	3,78,004
Nellore	415,239	77,549	855	75,567	3,65,422	4,54,590
Cuddapah	395,731	38,732	9,189	31,499	4,11,539	4,96,758
Anantapur	172,408	31,834	21,977	23,505	1,01,904	1,41,204
Bellary	39,447	11,090	6,540	9,056	1,29,084	2,18,237
Kurnool	338,771	19,684	9,548	18,355	1,08,238	1,74,112
Madras	20,198	55	41	10	45	72
Chingleput	319,889	52,200	52,133	48,966	2,32,618	2,73,051
North Arcot	664,122	62,773	43,117	59,518	4,52,973	4,08,337
South Arcot	717,498	2,204	1,588	1,693	12,808	12,043
Tanjore	606,316	24,176	23,087	20,909	3,44,235	3,61,696
Trichinopoly	412,123	11,352	10,196	10,504	48,501	47,132
Madura	274,752	12,572	8,981	2,406	17,601	24,159
Tinnevelly	725,878	14,845	6,739	12,446	75,802	72,036
Coimbatore	26,854	225	171	133	1,872	2,281
Nilgiris, The	4,563	893	493	734	6,119	7,782
Salem	145,116	676	585	410	8,065	7,662
South Canara	8,078	775	193	666	13,514	12,870
Malabar	80,648	7,561	3,673	5,692	1,08,438	1,14,168
Total ..	61,84,628	409,719	200,419	358,023	28,21,752	33,13,880

Districts.	Property attached—*cont.*						
	Real.						
			Particulars of land.				Value of other property.
			Dry.		Wet.		
	Number of defaulters.	Amount of arrears.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám	58	842	408	321	206	619	25
Vizagapatam	716	11,695	1,572	1,759	3,436	11,045	269
Gódávari	614	11,324	2,225	3,411	1,300	7,365	340
Kistna	3,181	37,510	10,744	13,473	6,384	35,586	188
Nellore	1,982	20,954	5,339	4,620	4,089	14,486	63
Cuddapah	7,233	60,546	24,617	25,252	1,366	8,169	510
Anantapur	8,329	45,982	23,916	21,676	3,517	12,849	5
Bellary	2,034	28,312	27,245	27,269	535	2,129	8,755
Kurnool	1,329	14,365	10,034	9,723	396	2,446	..
Madras	45	294	84	294	..	..	..
Chingleput	3,234	24,155	4,749	5,063	4,997	13,552	73
North Arcot	3,255	29,341	4,671	5,136	2,252	9,951	2,178
South Arcot	511	4,164	2,628	7,670	3,528	9,500	..
Tanjore	3,267	55,076	1,720	3,005	4,020	23,315	217
Trichinopoly	848	4,968	736	1,284	1,042	5,673	26,104
Madura	10,166	58,876	25,459	30,447	16,260	80,245	51
Tinnevelly	2,399	24,575	7,038	5,947	736	4,074	5,401
Coimbatore	92	1,262	1,297	711	78	550	10
Nilgiris, The	159	4,224	3,497	1,828	73	131	..
Salem	266	3,200	2,779	3,458	497	2,615	1,310
South Canara	109	1,941	184	88	272	943	..
Malabar	1,869	64,519	3,859	6,940	3,051	10,113	3,411
Total ..	51,696	5,08,125	1,64,801	1,79,375	58,035	2,55,356	48,910

No. 12.—Statement showing the details of coercive processes employed in the realization of arrears of revenue in the several districts during fasli 1312—*cont.*

Districts.	Property sold.					
	Personal.				Real.	
	Number of defaulters.	Amount of arrears.	Estimated value of property sold.	Amount realized.	Number of defaulters.	Amount of arrears.
	15	16	17	18	19	20
		RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.
Ganjám	10	537	617	549	9	286
Vizagapatam	138	1,621	1,784	1,605	46	1,353
Gódávari	61	2,031	2,192	2,300	40	1,035
Kistna	299	6,525	4,823	3,802	343	8,936
Nellore	610	5,710	6,854	5,830	245	3,929
Cuddapah	2,574	61,296	67,461	56,981	1,693	18,847
Anantapur	465	3,204	4,098	3,066	629	6,679
Bellary	430	13,374	10,773	11,408	116	1,159
Kurnool	553	7,102	7,765	6,522	387	4,086
Madras	1	2	2	3	3	10
Chingleput	53	2,097	1,610	1,594	565	6,623
North Arcot	754	13,470	10,177	9,556	1,740	13,883
South Arcot	21	988	227	273	172	1,249
Tanjore	308	23,102	15,676	19,282	476	19,955
Trichinopoly	41	544	282	461	49	992
Madura	39	1,223	551	457	446	3,504
Tinnevelly	56	2,305	1,024	1,604	478	6,561
Coimbatore	1	2	8	2	24	228
Nilgiris, The	32	607	581	425	44	779
Salem	35	2,892	285	270	76	700
South Canara	44	918	727	850	54	627
Malabar	341	8,872	5,979	5,244	126	5,481
Total ..	6,866	1,58,422	1,43,491	1,32,084	7,756	1,06,902

Districts.	Property sold—*cont.*		Particulars of land sold.				
	Real—*cont.*		Purchased by Government for want of bidders.				
			Dry.		Wet.		Amount for which purchased.
	Estimated value of property sold.	Amount realized.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	RS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám	620	633	..	..	..	..	..
Vizagapatam	1,863	1,625	25	80	26	113	29
Gódávari	1,378	1,682	22	28	4	21	49
Kistna	13,779	7,257	1,197	1,473	492	2,770	17
Nellore	10,935	3,827	612	481	103	436	..
Cuddapah	66,250	13,552	3,531	3,480	211	1,226	191
Anantapur	11,798	8,506	1,068	1,087	95	384	32
Bellary	1,458	1,345	526	297	53	124	13
Kurnool	11,380	2,663	1,000	978	24	104	29
Madras	1,380	1,816	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	14,675	9,225	325	287	180	494	33
North Arcot	21,971	17,338	894	762	249	975	24
South Arcot	1,591	935	214	255	30	139	120
Tanjore	26,947	35,328	19	23	17	77	2
Trichinopoly	1,343	3,084	12	10	..	..	1
Madura	14,160	7,807	349	389	10	28	9
Tinnevelly	9,762	8,772	124	99	8	52	4
Coimbatore	892	111	135	140	..	..	2
Nilgiris, The	2,734	1,385	125	180	18	39	1
Salem	1,231	793	116	136	3	25	3
South Canara	748	431	65	22	87	222	14
Malabar	8,358	5,563	52	124	156	286	52
Total ..	2,25,253	1,33,678	10,411	10,331	1,766	7,565	625

No. 12.—Statement showing the details of coercive processes employed in the realization of arrears of revenue in the several districts during the fasli 1312—*cont.*

Districts.	Particulars of land sold—*cont.*						Amount realized by sale of other property.	Total amount realized.
	Purchased by others.							
	Dry.			Wet.				
	Extent.	Assessment.	Value realized.	Extent.	Assessment.	Value realized.		
	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
	ACS.	RS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám	2	2	76	17	42	557	..	1,182
Vizagapatam ..	110	114	646	64	378	950	..	3,230
Gódávari	106	235	332	82	493	1,301	..	3,982
Kistna	836	562	4,148	245	1,136	3,092	15	11,074
Nellore	415	363	1,298	126	792	2,529	13	9,670
Cuddapah	3,614	3,871	8,537	180	1,000	4,824	162	70,695
Anantapur	2,515	3,262	4,933	405	1,699	3,541	6	11,578
Bellary	708	476	1,146	30	99	186	..	12,753
Kurnool	891	681	2,231	31	172	403	..	9,185
Madras	2	10	1,816	..	..	..	..	1,819
Chingleput	712	755	2,031	719	2,079	7,161	35	10,854
North Arcot	1,640	1,766	5,896	578	2,754	11,418	27	26,921
South Arcot	156	194	457	25	110	358	..	1,208
Tanjore	268	421	9,291	360	2,000	26,035	14	54,624
Trichinopoly ..	166	143	1,326	34	163	1,757	..	3,545
Madura	887	996	3,856	127	507	3,942	5	8,269
Tinnevelly	759	738	5,402	167	496	3,366	1,386	11,762
Coimbatore	40	32	39	1	13	70	9	122
Nilgiris, The	389	257	1,383	5	11	1	..	1,810
Salem	194	200	436	13	63	354	83	1,146
South Canara ..	63	..	..	26	* 265	* 417	..	1,281
Malabar	382	413	2,963	316	617	2,543	..	10,807
Total ..	14,855	15,491	58,248	3,551	14,885	74,805	1,755	2,67,517

Districts.	Number of ryotwari pattadars.	Percentage of column 3 to column 36.	Percentage of column 4 to column 3.	Percentage of columns 15 + 19 to column 35.	Percentage of columns 15 + 19 to column 4.	Percentage of the extent bought in by Government (columns 23 + 25) to the total extent sold (columns 23 + 25 + 28 + 31).
	36	37	38	39	40	41
Ganjám	54,273	0·8	63·4	0·03	6·69	..
Vizagapatam	15,465	24·0	5·5	1·18	89·32	22·6
Gódávari	122,410	2·0	8·6	0·08	57·38	12·1
Kistna	223,460	15·4	1·8	0·29	100·00	60·9
Nellore	114,531	67.7	1.1	0·75	100·00	57·0
Cuddapah	193,892	19·0	23 7	2·20	46·43	49·7
Anantapur	81,348	39·1	69·0	1·34	4·98	28·4
Bellary	113,224	9·8	59·0	0.48	8 35	44·0
Kurnool	117,985	16·7	48·5	0·80	9 85	52·6
Madras	....	....	74·5	....	9·76	....
Chingleput	109,271	47·8	99·9	0·57	1·18	26·1
North Arcot	219,394	28·6	68·7	1·14	5·78	34·0
South Arcot	392,351	0·6	72·0	0·05	12·15	57·4
Tanjore	223,828	10·8	95·5	0·35	34·00	5·4
Trichinopoly	181,095	6·2	89·8	0·05	0·88	5·7
Madura	180,508	6·9	71·4	0·27	5·40	26·1
Tinnevelly	230,928	6·4	45·4	0·23	7·85	12·5
Coimbatore	240,177	0·1	76·0	0·01	14·62	76·7
Nilgiris, The	7,909	11·3	55·2	0·96	15·42	26·6
Salem	217,021	0·3	86·5	0·05	18·97	36·5
South Canara ..	48,533	1·5	24·9	0·20	50·77	63·1
Malabar	213,418	3·5	48·6	0.22	12·70	22·9
Total ..	3,301,021	12·4	48·9	0·44	7·29	39·8

* Includes assessment on dry lands.

No. 13.—STATEMENT showing the particulars of processes issued and the fees collected under Act II of 1864 in the several districts during fasli 1312.

(Paragraph 37 of the report).

Districts.	Number of processes served by		Total receipts on account of process service fees during the year.	Actual cost of process service establishment.	Rates of fees charged.
	Village Agency.	Special-paid Agency.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs.	Rs.	
Ganjám	31,067	16,064	3,113	2,880	As. 3 and 6.
Vizagapatam	40,283	18,431	2,469	2,776	As. 2 and 4.
Gódávari	265,183	59,372	3,859	2,072	Anna 1.
Kistna	383,447	9,032	457	325	As. 1½ and ¾.
Nellore	402,775	15,301	2,138	1,274	As. 2, 4 and 8.
Cuddapah	411,749	404	89	64	As. 2, 4 and 8.
Anantapur	202,714	..	..	..	..
Bellary	48,021	..	..	..	..
Kurnool	349,648	..	..	..	..
Madras	20,284	..	98	..	Re. 1 & As. 8 & 1.
Chingleput	363,632	11,624	1,936	1,674	As. 2 to 6.
North Arcot	710,494	..	..	..	..
South Arcot	708,422	11,175	1,336	1,341	As. 2.
Tanjore	619,801	12,869	1,203	1,059	As. 1, 2 and 8.
Trichinopoly	423,167	..	..	..	..
Madura	277,982	15,917	3,121	1,915	As. 2 and 4.
Tinnevelly	729,604	5,412	1,112	808	As. 3 and 6.
Coimbatore	27,117	..	..	..	..
Nilgiris, The	5,215	..	..	..	..
Salem	144,892	1,075	315	267	As. 3.
South Canara	8,380	..	..	..	..
Malabar	82,593	3,597	206	203	As. 3 and 1½.
Total ..	6,256,470	180,273	21,452	16,598	..

No. 14.—STATEMENT showing the demand, collection and balance of interest charged on arrears of Land Revenue for fasli 1312.

(Paragraph 39 of the report).

Districts.	Demand.			Collections and Remissions.				Balance.
					Remissions.		Total.	
	Arrears of interest outstanding at the beginning of the fasli.	Demand of the fasli.	Total.	Collections.	Remissions granted by Collectors on their own authority with reference to Board's Proceedings, No. 173, dated 20th Jan. 1882.	Remissions granted with the sanction of the Board.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám	143	222	365	157	..	..	157	208
Vizagapatam	104	181	285	63	140	..	203	82
Gódávari	..	86	86	85	..	..	85	1
Kistna	1,015	4,161	5,176	1,209	6	19	1,234	3,942
Nellore	2,741	1,477	4,218	3,245	58	..	3,303	915
Cuddapah	18,555	3,747	22,302	7,841	..	7,185	15,026	7,276
Anantapur	1,623	755	2,378	1,013	..	368	1,381	997
Bellary	1,236	2,695	3,931	1,535	148	1	1,684	2,247
Kurnool	1,809	634	2,443	1,049	16	..	1,065	1,378
Madras	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..
Chingleput	675	563	1,238	789	36	12	837	401
North Arcot	3,474	6,099	9,573	7,395	152	..	7,547	2,026
South Arcot	375	245	620	376	..	63	439	181
Tanjore	842	974	1,816	1,160	3	..	1,163	653
Trichinopoly	118	134	252	122	16	..	138	114
Madura	26	253	279	273	2	..	275	4
Tinnevelly	404	602	1,006	641	..	..	641	365
Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nilgiris, The	256	205	461	179	87	..	266	195
Salem	223	1,022	1,245	1,096	..	6	1,102	143
South Canara	119	143	262	42	102	..	144	118
Malabar	61,137	6,858	67,995	1,297	94	..	1,391	66,604
Total ..	94,875	31,057	1,25,932	29,568	860	7,654	38,082	87,850

NOTE.—The arrear demand entered in column 2 of this statement against Ganjám, Kistna, Kurnool and Tinnevelly differs from the corresponding closing balance of the preceding fasli. The differences are explained to be due to the rectification of errors.

No. 15.—STATEMENT showing the disposal of cases of transfer of registry during fasli 1312. (Paragraph 42 of the report).

Districts.	Applications for transfer of pattas received through Registration officers.						
	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the fasli.	Number of cases received during the fasli.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the fasli.	Number of cases pending at the close of the fasli.		Percentage of pending cases to the total.
					Cases of the previous fasli.	Cases of the fasli under report.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ganjám	392	997	1,389	906	..	483	34·78
Vizagapatam	24	239	263	230	..	33	12·54
Gódávari	906	5,375	6,281	5,572	96	613	11·29
Kistna	388	3,569	3,957	3,667	..	290	7·33
Nellore	108	949	1,057	966	..	91	8·60
Cuddapah	73	610	683	610	..	73	10·69
Anantapur	101	914	1,015	910	..	105	10·34
Bellary	385	879	1,264	927	97	240	26·66
Kurnool	207	2,026	2,233	2,155	..	78	3·49
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	124	2,435	2,559	2,430	..	129	5·04
North Arcot	260	2,751	3,011	2,358	..	653	21·68
South Arcot	2,381	9,334	11,715	9,873	28	1,814	15·72
Tanjore	305	3,124	3,429	3,173	10	246	7·46
Trichinopoly	176	2,677	2,853	2,545	..	308	10·79
Madura	184	2,323	2,507	2,363	2	142	5·74
Tinnevelly	338	5,568	5,906	5,580	..	326	5·52
Coimbatore	122	6,393	6,515	6,342	..	173	2·66
Nilgiris, The	31	73	104	83	2	19	20·19
Salem	592	5,465	6,057	5,487	..	570	9·41
South Canara	13	719	732	682	..	50	6·83
Malabar	5	55	60	58	..	2	3·33
Total	7,115	56,475	63,590	56,917	235	6,438	10·49

Districts.	Applications for transfer of pattas made direct to Revenue officers.						
	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the fasli.	Number of cases received during the fasli.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the fasli.	Number of cases pending at the close of the fasli.		Percentage of pending cases to the total.
					Cases of the previous fasli.	Cases of the fasli under report.	
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Ganjám	10	530	540	500	..	40	7·41
Vizagapatam	36	528	564	517	..	47	8·33
Gódávari	152	1,467	1,619	1,464	7	148	9·57
Kistna	109	3,549	3,658	3,499	..	159	4·35
Nellore	30	849	879	844	..	35	3·98
Cuddapah	235	1,695	1,930	1,705	13	212	11·66
Anantapur	54	600	654	624	..	30	4·59
Bellary	383	1,802	2,185	1,773	148	264	18·85
Kurnool	8	1,071	1,079	1,077	..	2	0·19
Madras	245	686	931	628	3	300	32·54
Chingleput	262	3,624	3,886	3,613	..	273	7·07
North Arcot	895	6,701	7,596	6,386	..	1,210	15·93
South Arcot	1,519	6,097	7,616	5,837	81	1,698	23·36
Tanjore	351	7,529	7,880	7,430	5	445	5·71
Trichinopoly	268	2,789	3,057	2,602	..	455	14·88
Madura	162	2,006	2,168	1,935	14	219	10·75
Tinnevelly	810	7,742	8,552	7,664	..	888	10·38
Coimbatore	..	448	448	448	..	..	..
Nilgiris, The	89	259	348	307	6	35	11·80
Salem	49	1,921	1,970	1,938	..	32	1·62
South Canara	98	5,046	5,144	4,841	..	303	5·89
Malabar	60	866	926	835	..	91	9·82
Total	5,825	57,805	63,630	56,467	277	6,886	11·25

No. 15.—Statement showing the disposal of cases of transfer of registry during fasli 1312—*cont.*

Districts.	Transfers proposed by Revenue officers of their own motion.					
	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the fasli.	Number of cases brought to notice during the fasli.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the fasli.	Number of cases pending at the close of the fasli.	Number of cases disposed of during the previous fasli.
	16	17	18	19	20	21
Ganjám	190	103	293	171	122	204
Vizagapatam	31	264	295	201	94	258
Gódávari	1,337	2,423	3,760	3,310	450	1,374
Kistna	4,666	2,733	7,399	7,155	244	2,093
Nellore	..	73	73	73	..	58
Cuddapah	108	4,881	4,989	3,020	1,969	1,320
Anantapur	88	781	869	807	62	587
Bellary	606	303	909	757	152	563
Kurnool	1	1,055	1,056	1,055	1	891
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	18	646	664	627	37	679
North Arcot	438	1,502	1,940	1,360	580	1,825
South Arcot	629	3,304	3,933	3,398	535	3,286
Tanjore	74	1,518	1,592	1,516	76	1,828
Trichinopoly	927	869	1,796	1,434	362	1,488
Madura	177	431	608	540	68	809
Tinnevelly	97	153	250	227	23	453
Coimbatore	32	3,994	4,026	4,012	14	1,792
Nilgiris, The	..	98	98	98	..	..
Salem	1,205	4,824	6,029	2,879	3,150	1,674
South Canara	11	621	632	631	1	462
Malabar	38	196	234	214	20	907
Total ..	10,673	30,772	41,445	33,485	7,960	22,551

No. 16.—STATEMENT showing the advances and recoveries

(Paragraphs 45,

Districts.	Purpose.	Total amount of advances outstanding at the beginning of the year.	Advances made during the year.	Total.	Amount of advances payable during the year and balance remaining unpaid out of sums which became due in previous years.	Amount recovered during the year.	
						On account of sums entered in column 6.	On account of advances not yet due.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám ..	Sinking new wells	18,802	100	22,077	2,290	2,277	540
	Reclamation of land ..		500				
	Other purposes		2,675				
Vizagapatam ..	Sinking new wells	9,177	500	10,777	1,974	1,957	25
	Reclamation of land ..		950				
	Repairs to tanks		150				
Kistna ..	Repairing old wells	4,582	450	5,532	1,053	1,053	..
	Reclamation of land ..		500				
Kurnool ..	Sinking new wells	4,91,020	3,075	5,03,268	70,128	47,718	..
	Repairing old wells		2,105				
	Reclamation of land ..		1,773				
	Other purposes		5,295				
Bellary ..	....	2,78,175	7,502	2,85,677	79,806	42,818	745
Anantapur ..	Sinking new wells	2,16,282	18,755	2,70,986	30,223	27,702	712
	Repairing old wells		19,376				
	Reclamation of land ..		3,128				
	Other purposes		13,445				
Cuddapah ..	Sinking new wells	2,60,517	6,217	2,80,263	19,928	15,028	693
	Repairing old wells		12,711				
	Reclamation of land ..		350				
	Other purposes		468				
Nellore ..	Sinking new wells	61,170	1,095	63,120	12,987	(a)12,131	124
	Repairing old wells		525				
	Reclamation of land ..		330				
Chingleput ..	Sinking new wells	1,79,291	7,236	1,86,977	17,457	14,886	587
	Repairing old wells		75				
	Reclamation of land ..		375				
South Arcot ..	Sinking new wells	1,98,765	450	1,99,565	7,367	7,104	265
	Repairing old wells		250				
	Reclamation of land ..		100				
North Arcot ..	Sinking new wells	4,83,757	6,202	4,92,959	53,607	47,224	438
	Repairing old wells		2,623				
	Reclamation of land ..		77				
	Other purposes		300				
Salem	Sinking new wells	38,274	4,010	49,281	5,237	4,854	251
	Repairing old wells		5,872				
	Reclamation of land ..		875				
	Other purposes		250				
Coimbatore ..	Sinking new wells	6,08,295	6,813	6,22,758	37,810	37,259	224
	Repairing old wells		4,425				
	Reclamation of land ..		2,100				
	Other purposes		1,125				
Trichinopoly ..	Sinking new wells	43,099	3,560	50,117	4,000	3,789	416
	Repairing old wells		1,165				
	Reclamation of land ..		1,508				
	Repairs to tanks		285				
	Other purposes		500				
Tanjore ..	Sinking new wells	1,961	2,860	5,521	356	304	8
	Other purposes		700				
Madura ..	Sinking new wells	3,66,760	1,620	3,97,660	76,023	57,593	1,245
	Repairing old wells		1,255				
	Reclamation of land ..		28,025				
Tinnevelly ..	Sinking new wells	1,41,024	5,251	1,48,696	7,774	6,652	2
	Repairing old wells		2,266				
	Reclamation of land ..		155				
The Nilgiris ..	....	768	..	768	618	568	..
South Canara ..	....	783	..	783	68	68	..
	Total ..	34,02,502	1,94,283	35,96,785	4,28,706	3,30,985	6,275

(a) Excludes an excess collection of Rs. 67-10-8.

under the Land Improvement Loans Act for fasli 1312 (1903–1904).

47 and 48).

Amount written off during the year.	Total of columns 7, 8 and 9.	Balance outstanding at the end of the year (column 5 *minus* column 10).	Balance repayable during the year outstanding at the end of the year (column 6 *minus* columns 7 and 9).	Interest on advances.						
				Amount outstanding at the beginning of the year.	Amount due in the year.	Total.	Amount collected during the year		Amount written off during the year.	Balance.
							On account of sums entered against column 13.	On account of sums entered against column 14.		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
..	2,817	19,260	13	8	769	777	8	765	..	4
..	1,982	8,795	17	1	497	498	1	497	..	..
..	1,053	4,479	..	11	270	281	11	270	..	..
8,215	55,933	4,47,335	14,195	7,525	19,182	26,707	6,303	15,291	455	4,658
22	43,585	2,42,092	36,966	11,419	13,525	24,944	9,538	4,591	11	10,804
79	28,493	2,42,493	2,442	1,760	10,824	12,584	..	11,540	3	1,041
645	16,366	2,63,897	4,255	2,479	10,979	13,458	1,941	8,558	34	2,925
262	12,517	50,603	594	463	4,206	4,669	422	(*b*) 3,937	20	290
..	15,473	1,71,504	2,571	889	7,522	8,411	889	6,357	..	1,165
..	7,369	1,92,196	263	273	7,014	7,287	273	6,881	9	124
857	48,519	4,44,440	5,526	10,478	18,513	28,991	9,682	17,647	59	1,603
..	5,105	44,176	383	117	1,811	1,928	107	1,770	..	51
..	37,483	5,85,275	551	169	23,219	23,388	..	23,160	..	228
..	4,205	45,912	211	113	2,088	2,201	113	(*c*) 2,045	..	43
..	312	5,209	52	..	129	129	..	92	..	37
..	58,838	3,38,822	18,430	7,354	20,486	27,840	7,278	(*d*) 13,800	..	6,762
..	6,654	1,42,042	1,122	833	6,144	6,977	..	6,078	..	899
..	568	200	50	19	39	58	15	36	..	7
..	68	715	..	..	56	56	..	56	..	..
10,080	3,47,340	32,49,445	87,641	43,911	1,47,273	1,91,184	36,581	1,23,371	591	30,641

(*b*) Excludes an advance payment of Rs. 4–11–2. (*c*) Excludes penal interest of Rs. 35–12–5.

(*d*) Excludes Rs. 5–13–6 recovered on account of interest not yet due.

No. 17.—STATEMENT showing advances and recoveries
(Paragraphs 45,

Districts.	Purpose.	Total amount of advances outstanding at the beginning of the year.	Advances made during the year.	Total.	Amount of advances payable during the year and the balance remaining unpaid out of sums which became due in previous years.	Amount recovered during the year.	
						On account of sums entered in column 6.	On account of advances not yet due.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám ..	Purchase of cattle	495	480	975	190	190	..
Vizagapatam.	Purchase of cattle	6,766	8,748	17,468	2,308	2,308	100
	Do. of seed-grain ..		1,954				
Kistna ..	Purchase of cattle	7,411	1,420	8,861	2,225	2,225	..
	Do. of fodder		30				
Kurnool ..	Purchase of cattle	19,150	10,255	47,125	4,835	3,285	12
	Do. of fodder		2,670				
	Other purposes		15,050				
Bellary ..	Other than relief of distress ..	13,070	1,642	14,712	12,305	3,846	141
Anantapur ..	Purchase of cattle	10,516	4,815	20,786	4,573	4,152	75
	Do. of fodder		5,385				
	Other purposes		70				
Cuddapah ..	Purchase of cattle	39,954	46,559	86,763	7,812	6,507	207
	Do. of fodder		100				
	Other purposes		150				
Nellore ..	Purchase of cattle	11,431	1,400	13,001	2,948	(a) 2,610	11
	Rebuilding houses		170				
Chingleput.	Purchase of cattle	5,906	765	6,741	2,629	2,301	57
	Other purposes		70				
South Arcot ..	Purchase of cattle	2,695	750	3,445	887	832	..
North Arcot.	Purchase of cattle	11,071	5,295	16,986	6,211	6,142	..
	Do. of seed-grain ..		620				
Salem ..	Purchase of cattle	1,490	75	1,565	244	244	..
Coimbatore ..	Purchase of cattle	190	50	240	39	39	..
Trichinopoly ..	Purchase of cattle	7,567	3,115	10,682	1,264	1,175	113
Madura ..	Purchase of cattle	1,73,485	54,400	2,28,725	61,765	44,103	225
	Do. of seed-grain ..		10				
	Other purposes		830				
Tinnevelly ..	Purchase of cattle	4,004	160	4,164	607	595	..
Malabar ..	....	325	..	325	125	75	33
The Nilgiris ..	....	1,893	..	1,893	1,868	1,574	25
	Total ..	3,17,419	1,67,038	4,84,457	1,12,835	82,203	999

(a) Excludes an excess collection of Rs. 8-7-0.

under the Agriculturists' Loans Act for fasli 1312 (1903–1904).
47 and 48).

Amount written off during the year.	Total of columns 7, 8 and 9.	Balance outstanding at the end of the year (column 5 *minus* column 10).	Balance repayable during the year outstanding at the end of the year (column 6 *minus* columns 7 and 9).	Interest on advances.						
				Amount outstanding at the beginning of the year.	Amount due in the year.	Total.	Amount collected during the year.		Amount written off during the year.	Balance.
							On account of sums entered against column 13.	On account of sums entered against column 14.		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
..	190	785	..	..	25	25	..	24	..	1
..	2,408	15,069	..	74	182	256	74	182	..	..
..	2,225	6,536	..	..	386	386	..	386	..	..
..	3,297	43,828	1,550	224	898	1,122	184	633	..	305
243	4,230	10,482	8,216	505	595	1,100	316	460	26	298
..	4,227	16,559	421	32	590	622	..	579	..	43
10	6,724	80,039	1,295	323	2,202	2,525	318	1,746	1	460
5	2,626	10,375	333	140	704	844	140	619	..	85
36	2,394	4,347	292	134	252	386	134	237	..	15
..	832	2,613	55	3	147	150	3	146	..	1
..	6,142	10,844	69	95	576	671	94	574	..	3
..	244	1,321	..	..	66	66	..	66	..	..
..	39	201	..	..	10	10	..	10	..	..
..	1,288	9,394	89	33	394	427	33	(*b*)384	..	10
..	44,328	1,84,397	17,662	2,586	9,656	12,242	2,470	6,829	..	2,943
..	595	3,569	12	..	220	220	..	210	..	10
..	108	217	50	5	16	21	..	13	..	8
..	1,599	294	294	116	55	171	102	40	..	29
294	83,496	4,00,961	30,338	4,270	16,974	21,244	3,868	13,138	27	4,211

(*b*) Excludes penal interest of Rs. 22-8-2.

No. 18.—STATEMENT showing the classification of loans sanctioned under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts during fasli 1312.

Districts.	Rs. 100 and under.		Above Rs. 100 and not more than Rs. 250.		Above Rs. 250 and not more than Rs. 500.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		RS.		RS.		RS.
Ganjám	10	680	10	1,803	4	1,700
Vizagapatam	185	10,807	8	1,395	..	..
Kistna	13	1,050	10	1,450	..	..
Kurnool	513	29,735	57	8,260	7	2,200
Bellary	113	5,852	17	2,455	2	838
Anantapur	554	22,130	162	29,535	6	2,400
Cuddapah	674	42,589	118	19,705	12	4,950
Nellore	20	1,350	8	1,320	..	..
Chingleput	20	1,430	13	2,550	3	1,300
South Arcot	11	885	7	1,265	..	..
North Arcot	193	7,400	42	7,708	..	..
Salem	31	2,380	30	4,575	4	1,450
Coimbatore	10	775	34	5,063	11	2,950
Trichinopoly	67	4,750	25	4,568	..	..
Tanjore	2	140	2	400	1	500
Madura	146	11,793	148	26,495	117	42,110
Tinnevelly	50	3,910	25	3,480	2	300
Total ..	2,612	1,47,656	716	1,22,027	169	60,698

Districts.	Above Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 1,000.		Above Rs. 1,000 and not more than Rs. 5,000		Above Rs. 5,000.		Total.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		RS.		RS.				RS.
Ganjám	1	750	..	..	..	..	25	4,933
Vizagapatam	..	..	..	..	..	..	193	12,202
Kistna	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	2,500
Kurnool	..	..	..	..	..	..	577	40,195
Bellary	..	..	..	..	..	..	132	9,145
Anantapur	1	750	..	..	..	..	723	54,815
Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..	..	804	67,244
Nellore	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	2,670
Chingleput	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	5,280
South Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	2,150
North Arcot	1	600	..	..	..	..	236	15,708
Salem	2	1,100	..	..	..	..	67	9,505
Coimbatore	10	4,225	2	1,500	..	..	67	14,513
Trichinopoly	1	750	..	..	..	..	93	10,068
Tanjore	..	..	1	2,000	..	..	6	3,040
Madura	..	..	..	..	..	..	411	30,398
Tinnevelly	..	..	..	..	..	..	77	7,690
Total ..	16	8,175	3	3,500	..	..	3,516	3,42,056

No. 19.—STATEMENT showing the number and state of repair of the irrigation works in each district of the Madras Presidency classified according to their capacity (ayacut) for fasli 1310.

QUINQUENNIAL.

No. 19.—STATEMENT showing the number and state of repair of the irrigation works in each

Districts.	Under 10 acres.				Under 50 acres.				Under 100 acres.				Under	
	Government.		Private.		Government.		Private.		Government.		Private.		Government.	
	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
														Tanks.
Ganjám	606	274	33	11	688	393	29	29	180	95	..	..	136	48
Vizagapatam ..	190	358	133	8	386	219	8	1	112	11	..	..	45	13
Gódávari	191	89	84	11	540	146	32	6	173	31	2	..	91	30
Kistna	18	6	18	1	143	11	18	4	98	1	8	1	60	3
Kurnool	71	5	58	3	127	9	65	7	82	..	11	2	58	1
Bellary	81	7	53	11	74	4	20	4	57	2	6	..	33	2
Anantapur ..	71	2	36	4	221	14	116	3	120	8	13	4	119	5
Cuddapah	844	130	1,157	55	556	57	926	55	185	20	109	7	129	12
Nellore	21	1	30	2	144	28	92	17	131	6	4	1	109	8
Chingleput ..	206	41	24	2	520	202	4	..	340	110	2	..	390	149
South Arcot ..	219	46	164	9	908	148	149	12	645	64	13	2	503	62
North Arcot ..	174	81	240	49	943	72	332	30	528	32	36	11	350	10
Salem	514	63	145	6	745	115	252	26	186	4	58	4	95	7
Coimbatore ..	7	..	3	4	28	3	17	..	24	..	4	..	28	..
Trichinopoly ..	730	40	73	..	408	29	34	..	89	38	3	1	65	14
Tanjore	96	24	21	1	209	41	17	1	120	38	7	1	84	20
Madura	2,177	146	200	12	912	97	44	1	234	15	2	..	145	3
Tinnevelly ..	356	20	76	5	950	32	113	14	387	9	13	1	216	5
Total ..	6,572	1,333	2,548	194	8,502	1,620	2,268	210	3,691	484	291	35	2,656	392
														River
Ganjám	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Vizagapatam ..	6	1	..	..	18	2	..	..	21	3	..	..	21	2
Gódávari	5	..	4	..	45	3	1	..	36	1	..	..	117	..
Kistna	8	..	..	..	59	1	..	..	40	2	..	..	83	5
Kurnool	10	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..
Bellary	..	..	3	..	3	1	1	..	7	..	..	..	13	..
Anantapur ..	13	..	..	..	40	8	..	..	23	..	..	1	46	..
Cuddapah ..	68	1	46	3	96	11	155	4	35	2	25	..	34	6
Nellore	..	..	4	2	14	1	..	..	7	..	..	..	10	1
Chingleput ..	16	2	..	..	36	7	..	..	12	4	..	..	18	9
South Arcot ..	13	..	..	..	41	14	..	..	23	5	..	..	43	2
North Arcot ..	77	5	19	1	176	8	36	3	117	3	2	1	63	..
Salem	53	1	2	..	87	2	2	..	23	1	3	..	11	1
Coimbatore ..	2	1	..	..	10	1	1	..	9	..	..	..	7	1
Trichinopoly ..	4	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	22	2
Tanjore	53	..	..	..	202	1	..	..	177	1	..	..	309	11
Madura	35	..	..	..	44	8	..	..	28	2	..	..	19	1
Tinnevelly ..	24	..	..	..	29	1	7	..	39	1	..	..	29	4
Total ..	387	11	78	6	928	69	203	7	614	25	30	2	847	46

Note.—Dasabandam works are included under private works in columns 2—25.

district of the Madras Presidency classified according to their capacity (ayacut) for fasli 1310.

200 acres.		Under 500 acres.				Over 500 acres.				Total.					
Private.		Government.		Private.		Government.		Private.		Government.		Private.		Dasabandam.	
In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
..	..	54	22	..	..	5	4	..	..	1,669	836	62	40	..	..
..	..	28	6	..	..	4	..	..	..	765	607	141	9	..	..
4	..	58	7	..	..	13	2	..	..	1,066	305	118	17	4	..
4	..	27	..	2	..	10	..	..	..	356	21	36	6	14	..
3	..	34	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	381	15	95	10	42	2
2	..	25	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	277	15	74	14	7	1
9	1	67	2	3	..	24	..	..	..	622	31	140	11	37	1
21	3	64	1	8	..	22	..	..	..	1,800	220	121	10	2,100	110
9	..	98	2	2	..	73	2	2	..	576	47	137	20	2	..
..	..	326	91	..	..	125	21	..	..	1,907	614	30	2	..	..
12	..	225	21	2	..	39	..	..	..	2,539	341	340	23	..	..
12	4	208	6	5	..	35	..	..	..	2,238	201	71	9	554	85
3	3	55	1	2	1	6	..	..	..	1,601	190	431	18	29	22
2	..	19	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	118	3	26	4	..	..
1	..	42	9	..	..	7	7	..	..	1,341	137	111	1	..	..
1	..	34	10	1	..	6	2	..	..	549	135	47	3	..	..
..	..	74	1	..	..	18	..	..	..	3,560	262	246	13	..	..
12	..	126	4	1	..	43	..	..	..	2,078	70	215	20	..	..
95	11	1,564	183	26	1	458	38	2	..	23,443	4,050	2,441	230	2,789	221
channels.															
..	..	2	1	..	..	16	5	1	..	20	7	1	..	..	..
..	..	32	1	5	..	11	2	4	..	109	11	9	..	..	..
..	..	250	2	..	..	425	1	..	..	878	7	5	..	..	..
..	..	162	2	1	..	249	5	..	..	601	15	1	..	..	..
..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	16	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	48	1	4	..	..	..
2	..	19	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	141	8	..	..	3	1
6	..	28	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	266	21	31	1	201	6
..	..	32	..	..	..	64	..	..	..	127	2	4	2	..	..
..	..	21	10	..	..	16	7	..	..	119	39	..	..	..	..
..	..	33	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	184	21	..	..	..	..
..	..	17	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	453	18	13	..	44	5
..	..	14	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	188	7	5	..	2	..
..	..	17	..	..	1	35	..	1	..	80	3	2	1	..	..
..	..	48	1	..	..	33	7	..	..	138	10	..	..	..	..
..	..	571	16	..	..	411	11	..	..	1,723	40	..	..	..	..
..	..	29	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	170	11	..	..	..	..
..	..	31	1	..	..	28	..	..	..	180	7	7	..	..	..
8	..	1,329	39	7	1	1,351	38	6	..	5,456	228	82	4	250	12

No. 19.—Statement showing the number and state of repair of the irrigation works in each

Districts.	Under 10 acres.				Under 50 acres.				Under 100 acres.				Under	
	Government.		Private.		Government.		Private.		Government.		Private.		Government.	
	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Spring														
Ganjám	28	8	..	..	114	20	..	..	42	2	..	..	24	3
Vizagapatam ..	12	10	..	..	19	16	..	..	10	5	..	..	3	2
Gódávari	2	..	14	..	8	3	9	..	3	..	1	..	..	..
Kistna	1,326	62	12	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Kurnool	135	10	10	..	64	6	..	..	19	2	..	..	11	..
Bellary	76	18	12	4	53	2	..	..	7	..	..	..	1	..
Anantapur ..	573	35	124	11	432	20	80	8	78	3	1	..	35	..
Cuddapah ..	301	15	171	13	220	23	144	11	37	3	14	..	22	3
Nellore	149	4	1	..	17	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput ..	53	32	3	..	79	31	..	..	41	11	..	..	62	9
South Arcot ..	45	..	..	..	59	1	6	..	36	..	..	..	29	1
North Arcot ..	104	15	22	7	284	26	69	1	107	6	3	..	44	..
Salem	320	5	..	..	287	8	6	..	15	..	..	..	2	..
Coimbatore ..	17	..	16	6	13	1	..	..	5	1	..	..	3	..
Trichinopoly ..	28	3	..	..	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..
Tanjore	9	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	5	..
Madura	218	10	16	..	33	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..
Tinnevelly ..	18	1	..	..	11	..	2	..	5	..	..	..	5	1
Total ..	3,414	228	401	41	1,718	159	316	20	417	33	20	..	250	19
Ani														
Ganjám	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vizagapatam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gódávari	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kistna	3	1	..	..	12	2	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..
Kurnool	3	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..
Bellary	1	7	2	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Anantapur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nellore	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
South Arcot ..	1	..	..	..	35	2	1	1	20	..	2	..	6	..
North Arcot ..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Salem	57	..	9	..	146	11	45	4	26	2	1	..	15	2
Coimbatore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly ..	5	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanjore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madura	32	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Tinnevelly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	103	15	13	11	213	16	46	5	54	4	3	..	26	3

district of the Madras Presidency classified according to their capacity (ayacut) for fasli 1310—*cont.*

200 acres.		Under 500 acres.				Over 500 acres.				Total.					
Private.		Government.		Private.		Government.		Private.		Government.		Private.		Dasabandam.	
In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
channels.															
..	..	17	2	..	..	13	2	..	..	238	37	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	48	36	..	..	..	..
1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	16	3	25	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,330	62	12	..	1	..
..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	232	18	10	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	137	20	12	4	..	..
..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,124	58	198	19	7	..
5	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	583	44	17	4	317	20
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	169	5	1	..	..	..
..	..	9	8	..	..	2	..	..	..	246	91	3	..	..	..
..	..	18	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	187	4	6	..	..	..
1	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	549	47	29	7	66	1
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	625	13	6	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	3	16	6	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	3	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	255	11	16	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	2	2	..	..	..
7	..	77	15	..	..	18	3	..	..	5,894	457	353	40	391	21
cuts.															
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	3	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7	2	11	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..
..	..	6	1	..	..	12	..	..	..	80	3	3	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	252	16	51	4	4	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	4	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	19	2	..	..	19	..	..	..	434	40	59	16	5	..

No. 19.—STATEMENT showing the number and state of repair of irrigation works in each district of the Madras Presidency, &c., for fasli 1310—*cont.*

WELLS.

Districts.	Ayacut wells.								Supplemental wells.	
	Government.		Dasabandam.		Private.		Total.			
	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Ganjám	..	..	..	..	1,185	..	1,185	..	92	..
2. Vizagapatam (*b*).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Gódávari ..	..	..	..	..	1,392	20	1,392	20	..	..
4. Kistna	..	..	..	..	3,435	100	3,435	100	60	1
5. Kurnool ..	..	..	31	3	7,318	1,026	7,349	1,029	658	101
6. Bellary	489	39	26	4	6,817	787	7,332	830	462	12
7. Anantapur ..	165	24	126	11	13,611	939	13,902	974	5,264	32
8. Cuddapah ..	747	86	7,490	515	28,933	2,759	37,170	3,360	10,463	289
9. Nellore	1,038	65	..	..	13,470	1,044	14,508	1,109	929	..
10. Chingleput (*d*) ..	128	4	..	..	12,839	1,606	12,967	1,610	15,653	2,385
11. South Arcot ..	84	6	..	..	69,180	1,076	69,264	1,082	24,663	1,434
12. North Arcot ..	71	3	68	4	65,054	9,322	65,193	9,329	44,953	4,274
13. Salem	444	62	..	..	48,356	5,522	48,800	5,584	23,252	1,900
14. Coimbatore (*a*) ..	..	..	..	..	70,828	7,813	70,828	7,813	2,940	250
15. Trichinopoly ..	..	..	..	..	29,842	2,018	29,842	2,018	207	..
16. Tanjore (*c*) ..	..	..	..	..	7,367	29	7,367	29	232	..
17. Madura	..	..	..	..	32,819	1,821	32,819	1,821	7,012	457
18. Tinnevelly ..	4	..	..	..	44,985	1,527	44,989	1,527	7,421	185
Total ..	3,170	289	7,741	537	457,431	37,409	468,342	38,235	144,261	11,320

(*a*) The figures shown against this district include those in inam villages also.

(*b*) There are no permanent wells in this district but there are 6,090 temporary wells.

(*c*) This excludes 33,329 temporary wells.

(*d*) This excludes 1,716 temporary wells

QUINQUENNIAL.

No. 20.—STATEMENT showing the rent-roll in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1310 (1900-1901).

Districts.	Ryots paying one rupee and less.								
	Single patta.				Joint pattas.				
	Number of pattas.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.	Number of pattas.	Number of shareholders.	Extent of holders.		Assessment.
		Dry.	Wet.				Dry.	Wet.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		ACS.	ACS.	RS			ACS.	ACS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	6,221	3,004	433	4,590	1,534	4,362	885	112	809
2. Vizagapatam	539	383	26	330	149	387	82	3	82
3. Gódávari	3,042	1,564	67	1,794	1,468	4,099	754	35	970
4. Kistna	5,461	2,656	28	2,868	4,715	12,505	2,727	28	2,995
5. Nellore	3,590	2,191	271	2,818	3,114	9,439	2,084	116	1,901
6. Cuddapah	19,343	26,609	820	13,624	8,506	21,783	8,367	402	6,313
7. Anantapur	8,088	10,549	766	3,581	875	2,232	1,162	25	446
8. Bellary	5,387	8,094	20	2,437	1,111	2,986	1,701	9	658
9. Kurnool	6,681	9,435	127	5,076	3,375	10,585	4,379	153	2,636
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	9,082	3,163	793	4,969	1,646	4,273	723	279	1,169
12. North Arcot	20,098	8,377	746	12,986	9,512	30,554	3,147	547	5,664
13. South Arcot	43,606	20,161	1,702	31,464	9,781	28,673	4,255	503	7,594
14. Tanjore	27,494	8,202	576	12,921	22,764	95,303	5,344	355	9,827
15. Trichinopoly	17,651	15,282	435	13,890	7,437	23,712	6,014	103	5,527
16. Madura	18,078	8,800	1,034	11,382	3,630	10,428	1,782	364	2,806
17. Tinnevelly	20,835	17,104	320	11,359	13,219	54,414	17,818	178	8,365
18. Coimbatore	4,295	3,768	58	2,884	2,799	9,178	2,034	26	1,786
19. Nilgiris	1,511	686	..	514	771	2,493	1,045	..	480
20. Salem	9,464	6,963	184	5,968	4,018	11,381	3,080	112	2,642
21. South Canara	6,238	..	..	3,759	2	5	..	..	1
22. Malabar	72,235	70,111	13,171	59,135	6,394	14,621	4,116	996	3,569
Total ..	308,939	221,052	21,577	2,08,349	106,820	353,413	71,494	4,346	66,239

Districts.	Ryots paying Rs. 10 and less but over one rupee.					
	Single patta.				Joint pattas.	
	Number of pattas.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.	Number of pattas.	Number of shareholders.
		Dry.	Wet.			
	11	12	13	14	15	16
		ACS.	ACS.	RS.		
1. Ganjám	17,942	31,563	14,681	74,628	6,552	18,717
2. Vizagapatam	4,477	13,865	1,959	21,240	1,770	5,592
3. Gódávari	30,969	69,706	11,864	1,62,138	12,098	36,419
4. Kistna	43,707	147,257	9,314	2,07,326	46,298	124,980
5. Nellore	29,364	99,076	12,799	1,52,880	25,198	77,839
6. Cuddapah	33,886	334,864	26,222	3,41,507	32,630	77,242
7. Anantapur	34,681	208,429	16,237	1,56,342	12,124	31,346
8. Bellary	51,207	434.666	5,801	2,45,850	11,720	28,230
9. Kurnool	46,754	240,897	4,715	2,06,449	23,038	61,256
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	48,663	61,487	46,996	2,17,089	10,189	28,682
12. North Arcot	89,356	179,412	35,554	3,68,506	42,810	132,386
13. South Arcot	187,391	328,231	52,775	7,58,289	52,070	144,749
14. Tanjore	64,415	87,879	34,911	2,85,070	30,964	152,503
15. Trichinopoly	79,146	246,114	13,748	3,15,179	36,318	115,855
16. Madura	87,063	221,958	24,228	3,50,006	22,494	68,609
17. Tinnevelly	87,439	242,720	22,258	3,64,312	47,300	175,500
18. Coimbatore	68,474	363,492	4,469	3,37.312	80,979	278,009
19. Nilgiris	1,679	11,156	159	6,404	2,084	10,636
20. Salem	33,599	314,771	13,335	3,89,059	58,940	169,471
21. South Canara	17,846	..	..	74,219	6	20
22. Malabar	91,703	119,172	67,880	3,49,543	8,426	19,908
Total ..	1,249,761	3,786,715	419,405	53,83,348	563,108	1,757,949

No. 20.—Statement showing the rent-roll in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1310 (1900–1901)—*cont.*

Districts.	Ryots paying Rs. 10 and less but over 1 rupee—*cont.*			Rs. 30 and less but over Rs. 10.			
	Joint pattas—*cont.*			Single pattas.			
	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.	Number of pattas.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.
	Dry.	Wet.			Dry.	Wet.	
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	ACS.	ACS.	RS.		ACS.	ACS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	18,250	5,729	31,978	9,039	36,894	32,623	1,38,136
2. Vizagapatam	6,713	578	8,867	2,489	13,895	6,285	43,779
3. Gódávari	35,407	4,091	61,601	29,182	101,425	56,593	5,21,983
4. Kistna	178,576	6,032	2,40,840	32,501	257,763	30,991	5,67,066
5. Nellore	103,917	7,237	1,28,167	18.445	132.526	28,803	3,11,137
6. Cuddapah	135,906	11,049	1,37,237	26,500	245,642	29,422	4,01,124
7. Anantapur	81,762	6,776	51,843	13,239	200,900	20,465	2,09,832
8. Bellary	109,608	1,507	62,776	23,317	411,307	9,833	3,69,455
9. Kurnool	169,172	3,463	1,22,306	17,472	219,737	5,532	2,58,755
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	19,659	9,484	46,635	21,233	60.974	81,523	3,51,358
12. North Arcot	97,940	17,557	2,02,142	24,895	94,367	51.098	3,91,404
13. South Arcot	99,750	16,658	2,13,154	56,332	272,814	79,472	8,46,822
14. Tanjore	28,840	11,782	1,02,877	35,437	59,721	88,867	6,26,861
15. Trichinopoly	112,159	5,821	1,47,728	19,798	174,669	24,157	3,25,149
16. Madura	65,245	8,037	1,05,724	24 514	189,690	38,282	3,93,532
17. Tinnevelly	182,782	9,967	1,99,436	27,939	172,223	33,948	4,55,889
18. Coimbatore	491,398	5,012	4,64,044	21,545	278,325	11,350	3,39,041
19. Nilgiris	21,425	25	8,655	456	8,794	1,125	8,230
20. Salem	228,625	14,210	3,01,461	24,476	260,734	18,887	3,82,021
21. South Canara	..	..	31	11,138	..	..	2,11,611
22. Malabar	11,582	7,365	29,529	19,888	67,074	65,005	3,32,208
Total ..	2,198,716	152,380	26,67,031	459,835	3,259,474	714,261	74,84,393

Districts.	Rs. 30 and less but over Rs. 10—*cont.*				
	Joint pattas.				
	Number of pattas.	Number of shareholders.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.
			Dry.	Wet.	
	24	25	26	27	28
			ACS.	ACS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	5,297	17,575	28,176	18,459	98,700
2. Vizagapatam	1,554	5,179	12,258	3,421	29,095
3. Gódávari	10,814	30,258	52,405	20,391	1,97,951
4. Kistna	43,678	127,792	387,376	34,260	7 66,901
5. Nellore	16,439	52,221	134,441	20.722	2 80,577
6. Cuddapah	11,399	42,688	105,434	13,284	1,74,879
7. Anantapur	5,088	14,327	100,341	9,567	85,697
8. Bellary	8,079	19,993	162,039	3,771	1,40,904
9. Kurnool	11,625	29,699	190,770	5,380	1,74,716
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	5,159	15,526	19,575	19,417	86,923
12. North Arcot	18,613	65,213	76,564	37,679	3,14,334
13. South Arcot	16,283	58,202	87,360	24,508	2,56,459
14. Tanjore	8,572	54,637	20,379	20,122	1,49,452
15. Trichinopoly	10,395	39,033	105,588	10,961	1,72,978
16. Madura	10,836	34,919	94,980	15,295	1,80,853
17. Tinnevelly	16,336	63,810	152,741	17,654	2,75,737
18. Coimbatore	44,903	184,536	633,025	14,133	7,14,541
19. Nilgiris	775	4,969	29,640	127	12,986
20. Salem	28,752	1,04,296	256,467	25,058	4,75,087
21. South Canara	1	2	..	..	17
22. Malabar	2,172	5,374	7,017	8,363	35,436
Total ..	276,767	970,249	2,656,576	322,572	46,24,218

No. 20.—Statement showing the rent-roll in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1310 (1900–1901)—*cont.*

Districts.	Rupees 50 and less but over Rs. 30.					
	Single pattas.				Joint pattas.	
	Number of pattas.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.	Number of pattas.	Number of shareholders.
		Dry.	Wet.			
	29	30	31	32	33	34
		ACS.	ACS.	RS.		
1. Ganjám	2,183	14,598	15,840	67,406	2,127	7,644
2. Vizagapatam	945	6,867	5,453	35,922	853	2,952
3. Gódávari	10,904	52,534	44,098	4,14,753	4,379	12,589
4. Kistna	10,672	126,188	27,393	3,95,672	13,496	45,742
5. Nellore	5,416	76,506	18,998	1,90,709	4,367	15,932
6. Cuddapah	4,860	96,088	12,588	1,67,936	2,134	6,488
7. Anantapur	2,757	79,332	9,507	94,083	1,455	4,579
8. Bellary	4,982	165,670	4,623	1,77,948	3,006	5,386
9. Kurnool	3,023	84,112	2,533	1,10,452	2,184	6,661
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	5,395	26,648	44,910	1,97,993	1,570	4,704
12. North Arcot	4,464	29,375	22,759	1,66,819	4,311	16,611
13. South Arcot	11,876	97,173	44,384	4,18,380	3,456	10,466
14. Tanjore	11,394	22,078	60,550	4,38,332	2,535	20,161
15. Trichinopoly	3,415	49,987	11,853	1,28,547	1,957	8,993
16. Madura	5,238	68,869	19,232	1,79,199	2,916	10,103
17. Tinnevelly	5,571	63,563	17,165	2,06,197	3,515	15,771
18. Coimbatore	3,332	88,528	5,768	1,25,176	7,413	36,924
19. Nilgiris	144	4,487	956	5,620	125	1,193
20. Salem	2,757	51,978	7,206	1,03,595	2,807	11,059
21. South Canara	5,636	..	..	2,20,934	..	..
22. Malabar	4,999	38,572	41,541	1,83,150	513	1,185
Total ..	109,963	1,243,153	417,357	40,28,823	65,119	245,143

Districts.	Rupees 50 and less but over Rs. 30—*cont.*			Rupees 100 and less but over Rs. 50.			
	Joint pattas—*cont.*			Single pattas.			
	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.	Number of pattas.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.
	Dry.	Wet.			Dry.	Wet.	
	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
	ACS.	ACS.	RS.		ACS.	ACS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	18,872	15,705	77,954	1,240	17,709	16,671	76,517
2. Vizagapatam	7,968	4,869	33,375	836	8,641	8,492	57,926
3. Gódávari	24,646	18,964	1,64,050	8,694	53,583	63,685	571,648
4. Kistna	177,349	31,782	4,95,578	7,339	109,041	38,674	472,809
5. Nellore	56,543	14,727	1,49,225	3,254	71,331	21,514	2,14,301
6. Cuddapah	43,174	6,140	75,214	2,347	72,835	10,578	1,46,452
7. Anantapur	59,875	6,639	57,285	1,400	78,083	8,807	87,850
8. Bellary	69,122	2,194	76,730	2,420	127,214	4,345	1,54,456
9. Kurnool	78,192	2,153	83,393	1,587	73,574	1,734	99,387
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	9,639	12,773	56,323	3,412	28,420	49,389	2,18,188
12. North Arcot	26,761	20,962	1,60,895	1,982	20,402	18,763	1,35,117
13. South Arcot	31,260	12,920	1,19,891	6,517	78,185	47,095	4,06,088
14. Tanjore	8,738	13,824	96,655	9,181	22,968	87,829	6,27,920
15. Trichinopoly	31,592	5,669	73,341	2,070	33,710	12,572	1,12,123
16. Madura	47,591	9,267	1,01,957	2,783	54,392	19,174	1,67,944
17. Tinnevelly	61,946	10,307	1,28,734	3,429	61,493	19,445	2,26,465
18. Coimbatore	188,990	10,700	2,65,927	1,659	65,000	6,227	1,08,061
19. Nilgiris	9,928	171	4,863	119	9,805	1,284	8,614
20. Salem	45,420	8,050	95,494	969	26,340	5,140	64,105
21. South Canara	..	..	..	4,931	..	..	3,42,355
22. Malabar	4,682	5,171	18,795	3,688	48,119	58,279	2,62,336
Total ..	1,002,288	212,987	23,35,679	69,857	1,060,843	499,697	45,90,662

No. 20.—Statement showing the rent-roll in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1310 (1900–1901)—*cont.*

Districts.	Rupees 100 and less but over Rupees 50—*cont.*				
	Joint pattas.				
	Number of pattas.	Number of shareholders.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.
			Dry.	Wet.	
	42	43	44	45	46
			ACS.	ACS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	1,233	5,682	19,422	15,751	76,937
2. Vizagapatam	953	2,897	12,923	8,402	66,742
3. Gódávari	3,460	10,210	29,322	24,128	2,28,327
4. Kistna	8,797	32,626	134,948	42,272	5,63,391
5. Nellore	2,668	10,516	57,140	15,999	1,65,018
6. Cuddapah	1,274	4,198	44,987	5,284	79,811
7. Anantapur	859	3,632	59,907	7,133	56,556
8. Bellary	943	2,717	54,308	1,725	61,061
9. Kurnool	1,264	4,483	78,217	1,477	83,545
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	1,091	3,591	10,072	16,411	71,408
12. North Arcot	2,197	8,855	19,033	20,645	1,39,224
13. South Arcot	1,857	5,820	24,196	14,627	1,17,745
14. Tanjore	1,950	17,461	8,792	19,121	1,32,733
15. Trichinopoly	1,021	5,385	25,333	6,032	67,310
16. Madura	1,560	6,131	44,009	10,390	1,01,861
17. Tinnevelly	2,458	12,676	71,249	12,628	1,58,790
18. Coimbatore	3,232	17,844	151,147	8,156	2,10,127
19. Nilgiris	49	319	4,865	184	3,360
20. Salem	902	4,056	19,531	5,323	56,793
21. South Canara	1	2	..	..	54
22. Malabar	292	691	3,427	5,279	19,873
Total ..	38,061	159,792	872,828	240,967	24,60,666

Districts.	Rupees 250 and less but over Rupees 100.					
	Single pattas.				Joint pattas.	
	Number of pattas.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.	Number of pattas.	Number of shareholders.
		Dry.	Wet.			
	47	48	49	50	51	52
		ACS.	ACS.	RS.		
1. Ganjám	329	6,977	8,636	41,409	438	2,040
2. Vizagapatam	356	7,791	7,004	48,725	451	1,750
3. Gódávari	4,193	48,017	63,996	5,81,258	1,814	5,933
4. Kistna	2,615	50,248	37,158	3,61,405	3,289	14,022
5. Nellore	1,163	47,582	19,384	1,62,101	1,029	4,800
6. Cuddapah	578	34,773	6,176	79,051	345	1,392
7. Anantapur	413	46,359	5,427	53,666	306	2,018
8. Bellary	745	72,150	2,720	99,011	226	738
9. Kurnool	366	34,713	673	51,047	490	1,990
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	1,139	20,109	35,867	1,58,906	390	1,432
12. North Arcot	536	9,740	9,827	67,598	531	2,429
13. South Arcot	2,227	51,771	36,755	2,67,201	553	1,782
14. Tanjore	5,488	23,613	112,444	8,28,448	1,210	13,129
15. Trichinopoly	912	17,050	14,285	1,36,260	482	4,026
16. Madura	793	24,277	14,195	1,09,542	437	1,738
17. Tinnevelly	1,349	47,326	17,456	1,92,097	986	6,084
18. Coimbatore	529	31,327	5,882	76,956	793	4,461
19. Nilgiris	88	15,697	1,193	13,895	30	95
20. Salem	180	11,969	2,360	26,638	132	600
21. South Canara	2,243	..	..	3,26,671	..	..
22. Malabar	2,129	60,395	71,000	3,07,201	130	361
Total ..	28,371	661,884	472,438	39,89,086	14,062	70,820

No. 20.—Statement showing the rent-roll in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1310 (1900-1901)—*cont.*

Districts.	Rs. 250 and less but over Rs. 100—*cont.*			Rs. 500 and less but over Rs. 250.			
	Joint pattas—*cont.*			Single pattas.			
	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.	Number of pattas.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.
	Dry.	Wet.			Dry.	Wet.	
	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
	ACS.	ACS.	RS.		ACS.	ACS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	11,916	9,642	49,060	60	3,155	3,065	16,713
2. Vizagapatam ..	10,638	9,636	65,504	35	1,644	1,939	11,773
3. Gódávari	22,578	26,736	2,61,431	736	14,912	28,010	2,35,923
4. Kistna	71,234	39,206	4,52,608	328	10,281	14,510	1,06,890
5. Nellore	43,123	16,173	1,52,687	189	18,449	10,095	57,469
6. Cuddapah	24,037	3,267	48,194	45	5,857	1,685	14,301
7. Anantapur	42,704	4,644	44,371	28	6,241	833	8,004
8. Bellary	22,922	1,095	31,543	59	9,058	889	16,653
9. Kurnool	46,500	735	65,411	54	12,043	98	16,640
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	8,428	11,965	54,172	165	9,784	11,746	52,770
12. North Arcot ..	7,587	10,376	69,072	45	1,731	2,164	14,553
13. South Arcot ..	10,340	9,459	72,556	265	7,480	12,341	86,939
14. Tanjore	9,456	26,670	1,85,377	1,657	13,594	79,849	5,64,722
15. Trichinopoly ..	13,852	6,576	72,278	202	5,721	8,219	72,136
16. Madura	18,174	7,827	61,179	104	4,460	4,407	31,682
17. Tinnevelly	66,709	12,746	1,44,315	196	15,220	6,858	68,396
18. Coimbatore	56,974	6,280	1,07,056	85	5,841	3,126	29,057
19. Nilgiris	5,777	343	4,754	34	13,694	113	11,036
20. Salem	5,820	1,608	16,547	17	3,528	295	5,379
21. South Canara ..	..	..	..	377	..	..	1,25,059
22. Malabar	3,166	4,509	18,602	567	36,158	42,220	1,78,186
Total ..	501,935	209,493	19,76,717	5,248	198,851	232,462	17,24,280

Districts.	Rs. 500 and less but over Rs. 250—*cont.*					Rs. 1,000 and less but over Rs. 500.			
	Joint pattas.					Single pattas.			
	Number of pattas.	Number of share-holders.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.	Number of pattas.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.
			Dry.	Wet.			Dry.	Wet.	
	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68
			ACS.	ACS.	RS.		ACS.	ACS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	65	652	4,748	3,273	16,988	6	781	816	3,489
2. Vizagapatam ..	53	279	2,369	2,380	16,593	2	135	186	1,445
3. Gódávari	373	1,343	9,348	14,018	1,23,359	152	7,566	10,551	92,659
4. Kistna	403	1,953	18,240	14,972	1,17,227	82	4,078	6,421	46,834
5. Nellore	192	1,232	13,448	7,559	63,748	41	3,492	4,801	25,880
6. Cuddapah	33	159	5,790	547	10,172	5	2,313	511	3,401
7. Anantapur	23	346	11,128	504	6,778	3	1,289	134	1,599
8. Bellary	8	20	2,102	142	2,622	13	2,206	508	7,776
9. Kurnool	63	267	13,993	10	19,165	5	2,135	..	3,153
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	82	454	4,472	5,769	26,466	38	4,636	5,744	25,127
12. North Arcot ..	35	211	1,122	1,303	10,925	4	311	380	2,491
13. South Arcot	67	172	2,571	2,853	21,762	44	1,900	4,113	29,073
14. Tanjore	383	4,213	5,010	18,737	1,28,562	677	14,119	61,800	4,40,593
15. Trichinopoly ..	118	1,283	7,982	4,215	41,592	77	5,564	5,755	53,410
16. Madura	38	114	2,359	1,980	12,885	20	2,345	1,874	12,514
17. Tinnevelly	189	1,437	27,536	6,417	63,762	67	22,552	4,930	43,638
18. Coimbatore	101	376	5,749	2,412	25,466	19	3,556	1,236	12,344
19. Nilgiris	12	24	3,854	..	4,122	22	14,843	..	15,019
20. Salem	7	32	874	144	2,177	..	..	..	..
21. South Canara ..	..	..	..	..	..	94	..	..	61,406
22. Malabar	36	90	2,068	3,678	12,233	168	27,834	29,953	1,05,861
Total ..	2,281	14,657	144,763	90,913	7,26,604	1,539	121,655	139,713	9,87,712

No. 20.—Statement showing the rent-roll in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1310 (1900–1901)—*cont.*

Districts.	Rs. 1,000 and less but over Rs. 500—*cont.*					Over Rs. 1,000.			
	Joint pattas.					Single pattas.			
	Number of pattas.	Number of share-holders.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.	Number of pattas.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.
			Dry.	Wet.			Dry.	Wet.	
	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77
			ACS.	ACS.	RS.		ACS.	ACS.	RS.
1. Ganjám ..	6	48	971	728	3,416	..	..	..	..
2. Vizagapatam ..	2	9	87	158	1,330	1	15	556	2,001
3. Gódávari ..	99	373	2,799	7,457	63,916	18	1,478	3,121	24,081
4. Kistna ..	67	479	6,104	4,046	40,978	8	731	2,177	17,385
5. Nellore ..	46	543	3,399	4,526	29,374	5	660	1,173	5,419
6. Cuddapah ..	5	29	1,113	258	3,418	1	1,119	198	1,338
7. Anantapur ..	7	128	3,860	266	4,419	1	1,459	100	1,013
8. Bellary ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,713	12	1,439
9. Kurnool ..	3	10	1,239	..	1,945	..	..	..	..
10. Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput ..	9	35	1,805	1,355	5,697	2	479	593	3,336
12. North Arcot ..	5	51	345	435	3,119	..	..	..	..
13. South Arcot ..	21	60	279	2,054	14,183	4	20	435	4,544
14. Tanjore ..	176	1,586	3,645	18,195	1,17,104	342	18,036	85,600	5,79,074
15. Trichinopoly ..	49	739	10,773	2,860	32,470	24	7,335	3,954	44,333
16. Madura ..	4	14	295	482	2,699	2	1,205	213	3,194
17. Tinnevelly ..	70	904	24,395	3,826	41,749	17	9,707	2,436	24,388
18. Coimbatore ..	12	85	2,592	713	8,149	..	..	..	..
19. Nilgiris ..	1	2	283	..	529	8	29,553	8	18,281
20. Salem ..	1	4	56	86	858	..	..	..	..
21. South Canara ..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	30,032
22. Malabar ..	9	23	2,164	1,295	6,412	64	27,116	35,362	1,10,027
Total ..	592	5,122	66,204	48,740	3,81,765	518	100,626	135,938	8,69,885

Districts.	Over Rs. 1,000—*cont.*					Total.			
	Joint pattas.					Single pattas.			
	Number of pattas.	Number of share-holders.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.	Number of pattas.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.
			Dry.	Wet.			Dry.	Wet.	
	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86
			ACS.	ACS.	RS.		ACS.	ACS.	RS.
1. Ganjám ..	1	3	181	275	1,362	37,020	114,681	92,765	4,22,888
2. Vizagapatam ..	..	..	..	..	..	9,680	53,186	31,900	2,23,141
3. Gódávari ..	15	63	3,119	1,956	21,452	87,890	350,785	281,985	26,06,237
4. Kistna ..	4	84	523	1,230	9,096	102,713	708,243	166,666	21,78,255
5. Nellore ..	11	150	1,409	2,022	13,399	61,467	451,813	117,838	11,22,714
6. Cuddapah ..	1	5	686	38	1,125	137,565	814,100	88,200	11,68,734
7. Anantapur ..	1	5	1,675	114	2,150	60,610	632,641	62,276	6,15,970
8. Bellary ..	..	..	..	..	..	88,131	1,232,078	28,251	10,75,025
9. Kurnool ..	1	6	2,080	..	1,149	75,942	676,646	15,412	7,50,959
10 Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput ..	6	15	1,193	2,091	11,449	89,129	215,700	277,561	12,29,736
12. North Arcot ..	..	..	..	..	..	141,380	343,715	141,291	11,59,474
13. South Arcot ..	1	3	12	161	1,776	308,262	857,733	279,072	28,47,800
14. Tanjore ..	89	1,269	5,176	26,683	1,59,549	156,085	270,210	612,426	44,03,941
15. Trichinopoly ..	23	766	23,798	3,343	40,727	123,295	555,432	94,978	12,31,027
16. Madura ..	1	3	49	284	1,221	138,595	575,996	122,639	12,58,995
17. Tinnevelly ..	13	283	8,445	1,442	16,090	146,842	651,908	124,816	15,92,741
18. Coimbatore ..	7	61	4,126	2,439	12,225	99,938	839,837	38,116	10,30,831
19. Nilgiris ..	1	5	652	..	1,082	4,061	108,715	4,838	87,613
20. Salem ..	..	..	..	..	..	121,462	706,283	47,407	9,76,765
21. South Canara ..	..	..	..	..	..	48,523	..	..	13,96,046
22. Malabar ..	5	13	1,752	2,429	8,790	195,441	494,551	424,411	18,87,646
Total ..	180	2,734	54,876	44,507	3,02,642	2,234,031	10,654,253	3,052,848	2,92,66,538

No. 20.—Statement showing the rent-roll in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1310 (1900–1901)—*cont.*

Districts.	Total—*cont.*					Total number of single and joint pattas.	Total assessment.
	Joint pattas.				Assessment.		
	Number of pattas.	Number of share-holders.	Extent of holdings.				
			Dry.	Wet.			
	87	88	89	90	91	92	93
			ACS.	ACS.	RS.		RS.
1. Ganjám	17,253	56,723	103,421	69,674	3,57,204	54,273	7,80,092
2. Vizagapatam ..	5,785	19,045	53,038	29,447	2,21,588	15,465	4,44,729
3. Gódávari	34,520	101,287	180,378	117,776	11,23,057	122,410	37,29,294
4. Kistna	120,747	360,183	977,077	173,828	26,89,614	223,460	48,67,569
5. Nellore	53,064	172,672	415,504	89,081	9,84,096	114,531	21,06,810
6. Cuddapah	56,327	153,984	369,494	40,269	5,36,363	193,892	17,05,097
7. Anantapur	20,738	58,613	362,414	35,668	3,09,545	81,348	9,25,515
8. Bellary	25,093	60,070	421,802	10,443	3,76,294	113,224	14,51,319
9. Kurnool	42,043	114,957	584,542	13,371	5,54,266	117,985	13,05,225
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	20,142	58,712	75,566	79,544	3,60,242	109,271	15,89,978
12. North Arcot	78,014	256,310	232,499	109,504	9,05,375	219,394	20,64,849
13. South Arcot	84,089	249,927	260,023	83,743	8,25,120	392,351	36,72,920
14. Tanjore	67,743	360,262	95,380	155,489	10,82,136	223,828	54,86,077
15. Trichinopoly ..	57,800	199,792	337,091	45,580	6,53,946	181,095	18,84,973
16. Madura	41,913	132,059	274,484	53,926	5,71,185	180,508	18,30,180
17. Tinnevelly	84,086	330,879	613,616	75,165	10,36,978	230,928	26,29,719
18. Coimbatore	140,239	531,474	1,536,035	49,871	18,09,320	240,177	28,40,151
19. Nilgiris	3,848	19,736	77,469	850	40,831	7,909	1,28,444
20. Salem	95,559	300,899	559,873	54,591	9,51,059	217,021	19,27,824
21. South Canara ..	10	29	..	..	103	48,533	13,96,149
22. Malabar	17,977	42,266	39,974	39,085	1,53,239	213,418	20,40,885
Total ..	1,066,990	3,579,879	7,569,680	1,326,905	1,55,41,561	3,301,021	4,48,08,099

Note.—(1) The amount of assessment in column 93 differs from that given in column 32 of statement No. 5 in Gódávari, Kurnool and Chingleput. In Gódávari, it is due to the erroneous inclusion under this head of water-tax exclusive of lift and other remissions. In Kurnool, it is due to the exclusion from this statement of the cesses included in the assessment of holdings in the four taluks of Kurnool proper and that in Chingleput to the exclusion of the demand in Izara villages which was included in statement No. 5.

(2) The dry and wet extents given in this statement differ from those given in columns 27 and 29 of statement No. 5 against Chingleput. The difference was due to the exclusion of the extent of the Izara villages from this statement.

TABLE

INCIDENCE of the Land Revenue on area and population in each distric

District.	Total area by survey less feudatories (table A_1 (1) *minus* table A_1 (2*a*).	Deduct.		Balance, that is, fully-assessed area for which returns are available.		Total land revenue (exclusive of cesses of district (column 2).
		Area not fully assessed.	Area for which return so far as required for this table are not available.	Total.	Cultivated.	
1	2	3 (*a*)	3 (*b*)	4 (*a*)	4 (*b*)	5

RYOT

	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.
Ganjám	2,905,098	794,103	1,717,661	393,334	363,865	9,19,055
Vizagapatam ...	932,838	378,432	384,074	170,332	136,034	5,15,878
Gódávari	2,841,535	1,896,880	— 56,311	1,000,966	685,499	46,65,639
Kistna	4,048,066	1,883,194	64,639	2,100,233	1,691,387	52,56,790
Nellore	2,900,416	1,753,799	8,127	1,138,490	855,462	24,21,482
Kurnool	4,678,400	3,736,947	— 368,578	1,310,031	1,218,980	16,49,387
Bellary	3,512,459	1,793,014	— 13,174	1,732,619	1,603,875	16,94,655
Anantapur	3,427,066	2,113,227	17,821	1,296,018	1,040,265	10,91,393
Cuddapah	5,306,073	3,952,166	— 4,130	1,358,037	1,142,774	19,54,468
North Arcot	2,615,785	1,742,195	3,996	869,594	730,115	24,79,583
Chingleput	1,374,544	706,627	5,924	661,993	547,135	18,25,963
Madras *	17,280	4,658	...	12,622	...	84,616
South Arcot	3,115,168	1,516,420	46,746	1,552,002	1,346,076	41,98,289
Salem	3,506,745	2,123,243	...	1,383,502	1,248,038	19,52,287
Coimbatore	4,871,835	2,391,614	...	2,480,221	2,057,142	29,61,414
Trichinopoly	1,803,520	731,555	8,946	1,063,019	818,067	20,40,643
Tanjore	1,746,430	595,636	9,567	1,141,227	1,007,362	57,59,670
Madura	2,143,567	1,062,969	— 1,324	1,081,922	906,792	20,24,803
Tinnevelly	2,344,022	869,653	3,915	1,470,454	1,015,837	25,72,389
The Nilgiris	612,627	416,150	— 150	196,627	72,164	1,36,922
Malabar	3,572,660	2,590,958	— 777	982,479	914,023	19,67,262
South Canara ...	2,497,280	2,044,037	...	453,243	400,168	12,99,222
Total ...	60,773,414	35,097,477	1,826,972	23,848,965	19,801,060	4,94,71,810

* Includes particulars for whole inam villages also [448 acre

C.

in the Madras Presidency in the Agricultural year ending June 1899.

Population of district (column 2).	Land revenue per head of population (columns 5 and 6).	Land revenue assessed on fully assessed area (column 4a).	Incidence per acre of land revenue (column 8) on fully-assessed area (column 4).		Population of fully-assessed area.	Land revenue assessment per head of population of fully-assessed area (columns 8 and 11).	Towns over 10,000 inhabitants (in the whole district).	
			For total area.	For cultivated area.			Number of towns.	Aggregate population.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
WARI.								
	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		
758,629	1 3 5	8,42,868	2 2 3	2 5 1	613,296	1 6 0	3	60,284
276,581	1 13 10	4,23,837	2 7 10	3 1 10	245,162	1 11 8	7	130,183
1,253,423	3 11 7	37,01,631	3 11 2	5 6 5	1,253,423	2 15 3	7	149,622
1,396,989	3 12 2	47,85,239	2 4 5	2 13 3	1,396,989	3 6 10	4	93,490
853,046	2 13 5	22,54,375	1 15 8	2 10 2	853,046	2 10 3	2	40,196
796,714	2 1 1	13,22,149	1 0 2	1 1 4	796,714	1 10 7	2	35,113
856,034	1 15 8	14,68,742	0 13 7	0 14 8	856,034	1 11 5	5	119,499
703,027	1 8 10	9,61,325	0 11 10	0 14 9	703,027	1 5 11	1	10,283
1,209,313	1 9 10	16,21,781	1 3 1	1 6 8	1,209,313	1 5 5	1	17,379
1,361,423	1 13 2	23,23,044	2 10 9	3 2 11	1,361,423	1 11 4	7	121,667
857,882	2 2 1	17,51,226	2 10 4	3 3 3	857,882	2 0 8	2	55,685
452,518	0 3 0	84,423	6 11 0	...	452,518	0 3 0	1	452,518
2,074,478	2 0 5	37,91,698	2 7 1	2 13 1	2,074,478	1 13 3	4	92,211
1,381,489	1 6 7	19,24,972	1 6 3	1 8 8	1,381,489	1 6 4	5	123,940
1,931,025	1 8 6	28,48,310	1 2 4	1 6 2	1,931,025	1 7 7	3	69,463
1,094,932	1 13 10	20,03,503	1 14 2	2 7 2	1,094,932	1 13 3	2	112,241
1,745,037	3 4 10	56,92,083	4 15 10	5 10 5	1,745,037	3 4 2	9	263,666
1,134,608	1 12 7	19,76,309	1 13 3	2 2 10	1,134,608	1 11 10	8	189,623
1,348,347	1 14 6	25,13,945	1 11 4	2 7 7	1,348,347	1 13 10	12	194,866
99,797	1 5 11	1,36,922	0 11 2	1 14 4	99,797	1 5 11	1	15,053
2,640,218	0 11 11	19,64,710	2 0 0	2 2 5	2,640,218	0 11 11	5	177,774
1,056,081	1 3 8	12,99,222	2 13 10	3 3 11	1,056,081	1 3 8	1	40,922
25,281,591	1 15 4	4,56,92,314	1 14 8	2 4 11	25,104,839	1 13 1	92	2,565,678

in column 2 and in column 3 (*a*) and Rs. 193 in column 5].

Incidence of the Land Revenue on area and population in each district

District.	Total area by survey less feudatories (table A¹ (1) *minus* table A¹ (2*a*).	Deduct.		Balance, that is, fully-assessed area for which returns are available.		Total land revenue (exclusive of cases) of district (column 2.)
		Area not fully assessed.	Area for which returns so far as required for this table are not available.	Total.	Cultivated.	
1	2	3 (*a*)	3 (*b*)	4 (*a*)	4 (*b*)	5
	ACS.	ACS.				WHOLE RS.
Ganjám	206,029	206,029	...	...	...	49,242
Vizagapatam ...	216,315	216,315	...	...	...	58,214
Gódávari	256,829	256,829	...	...	...	1,43,046
Kistna	203,885	203,885	...	...	...	1,29,517
Nellore	334,144	334,144	...	...	...	96,676
Kurnool	130,560	130,560	...	...	...	10,692
Bellary	133,191	133,191	...	...	...	13,800
Anantapur	133,893	133,893	...	...	...	14,074
Cuddapah	276,687	276,687	...	...	...	42,685
North Arcot	78,246	78,246	...	...	...	28,001
Chingleput	215,341	215,341	...	...	...	68,586
South Arcot	58,240	58,240	...	...	...	22,462
Salem	280,822	280,822	...	...	...	44,064
Coimbatore	51,705	51,705	...	...	...	3,426
Trichinopoly	183,668	183,668	...	...	...	17,083
Tanjore	447,824	447,824	...	...	...	1,60,327
Madura	119,343	119,343	...	...	...	87,365
Tinnevelly	202,613	202,613	...	...	...	62,125
Total ...	3,529,335	3,529,335	...	...	...	10,51,385
Grand Total ...	90,438,208	43,251,720	1,826,972	45,359,516	19,801,060	5,66,62,842

in the Madras Presidency in the Agricultural year ending June 1899—*cont.*

Population of district (column 2).	Land revenue per head of population (columns 5 and 6).	Land revenue assessed on fully-assessed area (column 4 *a*).	Incidence per acre of land revenue (column 8) on fully-assessed area (column 4).		Population of fully-assessed area.	Land revenue assessment per head of population of fully assessed area (columns 8 and 11).	Towns over 10,000 inhabitants (in the whole district).	
			For total area.	For cultivated area.			Number of towns.	Aggregate population.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
INAM VILLAGES.								
	RS. A. P.							
121,717	0 6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
405,800	0 2 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
100,523	1 6 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
80,061	1 9 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
95,881	1 0 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21,097	0 8 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24,916	0 8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24,698	0 9 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62,759	0 10 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
87,714	0 5 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
134,452	0 8 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51,708	0 6 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45,200	0 15 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21,519	0 2 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
84,496	0 3 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
386,181	0 6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
406,427	0 3 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
117,381	0 8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,272,530	0 7 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35,630,440	1 9 5	51,446,477	1 2 2	2 4 11	33,181,158	1 8 10	92	2,565,678

Incidence of the Land Revenue on area and population in each district

District.	Total area by survey less feudatories (table A_1 (1) *minus* table A_1 (2*a*).	Deduct.		Balance, that is, fully-assessed area for which returns are available.		Total land revenue (exclusive of cesses) of district (column 2).
		Area not fully assessed.	Area for which returns so far as required for this table are not available.	Total.	Cultivated.	
1	2	3 (*a*)	3 (*b*)	4 (*a*)	4 (*b*)	5
						ZAMIN
	ACS.	ACS.		ACS.		RS.
Gánjám	2,245,033	429,353	...	1,815,680	...	4,57,413
Vizagapatam ...	9,886,028	232,008	...	9,654,020	...	9,95,462
Gódávari	1,930,116	674,743	...	1,255,373	...	12,32,140
Kistna	1,186,769	200,007	...	986,762	...	7,93,210
Nellore	2,375,040	645,760	...	1,729,280	...	4,71,752
North Arcot	2,019,840	794,758	...	1,225,082	...	3,62,712
Chingleput	389,155	186,318	...	202,837	...	1,55,268
South Arcot	164,822	153,305	...	11,517	...	8,649
Salem	1,030,812	455,064	...	575,748	...	4,51,380
Coimbatore	106,880	22,396	...	84,484	...	27,784
Trichinopoly	336,652	115,400	...	221,252	...	53,399
Tanjore	177,470	43,173	...	134,297	...	31,526
Madura	3,377,552	470,149	...	2,907,403	...	7,62,099
Tinnevelly	902,224	202,474	...	699,750	...	3,21,853
Malabar	7,066	...	...	7,066	...	15,000
Total ...	26,135,459	4,624,908	...	21,510,551	...	61,39,647

in the Madras Presidency in the Agricultural year ending June 1899—*cont.*

Population of district (column 2).	Land revenue per head of population (columns 5 and 6).	Land revenue assessed on fully-assessed area (column 4 *a*).	Incidence per acre of land revenue (column 8) on fully-assessed area (column 4).		Population of fully-assessed area.	Land revenue assessment per head of population of fully assessed area (columns 8 and 11).	Towns over 10,000 inhabitants (in the whole district).	
			For total area.	For cultivated area.			Number of towns.	Aggregate population.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DARI.								
	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.			RS. A. P.		
1,016,457	0 7 2	435,951	0 3 10	...	1,016,457	0 6 10	...	...
2,120,611	0 7 6	963,937	0 1 7	...	2,120,611	0 7 3	...	...
724,836	1 11 2	10,41,591	0 13 3	...	724,836	1 7 0	...	...
378,532	2 1 6	6,93,370	0 11 3	...	3,78,532	0 13 4	...	...
514,809	0 14 8	4,62,552	0 4 3	...	514,809	0 14 5	...	...
665,350	0 8 9	3,62,622	0 4 9	...	665,350	0 8 9	...	...
210,594	0 11 10	1,54,350	0 12 2	...	210,594	0 11 9	...	...
36,665	0 3 9	8,649	0 12 0	...	36,665	0 3 9	...	...
535,902	0 13 6	4,41,935	0 12 3	...	535,902	0 13 2	...	...
52,295	0 8 6	27,691	0 5 3	...	52,295	0 8 6	...	...
193,289	0 4 5	52,359	0 3 9	...	193,289	0 4 4	...	...
96,896	0 5 2	31,433	0 3 9	...	96,896	0 5 2	...	...
1,067,369	0 11 5	7,53,430	0 4 2	...	1,067,369	0 11 4	...	...
450,367	0 11 5	3,09,293	0 7 1	...	450,367	0 11 0	...	...
12,347	1 3 5	15,000	2 2 0	...	12,347	1 3 5	...	...
8,076,319	0 12 2	57,54,163	0 4 3	...	8,076,319	0 11 5	...	...

TABLE E.

TRANSFERS of property in land in each district in the Madras Presidency in the agricultural year, ending 30th June 1903.

Districts.	Nature of tenure.		Number of transfers.		Total area transferred.	
			By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.	By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.
1	2		3	4	5	6
			NO.	NO.	ACS.	ACS.
Ganjám	Proprietors	Revenue paying ..	18	1,571	* 108	†3,357
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	..	70	..	244
Vizagapatam	Do.	Revenue paying ..	52	490	283	3,173
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	17	146	166	835
Gódávari	Do.	Revenue paying ..	40	4,174	316	15,110
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	11	1,363	86	3,968
Kistna	Do.	Revenue paying ..	294	8,885	1,690	37,172
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	30	666	163	4,169
Nellore	Do.	Revenue paying ..	139	1,597	7,328	7,316
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	1	56	1	241
Kurnool	Do.	Revenue paying ..	229	2,248	1,258	13,828
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	61	626	326	5,009
Bellary	Do.	Revenue paying ..	72	3,146	877	29,717
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	8	340	52	4,730
Anantapur	Do.	Revenue paying ..	97	1,592	1,074	12,701
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	26	158	177	1,282
Cuddapah	Do.	Revenue paying ..	1,053	3,201	2,618	10,807
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	124	579	2,156	1,779
North Arcot	Do.	Revenue paying ..	2,126	4,550	3,508	7,530
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	39	123	55	310
Chingleput	Do.	Revenue paying ..	652	5,702	2,767	36,503
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	8	114	54	3,437
Madras	Do.	Revenue paying ..	3	460	2	135
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	..	..	..	..
South Arcot	Do.	Revenue paying ..	202	14,943	451	23,793
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	..	5	..	4
Salem	Do.	Revenue paying ..	66	6,980	376	32,251
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	..	25	..	673
Coimbatore	Do.	Revenue paying ..	34	7,471	312	61,468
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	..	160	..	747
Trichinopoly	Do.	Revenue paying ..	74	8,640	253	21,419
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	11	44	16	241
Tanjore	Do.	Revenue paying ..	494	9,371	868	18,834
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	5	120	212	1,128
Madura	Do.	Revenue paying ..	536	6,829	1,388	16,402
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	2	108	6	423
Tinnevelly	Do.	Revenue paying ..	650	13,418	1,991	34,444
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	..	37	..	92
The Nilgiris	Do.	Revenue paying ..	24	516	278	5,501
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	..	..	..	..
Malabar	Do.	Revenue paying ..	136	1,847	527	5,101
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	..	..	..	..
South Canara	Do.	Revenue paying ..	85	4,199	‡..	‡..
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	..	3	‡..	‡..
Total ..	Do.	Revenue paying ..	7,076	111,830	28,273	396,562
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	343	4,743	3,470	29,312

* Excludes unsurveyed areas relating to one transfer.
† Do. do. nine transfers.
‡ Area as per survey cannot be ascertained till the completion of the Revenue Settlement.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

GANJAM.

I HAVE the honour to submit my jamabandi report for fasli 1312, together with the prescribed statements as per list enclosed.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The average rainfall for the district during the year (1902–1903) amounted to 40·5 inches against 42·2 inches in the previous year and 46 inches, the average for the 25 years ending with 1898–99. The rainfall was the lowest on record since the famine of 1896–97. The south-west monsoon was timely and sufficient. The north-east monsoon rainfall was very deficient being only one-third of the normal fall. The rainfall being very insufficient from October, most rain-fed paddy was lost. Irrigated paddy yielded a fair outturn. The season was thus not very favourable, though slightly better than in the previous fasli.

3. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The total cultivation of the year including areas cropped more than once has risen to 605,252 acres from 587,510 acres in fasli 1311 and 558,302 acres, the average of the previous five years. Paddy, the chief crop of the district, covered an area of 344,611 acres against 319,641 acres in fasli 1311. Next in importance come other food-grains with an area of 193,675 acres against 191,303 acres in the previous fasli. There was a decrease in the area of non-food crops from 76,566 acres to 66,966 acres. The outturn of rain-fed paddy was poor and that of all other crops was generally fair, the average yield of paddy being 11 annas and that of dry crops being 9 annas.

4. PRICES.—There was a fall in the prices of food-grains, second-sort paddy, ragi and horsegram selling at Rs. 167, Rs. 186 and Rs. 175, respectively, per Madras garce against Rs. 177, Rs. 252 and Rs. 208 in fasli 1311. The fall, which is preceded by a successive rise in the three previous faslis, is due to a slightly better season.

5. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—The number of permanently-settled estates in the district in the fasli was 76; that is, three more than in the previous year. The increase is due to the sub-division and separate registration of the villages of Khallada, Mallividi and Saradapuram in Khallada estate—*vide* Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 1936, dated 12th June 1902. The peishcush payable to Government during the fasli was Rs. 4,32,481-12-4 against Rs. 4,44,995-9-6 in the previous fasli. In the fasli under report, the Government undertook the direct collection of inam quit-rent due in proprietary estates which was hitherto left to the proprietors concerned on 10 per

cent. commission. This accounts for a decrease of Rs. 12,498–11–10. A decrease of Rs. 7–1–4 is due to the reduction of peishcush consequent on the acquisition of lands for public purposes. The remaining decrease of Rs. 8 is due to the recovery from the zamindar of Tarla of an inam made over to him in the previous fasli on two-thirds assessment.

6. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—The number of inam villages in the district is 1,117 as in the previous fasli. The demand of shrotriem jodi during the fasli was Rupees 46,576–3–6 against Rs. 35,982–6–7 in fasli 1311. The increase is due to the inclusion under this head of the amount hitherto collected by proprietors on 10 per cent. commission and now collected directly by Government officers.

7. RYOTWARI SETTLEMENT.—The number of ryotwari villages remained the same and the number of ryotwari pattas was 55,044 against 54,496. The increase is due to extension of cultivation and sales of waste lands commanded by the Rushikulya project. All the pattas were re-written in the Goomsur taluk owing to the introduction of a new form of patta. This work remains to be done in the case of 26,341 pattas in Berhampur taluk. Five thousand six hundred and twenty miscellaneous pattas were issued during the fasli to non-pattadars who cultivated lands without permission against 6,381 in fasli 1311. Jamabandi was completed in all the taluks by 1st July.

8. OCCUPATION AND CHANGES THEREIN.—The extent of ryots' holdings during the fasli was 387,149 acres assessed at Rs. 7,91,445 against 383,240 acres assessed at Rs. 7,84,654, showing an increase of 3,909 acres in extent and of Rs. 6,791 in assessment. The details of changes are given in enclosure A to jamabandi statement No. 3. The chief cause of increase is the fresh assignments of land on darkhast or by sale under the Rushikulya project.

9. ACTUAL CULTIVATION AND WASTE CHARGED. AND REMITTED.—The total extent cultivated during the year, exclusive of miscellaneous cultivation, amounted to 354,009 acres or 91·4 per cent. of the area of holdings against 338,250 acres or 88·3 per cent. of the area of holdings in fasli 1311. The increase in the area and percentage of cultivation is due to the fact that the season was not so unfavourable in fasli 1312 as in fasli 1311. Including the extent under miscellaneous cultivation, the total extent cropped during the year was 376,487 acres against 359,300 acres in fasli 1311. The total extent that remained waste was 33,140 acres against 44,990 acres in the previous fasli. Thirty-three thousand and eighty-two acres of waste land was charged. Out of this, 30,425 acres were dry land and the remaining wet land was charged as mamul waste or for want of timely applications for remission. Remission was granted on 58 acres assessed at Rs. 116 against 1,986 acres assessed at Rs. 4,691 in fasli 1311. The net charge on patta lands during the fasli was Rs. 7,91,329 against Rs. 7,79,963 in the previous fasli.

10. WATER-RATE, TIRWAJASTI AND FASALJASTI.—The revenue from water-rate and second-crop charge amounted to Rs. 52,938 and Rs. 19,499, respectively, against Rs. 46,298 and Rs. 27,085 in fasli 1311. The decrease under second-crop charge is due to the unfavourable character of the north-east monsoon and the consequent scanty supplies in Government irrigation sources, whereas in fasli 1311 the north-east monsoon rainfall was particularly heavy and second crops were grown extensively, the paddy crop having been lost in several places owing to bad season. The increase under water-rate is mainly due to the extension of the Rushikulya canal and its branches.

11. REMISSIONS.—The total amount of remissions, excluding that relating to waste, was Rs. 22,121 against Rs. 23,613 in fasli 1311. The amount of fixed remission was Rs. 7,330 against Rs. 7,452 in the previous fasli. The decrease is due partly to the direct irrigation by the Rushikulya canal of some lands previously entitled to baling deduction and partly to the remission of full assessment on certain lands left waste in consequence of which they were included under waste remitted. Rs. 8,719 were paid on account of beriz deductions in the fasli against Rs. 9,048 in fasli 1311. The decrease is due to the non-payment of certain items owing to the absence of the parties. The amount of seasonal remissions granted in the fasli was Rs. 6,072 against Rs. 7,113 in the previous fasli. The decrease is small.

12. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The revenue under this head, which is made up of the items noted below, amounted to Rs. 2,16,813 against Rs. 2,02,889 in the preceding fasli as shown below:—

Items.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Jodi on quit-rent on minor inams—			
(*a*) In ryotwari villages	62,993	62,589	— 404
(*b*) In zamindari villages	2,346	5,962	+ 3,616
2. Water-rate on minor inams in ryotwari villages	14,607	14,623	+ 16
3. Charge for water in zamindari and inam villages including tirwajasti and fasaljasti	39,542	40,105	+ 563
4. Penal charge for water on lands irrigated without permission	6,918	2,960	— 3,958
5. Lands occupied with or without darkhasts for which no pattas have been granted	23,782	23,775	— 7
6. Occupation of poramboke lands	10,112	9,921	— 191
7. Revenue derived from tree pattas	112	138	+ 26
8. Commission on private estates under management of Court of Wards ..	7,895	6,213	— 1,682
9. Revenue process-service fees	3,964	3,113	— 851
10. Other items	30,618	47,414	+ 16,796
Total ..	2,02,889	2,16,813	+ 13,924

The variations are small in the case of items 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7 and call for no remarks. Owing to the steps taken for the suppression of poramboke cultivation, the area under it decreased from 2,944 acres in fasli 1,311 to 2,107 acres in fasli 1312.

Item 1.—The decrease under (*a*) is due to the revision in this office of the excess charges originally imposed by the Tahsildar of Goomsur on the artizan service inams and to the acquisition of lands for public purposes in Berhampar taluk. The increase under (*b*) is due to the direct collection of inam quit-rent in certain proprietary estates which was previously collected by the proprietors on 10 per cent. commission and included in the peishcush of the estates.

Item 4.—The decrease is due to the presentation of timely applications for the water of the Rushikulya project owing to the imposition of penal charge in the previous fasli.

Item 8.—This depends upon the income of the estates under management.

Item 9.—This is due to the entertainment of a smaller special establishment during the fasli for the service of processes.

Item 10.—Rs. 34,320 were realised in fasli 1312 by the sale of waste lands under the Rushikulya project against Rs. 17,508 in the previous fasli.

13. LAND-CESS.—The ryotwari and miscellaneous land-cess during the fasli amounted to Rs. 80,745 against Rs. 73,430 in the previous fasli, showing an increase of Rs. 7,315 which is due to increased occupation in ryotwari villages and to the direct collection by Government officers of land-cess on minor inams in certain proprietary estates which was hitherto collected by the proprietors. The land-cess on whole inam villages was Rs. 21,950 against Rs. 14,822 in the preceding fasli, showing an increase of Rs. 7,128 which is due to the direct collection of land-cess on whole inams in certain proprietary estates which was previously collected by the proprietors on 10 per cent. commission. The land-cess on permanently-settled estates was Rs. 1,70,740 against Rs. 1,81,123. The decrease of Rs. 10,383 is due to the direct collection of land-cess on inams referred to above.

14. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE.—CURRENT.—The entire demand of land revenue and cesses was Rs. 18,59,389 against Rs. 18,31,242 in the previous fasli. Of the total current demand, Rs. 18,39,838 or 98·4 per cent. were collected within the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 19,551. Subsequent collections amounted to Rs. 9,447, and steps are being taken to collect the remaining balance.

15. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE.—ARREARS.—Out of an arrear demand of Rs. 25,816 in the fasli, Rs. 23,921 was collected and Rs. 681 was written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,214 at the close of the fasli. Subsequent collections amounted to Rs. 1,091.

16. PROPRIETARY ESTATES VILLAGE SERVICE FUND.—The demand of this fund for the fasli was Rs. 47,863 against Rs. 40,793 for the previous fasli. The increase of Rs. 7,070 is due to the imposition of this cess in the fasli on the estates belonging to the proprietor of Nandigam. Out of the total demand of Rs. 47,991, including the arrear demand of Rs. 128, Rs. 47,962 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 29 at the end of the fasli.

17. EXCESS COLLECTIONS.—A statement of excess collections is enclosed with reference to paragraph 7 of B.P. No. 100, Settlement, dated 23rd March 1903. The causes of these excess collections are (1) the existence of several shareholders, some registered and some unregistered, who do not know exactly the amounts due from them separately, (2) the collection of kists before grant of remissions, (3) cancellation or reduction of penal rates under sivoijama and water-tax, (4) the improper collection of cesses on penal rates in some cases by village officers, (5) want of timely intimation in the case of payments made in places other than the village to which they relate and (6) the incapacity of the village headmen to know the demand of each individual in the case of joint pattas.

18. COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—Though there was a slight increase in the number of demand notices from 44,534 in fasli 1311 to 46,784 in fasli 1312, which merely indicates greater promptitude on the part of village and taluk officials in collecting revenue, there was a substantial decrease in the number of attachment and sale notices from 755 and 562, respectively, in fasli 1311 to 456 and 289 in fasli 1312, which is due to better season and high prices. In fact, the figures of fasli 1312 under attachment and sale notices are the lowest on record for the last ten years, the figures being in hundreds now, whereas they were in thousands a few years ago. This is due to the present vigilant system of collection, which has proved beneficial to the Government as well as to the ryot. The total number of pattas being 55,044, the percentage of defaulters whose property was attached to the total number of patta-holders was ·8 against 1·4 in fasli 1311 and against 14·9 for the Presidency in fasli 1311. Again sales were actually held in only 19 cases against 33 cases in fasli 1311. There was decrease in the number of sales of both real and personal property. The proportion of sales to the total number of pattadars is ·03 per cent. against ·06 per cent. in the previous fasli and ·57 per cent. for the Presidency in fasli 1311. In the fasli under report, moveable property was sold in ten cases for Rs. 549 and immoveable property in nine cases for Rs. 633. No land was bought in by Government during the fasli for want of bidders.

19. RECEIPTS FROM PROCESS FEES AND CHARGES AND THE EXTENT TO WHICH SPECIAL-PAID AGENCY WAS EMPLOYED IN SERVING PROCESSES.—An attempt was made this year to reduce the establishment specially employed for serving processes, and consequently both the receipts and the charges fell from Rs. 3,964 and Rs. 3,311, respectively, in fasli 1311 to Rs. 3,113 and Rs. 2,880 in fasli 1312. The receipts of the fasli, however, show an increase of Rs. 233 over the charges. A satisfactory feature, which has followed as the effect of the repeated instructions issued to the taluk officers to rely more upon the permanent village establishments than upon a special paid agency for the service of processes, is that the number of processes served by the special paid agency decreased from 20,160 in fasli 1311 to 16,064 in fasli 1312, whereas the number served by the village agency rose from 25,109 in fasli 1311 to 31,067 in fasli 1312. The proportion of notices served by the village agency to the total number of notices was 66 per cent. against 55 per cent. in fasli 1312. In order to dispense with the special agency to a greater extent, it is necessary to strengthen the village establishments and proposals are being formulated for this purpose.

20. LANDS SOLD UNDER BOARD'S STANDING ORDERS NOS. 15, 21 AND 45.—Under the rules for the sale of occupancy right in assessed waste lands (paragraph 12 of Board's Standing Order No. 15), 143 acres assessed at Rs. 154 were sold during the year under report for Rs. 3,689, while Rs. 224 were realised by the resale, under Board's Standing Order No. 45, of 4 acres assessed at Rs. 8 which had been bought in by Government at sales for arrears of revenue. Rs. 10 were realised by the sale of one acre of land under Board's Standing Order No. 21. The sales of waste lands under the Rushikulya project have not, as usual, been included in Jamabandi statement No. 9.

21. LOANS UNDER THE LAND IMPROVEMENT AND AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS ACTS.—Rs. 3,275 were advanced during the fasli under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 480 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. Of the advances made under the former Act, Rs. 100 were for sinking wells, Rs. 500 for reclamation of lands, and the remainder for strengthening the bunds of fields. Under the latter Act, the whole amount was advanced for the purchase of cattle. The total amount that fell due during the fasli on account of principal and interest under both the Acts was Rupees 3,282, of which only Rs. 19 were left uncollected at the close of the fasli and have since been collected with the exception of Rs. 2 which are covered by process. Rs. 540 were repaid during the fasli under the Land Improvement Loans Act on account of instalments not yet due. Out of the amount of Rs. 3,263 collected under both the Acts on account of principal and interest, Rs. 1,794 or 55 per cent. were paid up before any demand notices were issued, Rs. 983 or 30 per cent. were paid on demand, Rs. 29 or ·9 per cent. on the attachment of property, and the sale of property had to be resorted to for the recovery of Rs. 457 or 14 per cent. of the entire amount collected.

22. COSTS IN CIVIL SUITS.—The amount of costs in suits awarded to Government in the fasli was Rs. 671-10-7, of which Rs. 72-2-0 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 599-8-7. Steps are being taken through the Court to recover the balance.

23. RUINED TANKS.—No tank was made over to private individuals during the year under report.

24. INTEREST.—The total demand on account of interest on arrears of land revenue including the opening balance amounted to Rs. 365, of which Rs. 157 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 208.

25. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—No cases of the kind occurred during the year under report.

26. APPLICATIONS FOR THE TRANSFER OF REGISTRY OF HOLDINGS.—There was a slight decrease, due apparently to better season, in the number of applications presented through Registration officers from 1,040 in fasli 1311 to 997 in fasli 1312 as well as of those submitted direct to the Revenue officers from 561 in fasli 1311 to 530 in fasli 1312. Out of 1,389 applications received through the Registration officers including those pending at the beginning of the year, 906 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 483. Most of the pending applications were received during the last quarter of the fasli. Out of 540 applications received direct by the Revenue officers including those pending in the beginning of the year, 500 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 40 which were received towards the close of the fasli. The percentage of applications presented through Registration officers to the total number of applications is 65·3 against 64·9 in the previous fasli. The number of cases in which steps were taken by Revenue officers of their own motion to secure agreement between ownership and revenue registry in the fasli was 171.

27. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE ASSISTANT AND HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTORS' OFFICES.—The Assistant Collector and the Head Assistant Collectors except Mr. Molony had vernacular correspondence read over to them as required by the rules. Mr. Molony having been only a month in this district in the fasli could not dispense with the help of English abstracts of Uriya papers, and he has since acquired some knowledge of the vernacular.

28. MAINTENANCE OF LAND RECORDS.—The statements connected with the maintenance of land records were submitted with this office No. 2271-D./Ver., dated 15th July 1903, and No. 2330-D./Ver., dated 21st July 1903. The work turned out in the fasli in the replacement of missing stones and in repairing those in need of repair, though somewhat better than that in the previous fasli, continued to be unsatisfactory. It is necessary to undertake the revision survey of the three Government taluks. The files of sub-division sketches have been kept separately villagewar in the three taluk offices. The Tahsildars have been directed to carefully index them as directed in Board's Proceedings, No. 122, Settlement, dated 3rd July 1902.

29. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—The report on the examination of village and taluk accounts and on the extent to which practical advantage or useful information has been derived by the examination of village registers and

firka books was submitted with my letter No. 2244-D./Ver., dated 14th July 1903. I held the whole of the first jamabandi and a portion of the second jamabandi of Goomsur taluk.

30. MARKING OF WATER-SPREAD OF IRRIGATION TANKS IN COLOURWASH IN VILLAGE MAPS.—The water-spread of 198 minor irrigation tanks was marked during the fasli under report against 18 tanks in the previous fasli. There are nearly 2,000 tanks more to be attended to; but more work could not be turned out, as the services of the minor irrigation establishment were fully employed in the fasli in spending the special allotment in addition to the usual allotment. The marking of the water-spread of the major tanks does not appear to have been attended to in the fasli by the officers of the Public Works Department. Their attention will be drawn to the matter.

31. FOREST COMPLAINTS.—At every centre near a forest I heard forest complaints in the presence of a forest ranger. The complaints made were of a petty nature and proceeded from an ignorance of the rules; and an explanation of the concessions granted by the Government satisfied the ryots in most cases.

32. AGRICULTURAL WAGES.—Under Board's Proceedings, No. 112, dated 8th March 1898, a special paragraph has to be devoted to the subject of agricultural wages once in three years. There has been no material change either in the condition of agricultural labourers or in the system of payment of wages. The wages of farm servants and casual agricultural labourers are generally paid in kind, except in towns; and as there is no change in the rate of wages, the labourers have not suffered.

GANJAM,
23rd September 1903.

(Signed) J. G. D. PARTRIDGE,
Acting Collector.

Exd. Md. Pahilwan.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

VIZAGAPATAM.

I HAVE the honour to submit the jamabandi report of this district for fasli 1312 together with the prescribed statements.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The rainfall during the year amounted to 37·50 inches against 38·25 inches in the preceding year and 41·32 inches, the average rainfall for the thirty years ending with 1899. Although the total rainfall was somewhat less than that in the preceding year and fell short of the average for the thirty years ending with 1899, the south-west monsoon which brought 24·71 inches of rain as against an average of 24·15 inches was distinctly favourable to cultivation and wet crops did fairly well, though the latter were slightly affected by drought in the littoral portion of the district. Owing to the failure of the north-east monsoon, the late crops, such as gingelly and second-crop ragi, did not yield well and in some places they actually withered. The season, as a whole, was better than in the previous year.

3. The prices of all the staple food-grains remained somewhat high throughout the year though they fell below warning rates after the harvest was over. For further particulars regarding season and prices, I refer the Board to my report for the official year 1902–1903 submitted in this office D. Dis. No. 1601, dated 12th June 1903.

4. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The outturn of dry and wet crops was on the whole fair. The average outturn of the crops was as shown below :—

	AS.
Paddy	10
Cholam	9
Cumbu	10
Ragi	10
Other food-grains including pulses	8

5. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—The number of permanently-settled estates during the year was 865 against 856 in the previous year. The increase was due to the sub-division of certain subsequent inams in the estates of Bobbili, Peda Merangi and Peda Boddedi. The total peishcush payable on all the estates during the fasli was Rs. 9,63,823–6–6 against Rs. 9,63,130–9–7 in the preceding year. The net increase of Rs. 692–12–11 is explained in detail in statement No. 6.

6. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—The quit-rent payable to Government on shrotriem villages or those held on favourable tenure amounted to Rs. 52,795–14–4 against Rs. 52,816–10–4 in the preceding year. The variations are duly explained in statement No. 6. The total number of villages fell from 745 to 743 during the fasli. The decrease is due to the resumption of the mokhasa villages of Devada and Yarada in the Vizagapatam taluk.

7. RYOTWARI SETTLEMENT.—The total number of the Government villages during the fasli was 382 against 380 in the previous year. The increase is due to Devada and Yarada mokhasa villages in the Vizagapatam taluk having been resumed and fully assessed during the year. The total number of ryotwari pattas held during the year was 15,786 against 15,602 in the previous year. No miscellaneous pattas were issued during the year as the ryots did not ask for them.

8. HOLDINGS AND CHANGES THEREIN.—The total extent of holdings during the year under report was 169,673 acres against 168,213 * acres in the previous year. The increase was due partly to the resumption and assignment on patta of certain service inams in some zamindari taluks and partly to the extension of cultivation brought about by the favourable character of season in Government villages. The increase in the assessment follows the increase in the occupied holdings.

* Revised figure.

9. ACTUAL CULTIVATION WASTE CHARGED AND REMITTED.—The total area cropped during the year was 137,955 acres against 131,753 acres in the previous year. The increase was due to the favourable character of the season and the extension of the ryots' holdings above noticed. The favourable season accounts for the decrease under waste remitted and waste charged as compared with the preceding year. The largest contributions to the extent of waste remitted are from the Sarvasiddhi taluk which suffers from serious disadvantages as regards irrigation sources being situated as it were at the tail end of the lower Sarada and Varaha minor basins.

10. WATER-RATE.—The charge for water during the year, exclusive of penal water-rate amounting to Rs. 3,734, was Rs. 19,529 against Rs. 14,255 in the previous year. The increase was partly due to the favourable character of the season and partly to the extension of wet cultivation in the whole inam villages of the Palkonda taluk being brought to account for the first time during the year.

11. REMISSIONS.—Excluding those granted for waste, the remissions given during the year amounted to Rs. 9,571 against Rs. 59,157 in the previous year. The decrease was due to the favourable season.

12. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The miscellaneous revenue amounted to Rupees 1,66,143 or Rs. 8,495 more than in the previous year. The following abstract compares the more important items of miscellaneous revenue with those of the preceding year:—

Items.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Jodi or quit-rent on minor inams	1,21,005	1,20,713	— 292
2. Water-rate on minor inams	4,022	4,879	+ 857
3. Charge for water in zamindari and inam villages	3,304	5,755	+ 2,451
4. Penal charge for water	6,092	3,734	— 2,358
5. Lands cultivated with or without darkhast for which no pattas have been granted	1,601	7,818	+ 6,217
6. Occupation of poramboke lands	4,385	4,769	+ 384
7. Revenue derived from tree pattas	209	200	— 9
8. Commission on private estates under Court of Wards' management	7,852	7,781	— 71
9. Revenue process-service fees	2,977	2,517	— 460
10. Revenue from hill villages in the Golgonda taluk	3,858	4,144	+ 286
11. Survey school fees	215	138	— 77
12. Sale-proceeds of tank-bed lands	181	137	— 44
13. Commission under Act VIII of 1865	242	518	+ 276
14. Revenue from podu or hill cultivation	396	417	+ 21
15. Copying fees	600	465	— 135
16. Sale-proceeds of survey stones and receipts from survey officers	222	132	— 90
17. Sale-proceeds of lands sold under Board's Standing Orders Nos. 45 and 15	22	1,090	+ 1,068
18. Tree Owners' fees	..	112	+ 112
19. Sale-proceeds of unserviceable articles	24	251	+ 227

Item No. 1.—Out of the net decrease of Rs. 292, a sum of Rs. 251 was due to the reduction of quit-rent on certain inams of Balighattam sanctioned in B.P., Mis. No. 6901, dated 27th November 1902, and the rest to the reduction of quit-rent on inams acquired for public purposes in the Sarvasiddhi and Palkonda taluks.

Items Nos. 2 *and* 3.—The increase in these two items has been explained in paragraph 10 *supra.*

Item No. 4.—The decrease was due to the discontinuance of the practice of the ryots taking water for dry and wet crops without permission.

Item No. 5.—The increase was mainly due to the grant on temporary lease of the resumed mokhasa villages of Yarada and Devada in the Vizagapatam taluk during the year (*vide* B.P., Mis. Nos. 1960, dated 13th June 1902, and 1578, dated 6th May 1902).

Item No. 6.—The increase was due to the heavy penal charges imposed to repress poramboke cultivation.

Items Nos. 7 *and* 8.—The slight decrease calls for no remarks.

Item No. 9.—The decrease was due to greater care having been taken in the recovery of revenue by the ordinary village establishments and greater readiness on the part of ryots to pay Government dues.

Item No. 10.—The increase was due to the occupation of new lands this year and to the grant of remissions last year.

Item No. 12.—The decrease under this head was due to the sale of 4 acres of land against 9 acres in the previous year.

Item No. 17.—The increase was due to the sale of 236 acres of land against 10 acres in the previous year. The bulk of this extent was contributed by the Palkonda taluk.

Item No. 18.—This represents the fees collected on toddy-yielding trees in the resumed mokhasa villages of Yarada and Devada.

13. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE.—The total current demand under land revenue and cesses amounted to Rs. 19,44,989 against Rs. 18,70,811 in the preceding year. The increase of Rs. 74,178 was partly due to the decrease in the amount of season remissions granted during the year and partly to the resumption of, and levy of full assessment on, two whole inam villages (Yarada and Devada) in the Vizagapatam taluk. Of the demand of Rs. 19,44,989 mentioned above, Rs. 19,41,070 or 99·7 per cent were collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,919 at its close. This balance was further reduced by subsequent collections to Rs. 1,352 against Rs. 7,545 in the preceding year. Of this balance Rs. 392 are irrecoverable and nearly the whole of the remainder is covered by processes.

14. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE OF ARREARS.—The total arrear balance brought to account during the fasli amounted to Rs. 46,928 of Rs. 25,792 more than the closing balance of fasli 1311. The increase of Rs. 25,792 is accounted for in detail in the memorandum appended to the revised demand, collection and balance statement for June 1903. Of the arrear demand of Rs. 46,928, Rs. 43,449 were collected and Rs. 848 written off the accounts as irrecoverable, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,631 at the end of the fasli. Of this balance Rs. 2,195 have been subsequently collected, Rs. 9 are due from an estate under the management of the Court of Wards and Rs. 8 are irrecoverable. The remainder Rs. 419 is covered by processes. It represents the balance yet to be collected out of the arrear land-cess recently charged with retrospective effect from fasli 1300 on certain service inams in the district which had either escaped assessment altogether or on which short collections of land-cess had been made. Steps are being taken to collect this balance as early as possible.

15. INTEREST.—The total demand on account of interest on arrears of land revenue including the arrear balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 285. Of this Rs. 64 were collected and Rs. 140 remitted during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 82. The taluk officers concerned have been directed to collect the balance at an early date.

16. DISTRIBUTION OF COLLECTIONS BETWEEN LAND REVENUE AND CESSES.—Except Palkonda, final adjustments have been made in respect of all the taluks for faslis prior to fasli 1312. The particulars of the taluks in which final adjustments were made and the faslis, the accounts of which were closed during the year under report, are shown below:—

	Fasli.
Golgonda	1309, 1310, 1311
Sarvasiddhi	1311
Palkonda	1310

As there is still outstanding an arrear balance of Rs. 33-15-5 relating to fasli 1311 in Palkonda, the accounts of that fasli have not been closed yet. Steps will be taken to close them as early as possible. The final adjustment for fasli 1312 will be effected in the three Government taluks in the current fasli as soon as the outstanding balances which are small are collected or written off.

17. PROCESS UNDER ACT II OF 1864.—The subjoined abstract compares the number of processes of each kind issued during the year with the figures for the preceding fasli :—

	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.
Number of demand notices	56,985	57,792
,, attachment notices	4,944	3,713
,, sale notices	241	206

The increase in the number of demand notices occurred in Golgonda, Srungavarapukóta, Vizianagram and Parvatipuram taluks and was due to no particular cause.

18. DISTRAINTS AND ATTACHMENTS.—The following statement compares by taluks the number of defaulters whose property was attached in faslis 1311 and 1312, and the number of cases in which it was found necessary to issue notices of sale :—

Taluks.	Number of ryotwari pattas.	Number of defaulters whose property was attached in			Percentage of column 5 to column 3.	Number of sale notices.	Percentage of column 8 to column 3.
		Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	Difference.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Golgonda	4,730	634	652	+ 18	13·78	11	·23
2. Sarvásiddhi ..	4,271	2,974	2,144	— 830	50·19	35	·82
3. Anakápalle	27	14	10	— 4	37·03	..	..
4. Viravilli	81	12	2	— 10	2·47	..	..
5. Srungavarapukóta..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Vizagapatam ..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Bimlipatam ..	10	4	..	— 4	..	..	..
8. Vizianagram ..	36	1	2	+ 1	5·55	2	5·5
9. Gajapatinagram ..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Chipurupalle ..	7	3	..	— 3	..	..	..
11. Palkonda	6,529	1,275	8·74	— 401	12·77	133	2,04
12. Bobbili	6	..	18	+ 18	300	18	300
13. Sálúru	23	8	6	— 2	21·74	6	21·74
14. Párvatipuram ..	35	19	5	— 14	14·29	1	2·86
Total ..	15,786	4,944	3,713	— 1,231	23·52	206	1·30

From the above, it will be observed that moveable and immoveable property was attached in 3,713 or 6·42 per cent. of the cases in which demand notices had been issued as against 8·74 per cent. in the previous year. The proportion of the number of defaulters whose property was attached to the total number of the pattadars fell from 31·68 per cent. to 23·52 per cent. during fasli 1312. The decrease was due to the favourable character of the season. The increase in the number of sales in the Palkonda taluk is reported to be chiefly due to want of timely rains in a portion of the taluk.

Personal property was actually sold in 138 cases against 142 and real property in 46 cases against 99 in the previous year. The decrease was due to the favourable character of the season.

19. RECEIPTS AND CHARGES OF PROCESS SERVICE FEES.—The number of processes served by the ordinary village agency amounted to Rs. 40,283 and that served by the specially-paid Agency to 18,431 against 38,049 and 20,210, respectively, in the preceding year. The village establishments were more largely employed in serving processes than the special agency. The total receipts under process-fees amounted to Rs. 2,469 and the charges to Rs. 2,776 against Rs. 2,977 and Rs. 3,062 in the preceding year. The charges exceeded the receipts by Rs. 307 against an excess of Rs. 85 in the preceding year. No alteration in the rates of batta seems necessary at present. Steps are being taken to effect a reduction of the specially-paid agency in proportion to the receipts in Golgonda, Sarvasiddhi and Anakápalle taluks where the charges exceeded the receipts.

20. LANDS SOLD UNDER BOARD'S STANDING ORDER NOS. 15, 16 AND 45.—*Vide* statement No. 9. The increase in the amount realized by sale has been explained against item 17 of paragraph 12 *supra*.

21. TANKS IRRIGATING 50 ACRES AND LESS.—No tanks were made over to the ryots during the fasli under report under Board's Standing Order No. 9 (since cancelled).

22. RUINED ABANDONED OR SMALL ISOLATED TANKS.—No tanks were made over to private individuals during the year.

23. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—No applications were received during the year for the sub-division, under Board's Standing Order No. 58, of joint liability of share-holders either in whole inam villages or minor inams.

24. COSTS IN CIVIL SUITS.—*Vide* statement No. 11. This calls for no remarks.

25. INSPECTION OF BOUNDARY AND FIELD MARKS.—Statement showing the results of inspection and replacement of survey marks in the district was submitted with my letter R.C. No. 595, dated 8th July 1903.

26. APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSFER OF REGISTRY OF HOLDINGS.—*Vide* statement No. 10. The number of cases for disposal under paragraphs 5 and 7 of Board's Standing Order No. 31 during the year was 295 against 289 in the preceding year and 159 in fasli 1310. The increase was due to the care taken by the taluk officers to secure agreement between ownership and registry.

27. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—The condition of village accounts was already reported by me in this office R.C. No. 595, dated 8th July 1903. The taluk accounts of Golgonda and Sarvasiddhi were carefully examined by the Divisional-officer and the defects noticed pointed out to the taluk officers concerned. They were as usual fairly well maintained in both the taluks. The report of inspection of the Palkonda taluk accounts is awaited from the Divisional-officer, Vizianagram.

28. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE ASSISTANT AND HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTORS' OFFICES.—Taluk officers generally correspond in English and abstracts of vernacular papers were prepared where necessary. The Board's orders on the subject have been observed in respect of petitions presented to these officers.

29. FAMINE ANALYSIS REGISTERS.—A report on the condition of village statistical registers and firka books together with the prescribed statement was submitted to the Board in my R.C. No. 595, dated 8th July 1903.

30. LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS ACT AND AGRICULTURISTS LOANS ACT.—An allotment of Rs. 1,500 under the Land Improvement Loans Act and of Rs. 12,000 under the Agriculturists Loans Act was originally sanctioned for this district for the official year 1902–1903 in B.P., No. 55, Press, dated 9th April 1902. Of this a sum of Rs. 3,298 was disbursed under the Agriculturists Loans Act during the last quarter of fasli 1311 (April to June 1902), leaving Rs. 1,500 under the Land Improvement Loans Act, and Rs. 8,702 under the Agriculturists Loans Act available for expenditure during the fasli under report. In addition to these amounts a further allotment of Rs. 2,000 under the Agriculturists Loans Act was sanctioned for the official year 1902–1903 in B.P., Mis. No. 4669, dated 8th August 1902. Thus the total amounts available for disbursement during the year under the two Acts were as under—

	Rs.
Land Improvement Loans Act	1,500
Agriculturists Loans Act	10,702

and they were fully disbursed before the close of the fasli. The purposes for which the advances were made are as follows :—

	Under Land Improvement Loans Act.
	Rs.
(1) For sinking new wells	500
(2) Reclamation of land	850
(3) Repairs to tanks	150
Total ...	1,500

	Under the Agriculturists Loans Act.
	Rs.
(1) Purchase of cattle	8,748
of seed grain	1,954
Total ...	10,702

The amount of instalments repayable during the fasli including the balance remaining unpaid out of sums which became due in the previous year was Rs. 4,281–4–4 under principal and Rs. 754–0–10 under interest under both the Acts, and the recoveries during the year amounted to Rs. 4,264–4–1 and Rs. 745–0–10, respectively, under principal and interest, leaving a balance of only Rs. 17–0–3 under principal. This balance has been subsequently collected besides the recoveries mentioned above, a sum of Rs. 125* was voluntarily paid by certain borrowers in Golgonda and Palkonda on account of instalments not yet due. In one of the two cases referred to in the last year's report and in which the amount advanced (viz., Rs. 100) was ordered to be summarily recovered owing to the failure on the part of the borrower to complete the work within the time allowed, the borrower subsequently represented that he had completed the work in the interval and offered a reasonable excuse for the delay in completing it. The original order for summary recovery of the loan was accordingly cancelled and the amount recovered from the borrower in the meantime was refunded to him in June last.

	Rs.
* Golgonda	25
Palkonda	100

31. Coercive Processes.—Of the total demand of Rs. 5,035–5–2 that fell due during the year on account of principal and interest under both the Acts, Rs. 1,214–15–2 were collected without resort to coercion, Rs. 3,629–14–11 were paid on presentation of demand notices and Rs. 104–6–10 after property was attached but before it was brought to sale. A sum of Rs. 69 was collected by the sale of moveable property. No immoveable property was sold during the year.

32. Survey Advances.—*Vide* statements appended. Steps are being taken to collect the balance as early as possible.

33. The statement showing the progress made in the preparation of field measurement books and plotting and measurement of sub-divisions was appended to this office R.C. No. 595, dated 8th July 1903.

34. Colour washing.—Lands situated within the waterspread of tanks and liable to submersion at the full tank level have been duly marked in colour wash in the copies of the village maps with the karnams and the Tahsildars in the Sarvasiddhi and Golgonda taluks. This work is not yet complete in the Palkonda taluk. The minor irrigation overseer stationed there has been given strict instructions to complete the work soon.

35. State of Sub-division Registers and Files.—All the sub-division sketches approved by the Divisional and Jamabandi officers are reported to have been pasted in a file book and the necessary alterations made in the settlement registers. The file books have been regularly maintained and duly indexed.

36. Conduct of Public Servants.—This calls for no particular remarks.

Vizagapatam,
26th September 1903.

(Signed) R. H. CAMPBELL,
Ag. Collector.

Extract from the Collector's letter, D. Dis. No. 2997, dated 26th October 1903.

Agricultural wages.—The system of paying farm servants in kind continued during the triennium ending with fasli 1312 without any change. As usual the wages were paid in money when temporary servants were engaged at the time of transplantation or harvest, the rate of hire per diem being 2 to 3 annas per man and one anna per woman.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

GODAVARI.

I HAVE the honour to submit my jamabandi report for fasli 1312.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The rainfall in the fasli amounted to 52·50 inches—51·5 per cent. greater than that of the previous year, and 35·5 per cent. greater than the average of 30 years ending with the year 1894 which is 38·73 inches. The south-west monsoon commenced in June and lasted till the end of September. The north-east monsoon commenced in October. The heaviest rainfall recorded was 32·81 inches at Coringa in the month of October, in which month the rainfall was unusually heavy.

3. The Gódávari river rose above the crest of the anicut on 13th July 1903 and the maximum recorded flood-level was 4·9 feet on the crest of the anicut on 10th September 1902.

4. The following statement shows the rainfall of the last three faslis:—

Months.		Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.
		INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
July	1902	6·71	5·37	8·74
August	,,	4·66	9·27	8·49
September	,,	8·47	4·87	8·52
October	,,	4·75	6·66	13·11
November	,,	1·18	5·29	2·52
December	,,	..	0·02	0·56
January	1903	0·96	0·02	0·01
February	,,	2·63	..	0·14
March	,,	0·12	0·04	0·01
April	,,	3·49	0·70	0·19
May	,,	2·93	0·87	3·27
June	,,	0·90	1·53	6·94
	Total ..	36·80	34·64	32·50

The figures speak for themselves and need no comment.

5. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The areas cultivated with different crops in fasli 1312 are compared hereunder with those of fasli 1311:—

Items.	Area cultivated.		Percentage of each crop area to the total area.	
	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.
Food-grains.	ACS.	ACS.		
Rice	850,740	831,641	54·0	52·4
Other food-grains	278,483	248,747	17·6	15·7
Total ..	1,129,223	1,080,388	71·6	68·05
Other crops.				
Cotton	5,019	3,945	0·3	0·2
Seeds, chiefly oil	172,303	176,903	10·9	11·1
Orchard and garden produce.	57,476	57,290	3·7	3·6
Indigo	1,007	685	0·1	0·04
Sugarcane	7,784	6,054	0·5	0·4
Miscellaneous crops including tobacco.	203,261	262,406	12·9	16·5
Total, other crops ..	446,850	507,283	28·4	31·9
Grand Total ..	1,576,073	1,587,671	100·0	100·0

Compared with the previous year, there was, on the whole, an increase which was due to the favourable character of the season.

6. The following statement shows the average prices of grain per garce (or 2,400 seers of 80 tolas each) during faslis 1311 and 1312:—

Grains.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	Grains.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Paddy, 1st sort ...	115	95	Ragi	114	95
Paddy, 2nd sort ...	102	88	Horsegram ...	143	110
Rice, 2nd sort ...	222	200	Cumbu	101	83
Cholam	119	91			

The prices of food-grains were considerably lower than in fasli 1311 owing to the favourable season throughout.

7. RYOTWARI SETTLEMENT.—The number of the ryotwari villages during the year was the same as in the previous year, viz., 828. The following statement compares the number of the different kinds of pattas:—

Kind.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	Difference.
Ryotwari	123,590	125,607	+ 2,017
Miscellaneous	14,797	16,285	+ 1,488

The increase in the number of ryotwari pattas is due to the transfers by subdivisions and darkhasts. The increase in the number of miscellaneous pattas is due to unauthorised cultivation of poramboke lands having been detected.

8. OCCUPATION AND CHANGES THEREIN—

Items.	Fasli 1311.		Fasli 1312.	
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Holdings at the beginning of the year	971,525	36,81,801	999,171	37,03,701
Deduct lands given up	22,961	82,631	76,363	80,810
Remainder ..	948,564	35,99,170	922,808	36,22,891
Add lands taken up	33,348	98,980	83,065	88,390
Ryotwar Total ..	* 999,171	* 37,03,701	1,005,873	37,11,281

** Includes Bhadrâchalam rented villages—*

	ACS.		RS.
Area	17,259	Assessment	5,551

The increase of 6,702 acres in holdings with an assessment of Rs. 7,580 is accounted for as follows:—

Items.	ACS.	RS.
1. Net difference in the extent and assessment resulting from lands bought in by Government and those resold	— 26	— 49
2. Net difference resulting from the transfers of land from ayan to poramboke and *vice versa*.	— 48	— 279
3. Net difference between lands relinquished and those assigned on Darkhast	+ 6,055	+ 5,481
4. Net difference between lands transferred to inam and inams reverted to Government ...	+ 150	+ 441
5. Net difference in assessment owing to transfer of land from wet to dry and *vice versa* ...	...	+ 196
6. Net difference between deficiency and excess by survey	+ 64	+ 27
7. Other items as per Enclosure A-I and II to No. 3	+ 507	+ 1,763
	+ 6,702	+ 7,580

N.B.—The details for item 7 have been noted as footnote in enclosure A of statement No. 3.

9. ACTUAL CULTIVATION AND WASTE CHARGED AND REMITTED—

Items.	Fasli 1311. ACS.	Fasli 1312. ACS.
1. Occupied area in acres	999,171	1,005,873
2. Area cropped excluding miscellaneous in acres.	710,237	738,027
3. Percentage of 2 to 1	71·0	73·3
4. Extent left waste and charged—		
(i) Dry	239,677	246,944
(ii) Wet	19,242	20,325
	258,919	267,269
(5) Wet waste remitted	365	577

The extent of wet waste remitted this year is greater than in last year, but is still very small. Compared with that of fasli 1310, viz., 2,656 acres, it is conspicuously so, showing the favourable character of the season.

10. WATER-TAX—TIRWAJASTI AND FASALJASTI.—The following is a comparative statement for five years':—

Fasli.	Dry. Irrigated. RS.	Wet. Second crop. RS.
1308	1,20,470	2,03,204
1309	1,16,705	80,405
1310	1,42,779	2,12,882
1311	1,79,022	2,00,736
1312	1,68,775	1,54,422

The decrease in the second-crop water-rate was due to short water-supply during the second-crop season.

11. REMISSIONS.—The following compares the figures of fasli 1312 with those of 1311 under occasional and fixed remissions and beriz deductions :—

Items.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	Reasons for difference.
Occasional.	RS.	RS.	
Shavi	7,162	7,561	The difference is only Rs. 399.
Submersion	20	4,821	During fasli 1311, the river Gódávari was exceptionally low and there were no floods at all.
Tirwakammi	3,517	2,858	Difference is small, viz., Rs. 659.
Fixed.			
Lift	2,341	2,425	The increase is very small, viz., Rs. 84.
Remissions due to gradual introduction of resettlement assessment.	24,685	15,417	This decreases each year.
Remission of assessment on grant inams which have been classed as jeroyati.	2,256	2,270	The increase is only Rs. 14.
Dasabandam remissions	54	54	....
Lands taken up for public purposes	11	..	....
Beriz deductions.			
Payments to religious institutions	5,393	5,393	....
Beriz deductions granted on account of religious service inams taken up for public purposes.	327	333	The difference is very small, viz., Rs. 6.
Beriz deductions granted on account of village service inams taken up for public purposes.	673	591	....

12. BERIZ DEDUCTIONS DUE TO RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS.—The beriz deductions due to religious institutions amounted to Rs. 5,776, of which a sum of Rs. 5,726 was distributed, leaving a balance of Rs. 55. This is the amount left undisbursed owing to non-performance of service in the religious institutions concerned.

13. MISCELLANEOUS.—The revenue under this head is composed of the following items and amounted to Rs. 19,43,285 :—

Items.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Jodi or quit-rent on minor inams—			
(*a*) In ryotwari villages	2,88,266	2,88,397	+ 131
(*b*) In inam and zamindari villages	26,636	26,908	+ 272
Total	3,14,902	3,15,305	+ 403
2. Water-rate on minor inams in ryotwari villages	6,97,379	6,68,238	— 29,141
3. Charge for water in zamindari and inam villages including tirwajasti and fasaljasti	6,33,390	5,97,655	— 35,735
4. Penal water-rate on lands irrigated without permission	42,466	34,539	— 7,927
5. Land occupied with or without application for which no pattas have been granted	12,516	8,658	— 3,858
6. Concealed cultivation	..	..	..
7. Occupation of poramboke lands { Ordinary charge	9,334	7,774	— 1,560
7. Occupation of poramboke lands { Penal charge	1,18,573	18,426	— 147
8. Revenue derived from tree pattas	7	4	— 3
9. Commission on private estates under the management of the Court of Wards	23,721	22,929	— 792
10. Revenue service process fees	2,243	3,859	+ 1,616
11. Other items	2,58,079	2,65,898	+ 7,819
Total	20,12,610	19,43,285	— 69,325

The decrease under items 2, 3 and 4 is due to deficient supply of water in the canals during the second-crop season. The figures under item 5 indicate decrease in miscellaneous cultivation. As was expected (*vide* last year's report, paragraph 13) there has been decrease under item 7 (poramboke cultivation). Full particulars of item 11 (others) have been given in statement No. 5.

14. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES —.

	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.
	RS.	RS.
Estates—		
Number of estates	164	164
Peishcush	7,30,132	7,29,940

There was a decrease of Rs. 192 in peishcush which is duly accounted for in statement No. 6.

15. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES—

	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.
	RS.	RS.
Shrotriem	52,424	65,286

The increase, which is Rs. 12,862, has been accounted for in statement No. 6.

16. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE.—The balance at the beginning of the fasli 1312 was Rs. 85 which was subsequently either collected or written off —.

	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.
	RS.	RS.
Demand	77,43,360	76,47,501
Collection	77,43,275	76,47,054
Balance ...	85	447

The decrease in the demand is, as has been already stated, due to decrease in water-tax owing to short supply of water in the canals during the second crop season.

17. INTEREST.—The demand of interest for the year was Rs. 86 and there was no balance of last year. Of this, a sum of Rs. 85 was collected during the year and the balance of Re. 1 has been since collected.

18. COERCIVE PROCESSES.—The processes of all kinds issued, numbered 326,401 for fasli 1312 against 278,201 of the previous fasli. The attachments and sales of moveable and immoveable property in the fasli are compared below with those of the previous faslis :—

Faslis.	Moveable property.					
	Attached.			Sold.		
	Number of cases.	Amount of arrear.	Value of property.	Number of cases.	Amount of arrear.	Amount realized.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
1311	1,364	31,343	47,766	64	1,974	2,265
1312	1,418	37,182	42,088	61	2,031	2,300

Faslis.	Immoveable property.						
	Attached.			Sold.			
	Number of cases.	Amount of arrears.	Extent.	Number of cases.	Amount of arrears.	Extent.	Amount realized by sale.
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		RS.	ACS.		RS.	ACS.	RS.
1311	331	4,895	* 1,108	38	1,442	† 343	1,625
1312	614	11,324	3,525	40	1,035	214	1,682

* Should have been .. RS. 2,114

† Should have been .. RS. 286

Only 214 acres of land were sold for arrears against 256 last year, 26 acres being bought in by Government against 42 last year. That the large demand of Rupees 76,47,501 should have been realized within the fasli, all but Rs. 447, and that only Rs. 3,982 should have had to be realized by sale of property shows remarkable energy and co-operation on the part of the revenue staff, for which they are entitled to much credit.

19. RECEIPTS FROM PROCESS-SERVICE FEES AND CHARGES.—The receipts and charges amounted to Rs. 3,859 and Rs. 2,072 against Rs. 2,243 and Rs. 2,033, respectively, during the previous year, total receipts exceeding the total charges. In Rajahmundry and Cocanada taluks the charge exceeded the income and in the Tuni division an expenditure of Rs. 74 was incurred without any corresponding income. The taluk officers concerned will be warned to keep down the charges. The percentage of processes served by "special-paid agency" to those served by the "village agency" is 22·3 against 13·6 in the previous year.

20. LANDS SOLD UNDER CERTAIN BOARD'S STANDING ORDERS.—There were no transactions under Board's Standing Orders Nos. 20 and 21. An extent of 2,643 acres with an assessment of Rs. 1,985 was sold under Board's Standing Order No. 15 for Rs. 65,358 against an extent of 86 acres, assessed at Rs. 482 for Rs. 6,655 in the previous fasli. The lands sold under Board's Standing Order No. 45 measured 26 acres, assessed at Rs. 49 and fetched Rs. 49 only against 75 acres, assessed at Rs. 130 which fetched Rs. 607 during the previous year. The extent of 26 acres was bought in by Government for want of bidders, and the sum of Rs. 49 which represents the assessment was also the sum for which the lands were bid on behalf of Government under the said Board's Standing Order.

21. APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSFER OF REGISTRY OF HOLDINGS.—The following statement shows the disposal of applications for transfer of registry :—

Items.	Number of cases pending at the beginning and of the fasli.	Number received during fasli 1312.	Total.	Number disposed of during fasli 1312.	Number of cases pending at the close of the fasli		Number since disposed.	Pending	
					Of the previous year.	Of the year under report.		For three months and under.	For more than three months.
1. Applications received from the Registration Department ..	906	5,375	6,281	5,572	96	613	192	399	120
2. Applications received directly by Revenue officers	152	1,467	1,619	1,464	7	148	22	74	61
Total ..	1,058	6,842	7,900	7,036	103	761	214	473	181
3. Applications received by the Revenue officers under paragraph 6 of Board's Standing Order No. 31	1,337	2,423	3,760	3,310	424	26	4	21	425

The number of applications received through the registration officers and those presented to the Revenue officers fell from 5,847 and 1,507 to 5,375 and 1,467, respectively, in the year under report. There has been a large increase in the number of applications presented under paragraph 6 of Board's Standing Order No. 31. It rose from 934 of last year to 2,423 for fasli 1312. The percentage of disposal to the total number of cases including those pending at the beginning of the year is noted below :—

Item	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.
1	86·6	88·7
2	90·9	90·4
3	50·6	88·03

Unlike last year, the disposal of applications under items 3 of the above table is fairly satisfactory.

22. Costs in civil suits.—The balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 321-5-7, the amount awarded during the year under report Rs. 329-3-6, and balance at the end of the fasli Rs. 216-3-9, a sum of Rs. 434-5-4 having been collected. The reasons for the balance are explained in statement No. 11.

23. Ruined tanks.—No tanks were, during the year, made over to private individuals for repair.

24. Inspection of boundary and field marks.—This subject has been separately dealt with in this office D. Dis. No. 2565-Rev., dated 30th July 1903, under instructions issued in B.P. No. 100, Revenue Settlement, dated 23rd March 1903.

25. Composition of second crop.—There were no cases of composition of second crop during the year.

26 Sub-divisions of quit-rent.—There were no cases of sub-division of joint interest of the shareholders either in whole inam villages or in minor inams during the year.

27. Vernacular correspondence in Assistant and Head Assistant Collectors' offices.—The Assistant Collector Mr. Galletti was placed in charge of the Rajahmundry sub-division for sometime—a very heavy charge for such a junior officer. He could read and dispose of Telugu arzis and petitions. Now-a-days practically all the correspondence even from taluk officers goes on in English; and there is not much occasion for reading Telugu arzis. After his transfer, no Assistant Collector was posted to this district during the fasli.

28. Examination of village and taluk accounts and maintenance of the village statistical registers and firka sheets.—These subjects have been separately dealt with in this office D. Dis. No. 2565-Rev., dated 30th July 1903.

29. Land Improvement and Agriculturists Loans Acts.—No loans were granted either during the year under report or the previous one.

30. Survey advances.—The statement for the half-year ending 30th June 1903 will be submitted in the first week of October, that for the half-year ending 31st December 1902 was submitted with D. Dis. No. 1309-Rev., dated 1st May 1903.

31. Maintenance and indexing of sub-division sketches.—As has been stated in the last year's jamabandi report (D. Dis. No. 3937-Rev., dated 14th November 1902), the manner in which they have been maintained varies in the several taluks. During the jamabandi of fasli 1312, the taluk officers were strictly warned that the B.P. No. 122, dated 3rd July 1902, should be adhered to.

32. General conduct of subordinates.—The general conduct of subordinates was, on the whole, good. Divisional-officers had a heavy strain to bear and all worked willingly. Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars have a heavy burden to bear at jamabandi, especially in the delta, and on the whole acquitted themselves well, though I consider more energy might have been shown earlier in the year by the Tahsildars of the two taluks settled by me. One Deputy Tahsildar was reduced by the Board from Rs. 120 to Rs. 100 for general incompetence and insubordination. Another who was under suspension pending disposal of certain charges of corruption has since died. Another against whom there was suspicion of similar delinquencies, but no definite proof was transferred from the district. The Revenue Inspectors have been recruited by a considerable number of graduates, there being also two B.A., B.Ls. among them during the fasli.

33. I cannot close this report without inviting attention to the fact that no relief has yet been afforded to the Collector of this district. In 1899, the Board showed the necessity for it, but its proposal was not accepted. In 1901, proposals were made

for breaking up the district, but, so far, have resulted in nothing. For the greater part of the fasli, I have not even an assistant. Apart from the hardship to the Collector, I submit, that even from the point of view of Government, it is desirable to lessen the burden. As a temporary arrangement, a personal assistant might well be appointed in this district as has been done in Tanjore.

COCANADA,
29th September 1903.

(Signed) J. A. CUMMING,
Acting Collector.

EXTRACT from the Collector's letter, D. Dis. No. 3819-Rev., dated 2nd November 1903.

Agricultural wages.—As regards agricultural wages, these are divided into two kinds—(1) wages in kind and (2) wages in money. The labourers also are divided into two classes—permanent farm labourers and casual daily labourers. Generally speaking the permanent farm labourers are paid in kind and the casual daily labourers in money especially in rural tracts. In towns and villages adjoining towns, the practice of payment of wages in money is gradually gaining ground. Since the last report of fasli 1309 there has been no material change in the system of payment and condition of agricultural wages.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

KISTNA.

I HAVE the honour to submit the jamabandi report of this district for fasli 1312 (1902–1903).

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—(Please *vide* this office D. Dis. No. 4004-Gl., dated 25th August 1903). The rainfall during the year was much better and more evenly distributed than in the last year. It was favourable to all crops. The following statement compares the rainfall in the monsoons of faslis 1311 and 1312 :—

—	Average of 30 years.	1901–1902.	1902–1903.	+ or — of 1902–1903 when compared with	
				Average.	1901–1902.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
South-west monsoon	22·68	17·12	25·77	+ 3·09	+ 8·65
North-east monsoon	10·40	7·61 *	17·70	+ 7·30	+ 10· 9
Total ..	33·08	24·73	43·47	+ 10·39	+ 18·74

* This was wrongly shown as 7·66 in the last year's report.

Freshes in the Kistna river began on the 5th June 1902, when the water was 1·70 feet above the crest of the anicut. The maximum flood-level in the year was 12·80 feet over the anicut on the 23rd July 1902 against 11·55 feet on the 16th August 1901 and 20·05 feet, the maximum flood-level of 1896. The water then began to fall till the 29th August 1902, when it was 2·40 feet over the anicut but rose again to 11 feet about the middle of September. The supply in the channels was sufficient for the delta and the season was, on the whole, more favourable than in 1901–1902, though the heavy rains of October 1902 caused submersion in Gudiváda and Bápatla taluks and necessitated some remissions.

3. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The total area sown during the year in Government and inam lands was 2,365,555 acres against 2,317,735 acres in the previous year. The increase is due to the favourable character of the season.

Outturn of crops.

Anna notation.	Food crops.		Industrial crops.		Total.	
	Area.	Per-centage.	Area.	Per-centage.	Area.	Per-centage.
	ACS.		ACS.		ACS.	
13–16	94,832	5	14,618	2	109,450	5
12	399,850	23	81,109	14	480,959	20
8–11	615,682	34	196,255	34	811,937	34
4–7	488,914	27	160,174	27	649,088	28
0–3	198,557	11	115,564	23	314,121	13
Total ..	1,797,835	100	567,720	100	2,365,555	100

The outturn of faslis 1310, 1311 and 1312 is compared below :—

	Percentage to the area cropped.		
	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.
Good	5	5	5
Middling	57	56	54
Poor	38	39	41

The variation was trifling and calls for no explanation.

4. PRICES.—The prices of the principal food grains, viz., rice, cholam, cumbu and ragi were comparatively cheaper than in last year. They were somewhat high till about October when they began to fall and continued to do so till the end of the year. Cholam and cumbu were cheap. (Please *vide* D. Dis. No. 4004-Gl. of 1903).

Grains.	Price per garce.		
	Average of 5 years prior to fasli 1312.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Paddy, 1st sort	199	187	168
Paddy, 2nd sort	193	181	166
Cholam	270	206	184
Cumbu	264	210	159
Ragi	247	219	165
Horsegram	325	292	226
Variga	218	183	153

The prices fell considerably on account of the favourable character of the season and the general good outturn of crops.

5. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES—call for no remarks. The peishcush demand was—

	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.
	RS.	RS.
Arrear	...	...
Current	2,58,004	2,57,913

6. INÀM VILLAGES.—No remarks, as the number remains the same as in the last year. The demand was—

	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.
	RS.	RS.
Arrear	43	26
Current	32,436	32,221
Total ...	32,479	32,247

7. RYOTWARI SETTLEMENT.—The number of ryotwari villages remains the same as in last year.

The total number of pattas distributed was—

	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.
	RS.	RS.
(*a*) Ordinary ryotwari	2,06,652	2,19,528
(*b*) Miscellaneous	7,369	6,564

The increase under (*a*) was due to the large number of fresh pattas distributed in Gudiváda and Ténáli taluks, while under (*b*) the decrease is due to non-issue of pattas in Bápatla and other taluks for want of forms. The Tahsildar has been instructed to keep a sufficient stock before jamabandi.

(*c*) *Jamabandi camps.*—Three camps or more were made in each taluk.

(*d*) *Settlement of taluks by Collector.*—There was no taluk left unsettled by the Collector during the last five years.

8. OCCUPATION AND CHANGES THEREIN.—For faslis 1311 and 1312 are compared below :—

	Extent. ACS.	Assessment. RS.
1. Occupation of fasli 1311	2,034,909	49,22,834
2. Deduct land relinquished	48,819	1,05,563
3. Remainder	1,986,090	48,17,271
4. Add lands taken up	54,870	1,47,418
5. Occupation of fasli 1312	2,040,960	49,64,689
6. Difference between items 1 and 5	+ 6,051	+ 41,855

The increase chiefly occurred in Ténáli, Bápatla and Bunder taluks and is due to extension of irrigation under the delta system and in the upland taluks due to copious rainfall.

9. ACTUAL CULTIVATION—

—	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	+ or —.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Dry	1,328,870	1,333,919	+ 5,049
Wet	338,850	346,284	+ 7,434
Total ..	1,667,720	1,680,203	+ 12,483

The increase under both dry and wet was due to favourable character of the season.

10. WASTE CHARGED.—The following figures compare the extent of waste charged in faslis 1311 and 1312 :—

—	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	+ or —.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Dry	352,392	349,482	— 2,910
Wet	7,262	9,219	+ 1,957
Total ..	359,654	358,701	— 953

The decrease is slight and calls for no explanation.

11. WASTE REMITTED—

—	Fasli 1311.		Fasli 1312.		+ or —.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Dry	3,555	8,402	454	976	— 3,101	— 7,426
Wet	3,980	21,336	1,602	7,953	— 2,378	— 13,383
Total ..	7,535	29,738	2,056	8,929	— 5,479	— 20,809

The decrease under dry was due to the river-fed tanks in the Divi portion of the Bunder taluk having received better supplies this year unlike in last year and that under wet was due to the favourable character of the season.

12. WATER-RATE—TIRVAJASTI AND FASALJASTI.—The following statement compares the figures under these heads in faslis 1311 and 1312:—

Items.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	+ or —.	Remarks.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	
1. Water-tax on dry lands ..	1,55,018	1,55,070	+ 52	Slight.
2. Water-tax on wet lands in the Guntúr portion of the district and in the Nuzvid taluk.	9,56,374	10,25,101	+ 68,727	Increase due to better supply of water in the canals.
3. Consolidated wet assessment in the Masulipatam portion of the delta.	8,69,196	8,79,096	+ 9,900	
4. Charge for water for second crop.	1,801	2,650	+ 849	
5. Charge for water on minor inams.	2,20,929	2,23,254	+ 2,325	Please see remarks *infra* in paragraph 14.
6. Charge for water in zamin and whole inam villages.	7,06,872	7,28,870	+ 21,998	
7. Penal charge for water on lands irrigated without permission.	56,897	41,709	— 15,188	

13. The subjoined statement compares remissions in jamabandi statement No. 4 of faslis 1311 and 1312:—

Items.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	+ or —.	Remarks.
Occasional.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
1. Shavi or loss of produce. Dry ..	..	348	+ 348	The figures under dry represent the remission granted on dry lands under the river-fed tanks in the Divi portion under Government Order No. 626, Revenue, dated 25th July 1901, communicated with Board's Proceedings, No. 161, dated 3rd August 1901, and the decrease under wet was due to the sufficient supply of water in the upland tanks and the favourable character of the season.
Wet ..	18,609	11,729	— 6,880	
2. Short crop or poor harvest ..	4,386	..	— 4,386	The last remark applies.
3. Submerged or inundated ..	400	21,051	+ 20,651	Due to more water in the swamps in Bápatla taluk and heavy floods of the Kolair in Gudiváda taluk.
4. Tirvakammi	15,854	3,026	— 12,828	The decrease was due to the sufficient supply of water in the canals and the favourable character of the season.
5. Fasalkammi or second crop not cultivated.	..	51	+ 51	This occurred in the Bezwada taluk.
Fixed.				
1. Lift remission	1,013	937	— 76	
2. Progressive cowle remission ..	..	291	+ 291	This figure relates to the Bunder taluk.
3. Remissions under Board's Standing Order No. 19.	2,621	1,857	— 764	The decrease is due to some topes in Bápatla taluk having been fully assessed for violation of the condition of cowle.
4. Remission due to resettlement rates.	11,207	7,711	— 3,496	The decrease was expected.
5. Dasabandam remission ..	159	162	+ 3	Slight.
Beriz deductions.				
1. Due to religious institutions—				
(*a*) In lieu of cash payments.	1,002	869	— 133	The large figure in fasli 1311 was due to the payment of the arrears of fasli 1310 during that fasli; hence the apparent decrease.
(*b*) In lieu of inams resumed.	61	151	+ 90	The increase is mainly due to deductions sanctioned in Government Order, No. 218, dated 28th February 1902, communicated with Board's Proceedings, No. 996, Land Revenue, dated 11th August 1902.
2. Assignment to Local Boards of assessment on resumed charitable inams.	2,963	3,309	+ 346	Due to the resumption of more inams and the transfer of the assessment to the Local Boards.
3. Assignment of assessment of resumed artizan inams to the working incumbents.	206	218	+ 12	Slight.
4. In lieu of inams taken up for public purposes.	6	6	..	
5. Jodi on inams resumed in zamindaris payable to zamindar.	777	838	+ 61	

14. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—This amounted to Rs. 13,72,108 in fasli 1312 against Rs. 13,95,081 (*vide* jamabandi statement No. 5) in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 22,973 which is explained below :—

Items.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	+ or —.	Remarks.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	
1. Quit-rent on minor inams ..	1,87,449	1,87,575	+ 126	The increase is slight and requires no explanation.
2. Water-rate on minor inams ..	2,20,929	2,23,254	+ 2,325	The increase is due to extension of wet cultivation and better supply of water in the canals.
3. Water-rate in inam villages and zamindaris.	7,06,872	7,28,870	+ 21,998	The large increase is due to extension of irrigation mainly in Nuzvid taluk.
4. Penal charge for water taken without permission.	56,897	41,709	— 15,188	The decrease is due to the approval of water applications for fields charged with penal rate in previous years.
5. Land occupied with or without permission for which no pattas have been granted.	71,836	66,007	— 5,829	The decrease is due to the speedy disposal of applications for land.
6. Concealed cultivation	2,741	1,916	— 825	This is a fluctuating item. Part of the amount collected during the year relates to the arrear in the previous year in Kanumole, Nuzvid taluk.
7. Occupation of { Ordinary ..	17,447	26,452	+ 9,005	The increase is due to the favourable character of the season.
poramboke. { Penal ..	18,843	19,804	+ 961	
8. Revenue derived from tree patta.	142	143	+ 1	Need no explanation, being slight.
9. Commission on private estates under Court of Wards' management.	3,287	3,293	+ 6	
10. Revenue process-service fees.	500	464	— 36	The decrease was due to a smaller number of demands issued by the paid agency.
11. Other items	1,08,138	72,620	— 35,518	Sale-proceeds of lands under the Iskapalle project contributed largely towards the increase of the previous fasli. The decrease in fasli 1312 is due to the comparatively small amount of sale-proceeds realized from the sale of tank-bed lands bought in by Government.

Item 7.—The extent of unassessed land occupied during the year was 5,954 against 5,289 in the previous year. Of the former 2,119 acres was fit for assignment on darkhast and cultivated without application, chiefly in Bápatla, Bunder and Sattenapalle taluks. The land was not granted on patta, as the cultivators would not agree to pay the value of trees which was heavy. Seven hundred and ninety-four acres was the extent of backyards in village-sites charged with single assessment and 1,734 acres was lanka land, etc., occupied without permission and hence charged with prohibitory assessment. The balance of 1,307 acres was the extent of reserved poramboke land charged with a penal assessment of Rs. 19,804 against 1,165 acres and Rs. 18,843. The increase in extent is slight while that under charge is due to the high rate of penal charge imposed with a view to put a stop to the occupation of objectionable porambokes.

15. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—CURRENT—(*a*) *Land Revenue.*—The total land revenue demand under all heads was Rs. 67,17,932 against Rs. 66,75,371 in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 42,561 was due to extension of cultivation and irrigation.

(*b*) *Cesses.*—The subjoined statement compares the demand of cesses of this and the previous years :—

Items.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	Difference + or —.	Remarks.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	
1. Land-cess in ryotwari villages and on minor inams in zamindars and whole inam villages.	4,43,344	4,85,748	+ 42,404	Increase due to extension of cultivation and the levy of cess on minor inams in zamindari tracts on the average rates of assessment in the nearest Government taluks where paimash rates are not available instead of on paimash assessments as in previous years.
2. Village-cess in ryotwari villages.	2,91,715	2,93,985	+ 2,270	Due to extension of irrigation and cultivation.
3. Land-cess in permanently-settled estates.	71,035	78,603	+ 7,568	
4. Land-cess in inam villages ..	17,098	18,956	+ 1,858	In the zamindari taluks the cess was calculated in this year on assessments on occupied lands at paimash rates where available or at the average rates of the nearest Government taluks instead of on the total old paimash assessments themselves as before. This resulted in an increase.
Total ..	8,23,192	8,77,292	+ 54,100	

(*c*) The total current demand of land revenue and cesses during the year amounted to Rs. 75,95,224 against Rs. 74,98,563 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 96,661.

(*d*) *Collections.*—Out of the current demand of Rs. 75,95,224—Rs. 75,46,345 were collected or written off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 48,879 or 0·64 per cent. at the close of the year against 0·31 per cent. in the previous year. Of the balance Rs. 16,444 have either since been collected or written off and the remainder Rs. 32,435 is outstanding for the following reasons :—

	Rs.
To be adjusted	2,244
Irrecoverable or of doubtful recovery	3,493
Under enquiry	1,182
Do. process No. 1	1,234
Do. do. 5	10
Do. do. 7	1,505
Demands sent to other districts	698
Purchase-money of lands sold, to be paid within 30 days	11
Do. do. under the Iskapalle channel project, in Tenali taluk, not recoverable under Act II of 1864	22,058
Total ...	32,435

16. Demand, collection and balance—arrears.—The arrear demand at the beginning of the year was Rs. 23,753 against Rs. 31,841 in the previous year. Of the arrear Rs. 18,862 were either collected or written off during fasli 1312, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,891 which relates to entirely fasli 1311 and which is accounted for thus—

	Rs.
Since collected or written off	287
Recommended to be written off or of doubtful recovery	1,510
Purchase-money of lands sold under the Iskapalle channel project in Tenali not recoverable under Act II of 1864	3,094
Total ...	4,891

17. Coercive processes and sales for arrears of revenue.—The subjoined statement compares the processes in this and in the previous years :—

—	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	Difference + or —.
1. Notices of demand	403,210	388,856	— 14,554
2. Do. of distraint or attachment	35,625	34,322	— 1,303
3. Do. of sale	11,388	642	— 10,746
Total ..	450,223	423,620	— 26,603

The decrease under all kinds of process is satisfactory and is generally due to the favourable character of the season. Except in Tenali, there is a slight increase in delta taluks and the Tahsildars attribute it to a tendency on the part of some ryots (not poor but indifferent) not to pay their kists until demand No. 1 is presented, as there is no fear of process fees being levied.

18. Sales of property.—The following statement compares the figures of faslis 1311 and 1312 :—

Taluks.	Number of sales of moveable property.			Number of sales of immoveable property.			Percentage of defaulters to the total number of pattas.		
	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	Difference + or —.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	+ or —.	Number of pattas.	Number of defaulters.	Percentage.
1. Tiruvur	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..
2. Nuzvid	1	11	+ 10	..	1	+ 1	3,617	12	·33
3. Gudiváda	13	11	— 2	99	85	— 14	20,936	96	·45
4. Bunder	276	174	— 102	66	83	+ 17	3,061	257	8·39
5. Tenali	19	16	— 3	18	36	+ 18	35,674	52	·14
6. Bápatla	36	25	— 11	69	62	— 7	28,254	87	·30
7. Guntúr	5	3	— 2	1	1	..	19,680	4	·02
8. Bezwada	..	4	+ 4	..	6	+ 6	6,828	10	·14
9. Nandigáma	..	..	..	2	1	— 1	12,079	1	·08
10. Sattenapalle	7	10	+ 3	7	..	— 7	21,192	10	·04
11. Narasaraopet	10	4	— 6	116	10	— 106	21,256	14	·06
12. Vinukonda	57	12	— 45	96	28	— 68	14,108	40	·29
13. Palnad	49	29	— 20	30	30	..	32,623	59	·18
Total ..	473	299	— 174	504	343	— 161	219,528	642	·29

19. The subjoined table shows the extent of lands sold and bought in by Government in faslis 1311 and 1312 :—

Taluks.	Fasli 1311.			Fasli 1312.			Difference + or —.		
	Lands sold in acres.	Lands bought in by Government in acres.	Percentage.	Lands sold.	Lands bought in by Government.	Percentage.	Lands sold—column 5 to column 2.	Lands bought in by Government—column 6 to column 3.	Percentage—column 7 to column 4.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tiruvur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nuzvid	..	..	..	22	..	..	+ 22	..	..
Gudiváda	1,070	819	76·65	875	658	75·20	— 195	— 161	— 1·45
Bunder	174	40	23·	371	..	..	+ 197	— 40	— 23·
Tenali	128	114	89·07	660	603	91·36	+ 532	+ 489	+ 2·29
Bápatla	440	293	66·59	407	243	59·705	— 33	— 50	— 6·885
Guntúr	1	..	..	6	..	..	+ 5	..	..
Bezwada	..	..	..	1	..	..	+ 1	..	..
Nandigáma	14	..	..	7	..	..	— 7	..	..
Sattenapalle	108	11	10·2	..	..	..	— 108	— 11	— 10·2
Narasaraopet	964	617	64·00	49	15	30·61	— 915	— 602	— 33·39
Vinukonda	636	197	30·98	129	51	39·53	— 507	— 146	+ 8·55
Palnad	138	71	51·45	243	119	48·97	+ 105	+ 48	— 2·48
Total ..	3,673	2,162	57·45	2,770	1,689	60·97	— 903	— 473	+ 3·52

20. No permanently-settled estates and whole inam villages were sold in fasli 1312 for arrears of revenue.

21. Receipts from process-service fees and charges on account of special-paid agency—

Faslis.	Processes.			Receipts.	Charges.	Difference between columns 5 and 6
	Total.	Served by special agency.	Percentage of columns 3 to 2.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1311	4,50,133	9,833	2·11	500	367	133
1312	3,83,447	9,032	2·35	457	325	132
Total ..	— 66,686	— 801	+ 0·24	— 43	— 42	..

The decrease in column 2 has been already explained above in paragraph 17.

The rate charged were 9 pies for demand notices and As. 1–6 for attachment notices.

22. Land sold under Board's Standing Orders, Nos. 15, 20, 21 and 45—

Number of Board's Standing Orders.	Fasli 1311.			Fasli 1312.			Remarks.
	Extent.	Assessment.	Sale-proceeds.	Extent.	Assessment.	Sale-proceeds.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	ACS.	RS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	
15	741	2,468	74,440	164	383	38,527	Last year's increase was due to sale of Iskapalle project lands.
16	..	..	..	19	43	1,151	
21	10·291	..	112	12	31	3,195	Fluctuating.
45	1,258	1,618	5,200	501	518	410	

23. ADVANCES—

(*a*) Land Improvement Loans Act—

	RS.	A.	P.
The amount outstanding at the commencement of the year ...	4,582	3	7
Amount advanced during the year	950	0	0
Total ...	5,532	3	7
Of this, the amount of instalments which fell due during the year was	1,023	9	5
Balance which remained uncollected at the end of fasli 1311...	30	0	0
Total ...	1,053	9	5
Deduct amount collected during the year ...	1,053	9	5
Balance uncollected ...	*Nil.*		

No doubt the collections are good, but the amounts advanced is small. The advance of loans and their collection involves a great deal of office work and Tahsildars do not therefore generally encourage ryots to take loans. The amount which was outstanding but which did not fall due during the year was (*a*) — (*b*) (Rs. 5,532–3–7 *minus* Rs. 1,053–9–5) = Rs. 4,478–10–2. The balance of interest outstanding at the end of fasli 1311 was Rs. 10–11–0 and Rs. 269–13–6 was due in fasli 1312, making a total of Rs. 280–8–6, the whole of which was collected during the year. Two old wells were repaired during the year—one in Sattenapalle and another in Guntúr taluk with the aid of Rs. 450 and the area benefited was 14·11 acres. A sum of Rs. 500 was spent in the Nandigáma taluk for reclamation of land, the extent of land benefited being 6·50 acres.

Out of Rs. 1,334–1–11 collected during the year under principal and interest, Rs. 218–8–3 was paid without resort to coercive process and the remainder Rupees 1,115–9–8, after issue of demand notices.

(*b*) Agriculturists' Loans Act—

	RS.	A.	P.
Amount outstanding at the beginning of the year	7,410	12	7
Amount advanced during the year for purchase of cattle ...	1,450	0	0
Total ...	8,860	12	7
Amount due and collected in the year	2,224	12	7
Balance outstanding at the end of the year but which did not fall due in the year	6,636	0	0

There was no balance of interest at the beginning of the year. The interest due during the year was Rs. 385–12–2 and it was all collected during the year.

Twenty cattle were purchased at a cost of Rs. 1,420. Of the total amount of Rs. 2,610–8–9 collected during the year under principal and interest, a sum of Rs. 100 was paid voluntarily and the remainder Rs. 2,510–8–9 after issue of processes as shown below :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
After issue of demand notices	2,369	14	3
After attachment	140	10	6
Total ...	2,510	8	9

24. Costs awarded to Government in civil suits.

The annexed statement compares the demand, collection and balance under this item of revenue in faslis 1311 and 1312 :—

Fasli.	Balance at the beginning of the year.	Amount awarded during the year.	Total of demand.	Collection.	Balance.	Percentage of columns 5 to 4.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1311	115 3 6	752 14 4	868 1 10	483 8 5	384 9 5	56
1312	384 9 5	549 3 6	933 12 11	739 0 5	194 12 6	79

Of the balance, As. 10–3 has been since collected and the remainder Rs. 194–2–3 is under enquiry and execution.

25. There were no ruined and abandoned tanks made over to private individuals in this or in the preceding year.

26. INTEREST.—The balance at the beginning was Rs. 1,015 which, together with Rs. 4,161 which accrued in the fasli, came up to Rs. 5,176. Out of this, Rs. 1,209 were collected and Rs. 25 were written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,942 at the end of the fasli. This includes the interest on the instalments of purchase-money of lands under the Iskapalli channel in the Ténáli taluk.

27. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—There were no such cases in this and the previous years.

28. INSPECTION OF SURVEY MARKS, EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS, PREPARATION OF FIELD-MESUREMENT BOOKS AND PLOTTING OF SUB-DIVISIONS AND PREPARATION OF VILLAGE STATISTICAL REGISTERS AND FIRKA BOOKS.—These were reported on in my office R. Dis. No. 681-Gl., dated 2nd September 1903, which may be kindly referred to.

29. Applications for transfer of pattas made to the Registration and the Revenue officers :—

Classes of officers.	Out-standing balance.	Received in the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Precentage of columns 6 to 4.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fasli 1311.						
Registration Department	379	4,073	4,452	4,064	388	8·7
Revenue Department	141	4,413	4,554	4,445	109	2·4
Total ..	520	8,486	9,006	8,509	497	5·5
Fasli 1312.						
Registration Department	388	3,569	3,957	3,667	290	8·90
Revenue Department	109	3,549	3,658	3,499	159	4·34
Total ..	497	7,118	7,615	7,166	449	5·89

Out of 449 cases pending, 44 have since been disposed of.

30. Cases under Board's Standing Order No. 31, paragraph 7—

Fasli.	Out-standing balance.	Received in the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Balance.	Percentage of columns 6 to 4.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1311	409	6,350	6,759	2,093	4,666	69
1312	4,666	2,733	7,399	7,155	224	3

The heavy balance pending at the close of the last year has been disposed of during the current year and the number of cases disposed of is much larger than in the previous year.

31. Composition for second crop was *nil.*

32. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE ASSISTANT AND HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTORS' OFFICES.—The Board's orders as regards vernacular papers, etc., received by these officers have been observed.

Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars freely correspond in English. Most of the Revenue Inspectors also do the same.

33. CONDUCT OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.—The only noteworthy feature of the year was that Tahsildar G. Ekambarayya Pantulu was reported for incompetence and has since been reduced to the post of English Head Clerk, Kurnool Collector's office.

MASULIPATAM,
29th September 1903.

(Signed) F. C. PARSONS,
Collector.

EXTRACT from the Collector's letter, D. Dis. No. 5207-Gl., dated 1st November 1903.

Generally speaking the system of paying them in kind has not yet been superseded by money payment in any part of the district except in the Gudiváda taluk where cash payment is said to be the almost invariable rule. In the upland taluks, farm servants who are employed by the year get an annual salary which ranges from Rs. 10 to Rs. 30 or its equivalent in grain in addition to daily meals while other labourers have their wages paid as a rule in kind. In the delta taluks a full-timed farm servant is paid an annual salary almost invariably in money. In the Eastern Delta payment to casual labourers is sometimes in money and sometimes in kind, while in the Western Delta payment of these labourers is almost always in money. There seems to be a tendency everywhere to substitute money for grain wages; but the change is going on very slowly.

Ed. Md. Pahilwan

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

NELLORE.

I HAVE the honour to submit the jamabandi report for fasli 1312 (1902–1903).

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The rainfall was uncommonly heavy during the north-east monsoon, and this led to the breaching of several tanks and the consequent grant of tirvakammi and waste remissions.

3. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The outturn of the different crops is shown below. The district average was the same as in last year, viz., 9 annas for dry and 10 annas for wet which may be regarded as fair. Probably it would have been better had there been less rain. Cholam suffered a good deal from excess of rain :—

CONDITION and outturn of crops.

Crops.	Extent over which the actual outturn amounted to					
	13 to 16 annas.	12 annas.	8 to 11 annas.	4 to 7 annas.	0 to 3 annas.	Total.
Dry.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Cholam	4,141	64,774	162,189	115,080	15,522	361,706
Cumbu	2,648	19,898	29,741	10,131	486	62,904
Ragi	1,224	14,543	22,279	8,434	388	46,868
Varagu	6,489	32,578	39,642	11,607	854	91,170
Varigalu	1,177	7,492	36,787	33,651	959	80,066
Cotton	36	2,646	7,914	6,917	543	18,056
Indigo	645	9,265	19,989	14,780	1,311	45,990
Sugarcane	..	..	8	..	..	8
Lamp-oil seeds	117	2,368	8,051	16,372	16,331	43,239
Gingelly-oil seeds	20	505	1,576	1,047	282	3,430
Tobacco	105	982	2,266	744	14	4,111
Total ..	16,602	155,051	330,442	218,763	36,690	757,548
Wet paddy	14,678	112,577	117,548	34,419	4,637	283,859
Grand Total ..	31,280	267,628	447,990	253,182	41,327	1,041,407

4. PRICES.—The decline in the prices of the staple food-grains this year as compared with the previous year is marked and is due to the generally favourable character of the season following the good season of 1901–1902—*vide* figures in the margin.

	Average price per garce.		
	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Paddy, 1st sort ..	227	188	39
,, 2nd ,, ..	195	166	29
Rice, 2nd sort ..	418	354	64
Cholam	254	181	73
Cumbu	247	170	77
Ragi	241	182	59
Horse-gram	314	241	73
Varagu	126	99	27

5. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—These continued to be the same as before, viz., (1) Venkatagiri zamindari, (2) Pamur and Sitarampuram of Kálahasti estate, (3) Chundi and (4) Mutyalapad. There was a trifling increase in the peshkash of Venkatagiri due to the reimposition of peshkash on certain lands restored to the Raja. In Kálahasti the peshkash was reduced by a trifle consequent on the acquisition of certain lands. The peshkash of Chundi underwent considerable reduction, six villages with a peshkash of Rs. 2,593–12–0 having been sold under Court's decree, etc., and separately registered. The present peshkash is Rs. 17,672–7–2.

6. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—The final report on the block survey and classification of the whole inam villages, sanctioned in G.O., Mis. No. 1548, Revenue, dated 26th April 1899, was received in the beginning of this fasli. Maps and records have yet to be received for 40 villages. Land-cess has been calculated on the new assessments imposed and the demand for fasli 1312 so far as records have been received amounts to Rs. 14,972–10–0 against Rs. 9,964 last year.

7. RYOTWAR SETTLEMENT.—Statement No. 1 gives the various particulars. The total number of pattas issued was 115,157 against 114,446 last year. The following table compares the figures for the two faslis :—

Fasli.	Number of fresh pattas.	Old pattas modified.	Old pattas not modified.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1311	3,483	13,310	97,653	1,14,446
1312	21,782	3,800	89,575	1,15,157
Total ..	+ 18,299	— 9,510	— 8,078	+ 711

The increase in the number of fresh pattas during this fasli is almost covered by the decrease under other headings. I have been taking especial care to have pattas issued to those without them and this accounts for the increase under new pattas. It would have been much larger if the Divisional-officers had carried out my orders which were practically given effect to only in the taluks settled by the Collector. Without pattas the ryots are entirely in the hands of the karnam, and in this district the great bulk of the ryots still possess no pattas.

8. HOLDINGS.—Statement No. 3 gives the nett variations. The annexed statement compares the total extent and assessment with those of the previous year :—

Items.	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Holdings at the beginning of the fasli	869,179	9,81,704	208,885	11,36,976	1,078,064	21,18,680
Deduct lands given up, etc.	13,160	10,815	3,345	17,110	16,505	27,925
Remainder ..	856,019	9,70,889	205,540	11,19,866	1,061,559	20,90,755
Add lands taken up, etc.	12,682	11,163	3,233	17,058	15,915	28,221
Total holdings ..	868,701	9,82,052	208,773	11,36,924	1,077,474	21,18,976
Difference ..	— 478	+ 348	— 112	— 52	— 590	+ 296

It is certainly somewhat remarkable that in a year of such bounteous rainfall the area of land given up should have exceeded that of land taken up. As in last year the fall mainly occurred in Kanigiri. This is further alluded to later on. The large decrease under wet in Gudur is due mainly to transfer of certain lands from wet to dry. The cause of the fall under dry in Atmakúru is not apparent. The Tahsildar will be asked to explain it.

Talukwar particulars appear below :—

Taluks.	Fasli 1311.				Fasli 1312.	
	Dry.		Wet.		Dry.	
	Extent.	Assessment	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Gudur	83,432	76,830	47,774	2,45,865	83,792	77,199
Rapur	74,774	77,861	5,969	29,638	74,895	77,916
Nellore	68,157	61,876	97,490	5,61,295	68,531	62,241
Atmakúru	124,609	1,24,803	16,812	88,512	124,048	1,24,386
Káyali	70,325	59,260	21,371	1,06,870	70,815	59,508
Udayagiri	52,488	40,731	1,636	8,612	53,027	41,178
Kandukur	149,762	2,04,204	14,706	78,550	149,426	2,04,012
Kanigiri	45,568	35,933	462	2,975	43,602	35,005
Ongole	200,064	3,00,206	2,665	14,659	200,565	3,00,607
Total ..	869,179	9,81,704	208,885	11,36,976	868,701	9,82,052

Taluks.	Fasli 1312—*cont.*		Difference.			
	Wet.		Dry.		Wet.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	8	9	10	11	12	13
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Gudur	47,249	2,43,796	+ 360	+ 369	— 525	— 2,069
Rapur	5,963	29,637	+ 121	+ 55	— 6	— 1
Nellore	97,775	5,62,748	+ 374	+ 365	+ 285	+ 1,453
Atmakúru	16,823	88,564	— 561	— 417	+ 11	+ 52
Káyali	21,413	1,07,098	+ 490	+ 248	+ 42	+ 228
Udayagiri	1,662	8,718	+ 539	+ 447	+ 26	+ 106
Kandukur	14,706	78,571	— 336	— 192	..	+ 21
Kanigiri	459	2,953	— 1,966	— 928	— 3	— 22
Ongole	2,723	14,839	+ 501	+ 491	+ 58	+ 180
			+ 2,385	+ 1,885	+ 422	+ 2,040
			— 2,863	— 1,537	— 534	— 2,092
Total ..	208,773	11,36,924	— 478	+ 348	— 112	— 52

(*a*) LANDS SOLD FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE AND BOUGHT IN BY GOVERNMENT.—The annexed table shows the talukwar particulars of land bought in by Government under Act II of 1864. The area was smaller and the assessment much less than in the previous year. There was a noteworthy increase in the area sold in Ongole where sales took place for arrears of fasli 1310. The scarcity of a few years ago led to suspensions of collections in that taluk and the arrears are only now being wiped off:—

Taluks.	Lands bought in by Government.					
	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.
Gudur	..	..	21·87	73 11 0	21·87	73 11 0
Rapur	12·71	6 6 0	..	..	12·71	6 6 0
Nellore	10·68	5 6 0	32·63	166 9 0	43·31	171 15 0
Atmakúru	14·67	16 2 0	2·47	12 7 0	17·14	28 9 0
Kávali	9·00	11 0 0	..	..	9·00	11 0 0
Udayagiri	36·44	10 6 0	6·43	32 0 0	42·87	42 6 0
Kandukur	64·03	39 13 0	4·66	20 8 0	68·69	60 5 0
Kanigiri	43·75	45 7 0	..	..	43·75	45 7 0
Ongole	356·00	304 0 0	8·0	40 0 0	364·00	344 0 0
Total ..	547·28	438 8 0	76·06	345 3 0	623·34	783 11 0

(*b*) RELINQUISHMENTS AND DARKHASTS.—Talukwar particulars are given below. The largest area relinquished occurs in this year also in Kanigiri. A similar fall in the area of the holdings was noticed in the last fasli, and it was explained by the Sub-Collector to be due to the deterioration of the soil on account of a succession of years of short rainfall. The decrease in the current year in the occupied area is much more than made up by a large increase in sivoyjama cultivation as shown in the margin. In Atmakúru also the increase under sivoyjama more than compensated for the fall in holdings. The decrease under wet in Gudur has already been explained:—

Fasli.	Occupied area.
1309	48,651
1310	47,699
1311	45,568
1312	43,602
	5,049
Sivoyjama this fasli is—	
1311	11,249
1312	17,425
	6,176

Taluks.	Relinquishments.					
	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.
Gudur	511·06	505 8 0	519·10	2,223 4 0	1,030·16	2,728 12 0
Rapur	442·82	480 13 0	23·90	98 10 0	466·72	579 7 0
Nellore	0·19	0 2 0	33·38	194 7 0	33·57	194 9 0
Atmakúru	1,370·40	1,127 8 0	21·66	95 5 0	1,392·06	1,222 13 0
Kávali	230·00	200 0 0	73·00	293 0 0	303·00	493 0 0
Udayagiri	1,708 95	985 7 0	7·99	29 13 0	1,716·94	1,015 4 0
Kandukur	908·86	732 10 0	45·88	207 7 0	954·74	940 1 0
Kanigiri	3,115·39	1,624 12 0	6·20	34 6 0	3,121·59	1,659 2 0
Ongole	323·00	286 0 0	17·00	88 0 0	340·00	374 0 0
Total ..	8,610·67	5,942 12 0	748·11	3,264 4 0	9,358·78	9,207 0 0

Taluks.	Darkhasts.					
	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	8	9	10	11	12	13
	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.
Gudur	561·27	530 15 0	278·01	1,324 15 0	839·28	1,855 14 0
Rapur	552·25	526 12 0	6·81	32 12 0	559·06	553 8 0
Nellore	87·41	88 0 0	242·41	1,289 7 0	329·82	1,377 7 0
Atmakúru	860·07	762 3 2	39·18	179 14 4	899·25	942 1 6
Kávali	730·00	440 0 0	117·00	504 0 0	847·00	944 0 0
Udayagiri	2,269·98	1,430 12 0	3·73	13 1 0	2,273·76	1,443 13 0
Kandukur	608·44	554 15 0	51·20	249 8 0	659·64	804 7 0
Kanigiri	1,182·34	728 8 0	2·61	10 10 0	1,184·95	739 2 0
Ongole	1,169·00	961 0 0	58·00	194 0 0	1,227·00	1,155 0 0
Total ..	8,020·76	6,017 1 2	799·00	3,798 3 4	8,819·76	9,815 4 6

9. CULTIVATION.—The total extent cultivated during the year as per statement No. 3 was 814,547 against 815,115 acres in the previous year. The difference is small and has already been commented upon.

10. WATER-RATE.—The following are the particulars for faslis 1311 and 1312:—

	Tirvajasti.	Fasaljasti.
	RS.	RS.
1311	70,406	41,257
1312	74,950	59,583

The increase over last year is due to the favourable character of the season.

11. REMISSIONS.—The following table compares the extent of waste and remissions granted therefor for faslis 1311 and 1312:—

Taluks.	Fasli 1311.		Fasli 1312.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Gudur	37	207	54	294	17	87	..	..
Rapur	19	88	..	..	..	..	19	88
Nellore	72	358	42	205	..	..	30	153
Atmakúru	20	80	291	1,272	271	1,192	..	..
Kávali	268	1,012	..	..	..	..	268	1,012
Udayagiri	39	141	..	..	..	..	39	141
Kandukur	587	2,765	3	16	..	..	584	2,749
Kanigiri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ongole	178	928	6	28	..	..	172	900
Total ..	1,220	5,579	396	1,815	288	1,279	1,112	5,043

The total extent left waste was 262,927 acres or 24·40 per cent. the occupied area against 24·39 per cent. in the previous year. The increase in Atmakúru and Gudur is due to the breaching of tanks during the heavy north-east monsoon. The decrease in all other taluks is due to the favourable nature of the season. The

amount of remissions refused on account of want of applications was Rs. 1,471 against Rs. 6,252 during last year; and that on account of lateness of application was Rs. 670 against Rs. 2,293. This decrease is probably attributable to the season being favourable. I retain my objection to the rule which insists upon applications before remission. It would be quite enough to say that if a man does not put in a written application in time he *runs the risk* of having his application rejected.

12. OTHER REMISSIONS.—Statement No. 4 gives the necessary particulars. The following table compares the figures for faslis 1311 and 1312 :—

Particulars.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Shavi or less of produce	6,946	5,097	..	1,849
2. Flood remissions	..	1,125	1,125	..
3. Tirvakammi	18,443	12,159	..	6,284
4. Assessments on lands taken up under tope rules	68	68	..	..
5. Lift remissions	5,729	5,789	60	..
6. Beriz deductions	8,688	8,860	172	..
7. Fasalkammi	..	..	..	..
8. Remissions granted for the site occupied by the Roman Catholic Church at Ongole	3	3	..	..
9. Water-rate remitted	379	..	..	379
10. Remissions granted in Velagapudi shrotriem under Gorthi-patticalu	112	112	..	..
11. Remissions on account of late acceptance of under B. P. No. darkhaste	..	685	685	..
12. Remissions on reclamation of lands under Survepalle project	..	24	24	..
13. Assessment of dry lands granted free under private tank rules, sheet No. 7	..	38	38	..
Total ..	40,368	33,960	2,104	8,512
		Net ..	6,408	

There is a decrease under all the heads except items 2, 5 and 6 due to the favourable character of the season. The increase under item 2 occurs in Atmakúru and Gudur and is due, as elsewhere said, to breaching of tanks through excessive rain. The increase under item 6 is explained in statement No. 4-A.

Item No. 10 is a regularly recurring one. Item No. 11 is a consequence of the Board's recent orders about remission on lands newly taken up.

13. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—Particulars will be found in statement No. 5. There is a net increase of Rs. 4,814.

Items.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Quit-rent on sundry inams	1,24,787	1,24,601	..	186
2. Survey excess	21,524	21,507	..	17
3. Lands cultivated after jamabandi	1,509	1,838	329	..
4. Cowle pattas	461	1,382	921	..
5. Unauthorized cultivation	64,129	69,133	5,004	..
6. Water-rate on minor inams, whole inams and zamindari villages	44,132	45,556	1,424	..
7. Sale-proceeds of lands bought in by Government and resold and sale-proceeds of darkhast lands	4,959	3,098	..	1,861
8. Sale-proceeds of tank-bed lands	84	678	594	..
9. Revenue process-service fees	2,564	2,138	..	426
10. Revenue derived from trees other than reserved trees on unreserved lands	1,146	1,343	197	..
11. Other miscellaneous items	14,999	13,834	..	1,165
Total ..	2,80,294	2,85,108	8,469	3,655
		Net ..	4,814	

The increase under item 4 is due principally to the issue of cowle pattas for certain lands long under unauthorized cultivation and the complete assignment of which is, on forest ground, inadvisable.

Under item 5, the extent of poramboke cultivation is acres 1,585 with penal charge of Rs. 14,731 against 1,572 acres and Rs. 13,295 last year. The instructions in Board's Proceedings, No. 229, Settlement, dated 27th July 1899, are being attended to. Other variations may be put down generally to the goodness of the season.

14. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE OF CURRENT FASLI.—The annexed table gives the demand, collection and balance of land revenue and cesses up to 30th June 1903.

Items.	Demand of fasli 1312.	Collections within the fasli.	Balance.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Peshkash on permanently-settled estates	4,52,778	4,44,908	7,870
2. Shrotriem jodi	82,058	78,172	3,886
3. Ryotwar and miscellaneous	25,02,842	23,80,878	1,21,949
Remissions ..	..	15	..
Total ..	30,37,678	29,03,958	1,33,705
Remissions ..	..	15	..
4. Land-cess on ryotwar villages	1,80,123	1,69,550	10,572
Remissions ..	..	1	..
5. Village-cess on ryotwar villages	1,33,246	1,25,881	7,364
Remissions ..	..	1	..
6. Land-cess on shrotriem villages	14,973	8,763	6,210
7. ,, on zamindari villages	73,500	58,294	15,206
Total ..	4,01,842	3,62,488	39,352
Remissions ..	..	2	..
Grand total ..	34,39,520	32,66,446	1,73,057
Remissions ..	..	17	..

The total demand under both heads was Rs. 34,39,520 against Rs. 34,03,009 in the previous year. The total collection amounted to nearly 95 per cent. of the demand, excluding 11,352 (which represents the difference in land-cess between the provisional and settled demand) from the demand in the previous fasli, there is an increase of Rs. 9,207 under land-cess, etc., in this year's demand over last year's; and this is partly due to the recent survey and classification of shrotriems.

15. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE OF ARREARS.—The arrear demand at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 1,45,024 against Rs. 1,69,430. Rupees 1,39,596 were collected within the fasli and Rs. 4,262 were remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,166.

16. COERCIVE PROCESSES.—The following abstract compares the results of faslis 1311 and 1312 :—

Fasli.	Number of processes.	Number of processes served by		Value of property sold.		
		Village agency.	Special-paid agency.	Personal.	Real.	Total.
				RS.	RS.	RS.
1311	424,792	405,967	18,825	6,745	6,269	13,014
1312	418,076	402,775	15,301	6,854	10,935	17,789

The number of processes served shows a decrease, while the value of property sold shows an increase over last year. The reason for the latter fact is not apparent. Further enquiries will be made.

The following table gives talukwar particulars as compared with fasli 1311 :—

Taluks.	Fasli.	Number of demand notices.	Number of attachment notices.	Sale notices, personal.	Sale notices, real.			Total number of sale notices.	Percentage of column 9 to column 3.
					Number of cases.	Extent of land sold.	Extent of land bought in by Government.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
						ACS.	ACS.		
Gudur	1311	55,460	8,408	139	41	206·00	147·00	180	0·32
	1312	59,072	11,191	128	28	114·00	44·00	156	0·26
Rapur	1311	18,310	1,859	26	..	..	..	26	0·14
	1312	27,386	4,457	31	2	10 00	10·00	33	0·12
Nellore	1311	81,145	21,586	100	51	166·00	34·00	151	0·18
	1312	73,290	27,905	87	71	237·00	40·00	158	0·22
Atmakúru	1311	63,327	3,538	70		..	..	70	0·11
	1312	67,190	5,349	185	3	17·00	17·00	188	0·28
Kávali	1311	33,375	3,863	78	19	94·00	32·00	97	0·29
	1312	33,717	3,723	54	4	55·00	9·00	58	0·18
Udayagiri	1311	20,707	5,666	34	15	150·00	133·00	49	0·24
	1312	20,105	5,025	20	10	80·00	59·00	30	0·15
Kandukur	1311	54,232	11,769	73	30	136·00	54·00	103	0·19
	1312	44,835	15,927	44	30	194·00	126·00	74	0·16
Kanigiri	1311	21,954	1,454	37	..	..	..	37	0·17
	1312	18,596	762	7	21	181·00	139·00	28	0·15
Ongole	1311	73,332	3,123	57	41	325·00	194·00	98	0·13
	1312	71,648	3,210	54	76	368·00	271·00	130	0·18
Total ..	1311	421,842	61,316	614	197	1,076·00	594·00	811	0·19
	1312	415,239	77,549	610	245	1,256·00	715·00	855	0·20

17. RECEIPTS FROM PROCESS-SERVICE FEES AND CHARGES FOR THE SPECIAL-PAID AGENCY.—Statement 8-B gives the particulars. The receipts and charges for two faslis are compared below :—

	Receipts.	Charges.
	RS.	RS.
Fasli 1311	2,564	1,347
„ 1312	2,138	1,274

18. INSPECTION AND REPLACEMENT OF FIELD MARKS.—The district was under resurvey and no work was done by the Revenue Department in this direction.

19. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS, FAMINE ANALYSIS REGISTERS AND FIRKA BOOKS.—Attention is invited to this office No. 1957-D/Ver., dated 19th July 1903.

20. APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER OF PATTAS IN REGISTRATION OFFICES.—Statement No. 10 gives the required particulars. They call for no remarks.

21. The following statement gives the total transactions under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts separately.

Items.	Total. amount of advances outstanding at the beginning of the fasli.	Advances made during the fasli.	Total.	Amount repayable during the year.	Amount repaid during the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Land Improvement Loans Act	61,169 11 7	1,950 0 0	63,119 11 7	12,986 11 7	12,130 10 2
Excess collection	..	..	..	..	67 10 8
Amount written off	..	..	..	..	262 2 5
Agriculturists' Loans Act—					
(i) For purposes other than for relief of distress.	11,430 10 10	1,570 0 0	13,000 10 10	2,947 14 5	2,609 15 11
Excess collection	..	..	..	..	8 7 0
Written off	..	..	..	..	4 14 2
(ii) For relief of distress	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	72,600 6 5	3,520 0 0	76,120 6 5	15,934 10 0	14,740 10 1
Excess collection	..	..	..	..	76 1 8
Written off	..	..	..	..	267 0 7

Items.	Balance repayable during the year.	Interest.		
		Due during the year including balance.	Paid during the year.	Balance due at the end of the year.
	7	8	9	10
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Land Improvement Loans Act ..	593 15 0	4,668 8 3	4,358 0 3	290 5 3
Written off	..	..	20 2 9	..
Agriculturists' Loans Act—				
(i) For purposes other than for relief of distress.	333 0 4	844 0 3	759 6 1	84 10 2
(ii) For relief of distress	..	..	..	..
Total ..	926 15 4	5,512 8 6	5,117 6 4	374 15 5
Written off	..	..	20 2 9	..

The amount advanced in the year was very small in consequence of the favourable nature of the season.

22. COMPOSITION OF SECOND-CROP ASSESSMENT—STATEMENTS 14 AND 14A.—4·72 acres were compounded in Atmakúru taluk, the additional assessment imposed being Rs. 1–10–5, one-tenth of the original assessment.

23. COSTS AWARDED TO GOVERNMENT IN CIVIL SUITS.—The amount inclusive of the balance of the previous fasli was Rs. 1,121–3–6; of which Rs. 224–10–2 were collected within the fasli and Rs. 319–7–7 recommended to be written off.

The balance Rs. 577–1–9 has since been collected.

24. INAMS RESUMED.—There have been several cases of inams resumed owing to default of service. In two cases, temple inams were ordered to be resumed by the Collector under paragraph 2 of Standing Order No. 54 involving an extent of 15·22 acres with an assessment of Rs. 20–6–0.

25. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT UNDER STANDING ORDER No. 58.—There were two such cases in the fasli.

26. RUINED TANKS MADE OVER, ETC.—No tanks were made over under Standing Order No. 8, while permission was granted in three cases under Standing Order No. 7.

27. PRESERVATION OF LANDS WITHIN THE WATER-SPREAD OF IRRIGATION WORKS.—The marking of F.T.L. of all minor irrigation tanks has been completed, except in Rapur and Gudur taluks where the work in respect of 80 tanks has been ordered to be held in abeyance for want of survey maps.

As regards the Public Works Department tanks the Executive Engineer reports that the work of fixing the F.T.L. and of marking the water-spread in plans was finished in respect of 79 tanks.

28. AGRICULTURAL WAGES.—There are two kinds of labourers, permanent and casual.

PERMANENT LABOURERS—are employed throughout the year, attend also to the domestic work of their employers and tend their cattle, etc. They are paid both in cash and in kind. If in cash, the annual payment varies from Rs. 4 in Rapur taluk to Rs. 20 or so elsewhere. In Kandukur it is said to rise sometimes to Rs. 30 and in Gudur even to Rs. 50. This is exclusive of cloths and three meals a day and a share of the grain from the threshing floor and a pair of sandals now and again. If permanent labourers are paid in grain their payment varies from 1·78 to 3·4 Imperial seers a day. It is generally held that grain payment is preferred to money payment. In Udayagiri and Nellore towns, the tendency is said to be towards the substitution of cash for grain.

CASUAL OR DAILY LABOURERS—are generally employed for ploughing, weeding, harvesting and transplanting operations. They are paid in cash or kind in Nellore, Ongole, Kandukur, Rapur and Gudur taluks and in kind in Udayagiri, Kávali and Atmakúru taluks. If in kind payment varies from 1·7 to 3·4 Imperial seers a day. If in cash 2 to 3 annas a day.

NELLORE,
9th October 1903.

(Signed) A. BUTTERWORTH,
Collector.

READ—the following letter from A. BUTTERWORTH, Esq., Collector of Nellore, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture, dated 12th November 1903, Ref. No. 2216-Ver. :—

In continuation of my letter, D. No. 2862-Ver., dated 8th October 1903, I have the honour to state that the sub-division sketches are generally maintained villagewar in all the taluks and that the indexes therefor are complete in Udayagiri, Kanigiri, Kandukur and Ongole taluks. In Atmakur, Gudur and Rapur taluks the indexing has been partly attended to, while in the Nellore taluk nothing has been done in this direction. The state of the records in the Kavali taluk cannot be stated, as they are with the resurvey party now working there. Steps are being taken to complete the work during the current fasli.

Hrd. T. Komarasawmi.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

CUDDAPAH.

I HAVE the honour to submit a report on the settlement of land revenue of this district for fasli 1312 together with the statements mentioned in the enclosed list.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The subjoined statement shows the average rainfall registered in the district during the year under report as compared with that of the previous year :—

Months.	1901–1902.	1902–1903.	Normal.
April	0.40	0·56	0 48
May	1·48	1·33	1·83
	1·88	1·89	2·31
June	2·13	3·14	2·35
July	2·41	2·17	2·70
August	1·70	5·09	4·29
September	3·92	6·37	5·26
	10·16	16·77	14·60
Total of south-west monsoon ..	12·04	18·66	16·91
October	2·52	7·60	5·87
November	5·31	1·56	3·64
December	1·69	1·14	0·98
January	0·37	1·17	0·13
February	..	..	0·10
March	0·05	..	0 21
	9·94	11·47	10·93
Total for the year ..	21·98	30·13	27·84

From the above it will be seen that the rains during the hot months of the fasli were below the average and not useful except for the standing crops and pasture. The rains in the other months of the south-west monsoon were generally sufficient and the total fall showed an increase of 1·75 inches over the average. The north-east monsoon rains were abundant in October 1902, but the average fall was low in November 1902, which to some extent affected the standing crops. In the year under report both the monsoons were timely and they brought in fairly good supplies to most of the irrigation sources. The total average fall amounted to 30·13 inches against the normal of 27·84 inches and 21·98 inches of the last year. The season generally was favourable for agricultural operations and the total area cultivated with wet and dry crops was 1,179,505 acres against 1,123,917 acres of the last year showing an increase of 55,588 acres. The outturn of the crops was good except in some isolated portions of the taluks noted in the margin where shavi remissions were granted to an extent of Rs. 469. The season was on the whole encouraging and it required few remissions. Under sources which received only partial supplies dry crops were freely raised and irrigated. In such cases, the difference between wet and dry rates was remitted and water-rate charged. There is a marked decrease under waste remissions and this is due to the ryots having cultivated their wet lands with dry crops even though the irrigation sources, which were not however many, had received little or no supplies.

1. Pullampet.
2. Badvel.
3. Cuddapah.
4. Pulivendla.
5. Kadiri.
6. Ráyachóti.
7. Vayalpad.
8. Madanapalle.

3. The subjoined statement shows the retail prices of food-grains, horse-gram and salt as compared with those of the previous year :—

Grain.	Imperial seers per Rupee.	
	1901–1902.	1902–1903.
Rice, second sort	9·8	11·13
Paddy, first sort	13·3	14·95
„ second sort	15·0	17·66
Cholum, white	15·4	20·77
„ yellow	15·10	22·70
Cumbu	15·5	23·13
Ragi	16·2	23·87
Horse-gram	17·5	24.65
Salt	12·4	12·40

There was a considerable fall in the prices of food-grains during the year, and this is mainly due to the favourable character of the season and the consequent good yield of the crops.

4. Ryotwari Settlement.—The settlement of all the taluks, except that of Cuddapah, Madanapalle and Vayalpad, was finished before the close of the fasli year and that of these three taluks was closed on the 14th July 1903. This year I commenced my jamabandi about the end of March as I had to arrange a conference for Mr. Carr at Cuddapah in the second fortnight of March. After the first jamabandi of Badvel was finished, I had to return to Cuddapah on account of the Moharam and I could not, therefore, take up the settlement of Madanapalle and Vayalpad taluks till the middle of May 1903. These taluks being close to one another were settled more expeditiously, part of my establishment working in advance in Madanapalle and part at Vayalpad. The Head-quarter Deputy Collector who conducted the jamabandi of Cuddapah taluk states that, owing to the incompetency, absence and illness of some of the karnams, their accounts were not ready for final settlement for some days after the expiry of the fasli. The number of fresh pattas issued is 4,681 against 4,284. The increase is chiefly due to the improvement in the state of the season.

5. Occupation and Changes.—The subjoined statement compares the holdings of fasli 1312 with those of fasli 1311 :—

—	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Fasli 1311	1,190,637	9,17,124	129,043	7,92,354	1,319,680	17,09,478
„ 1312	1,203,010	9,21,670	129,702	7,95,824	1,332,712	17,17,494
	+ 12,373	4,546	659	3,470	13,032	8,016

These figures show a total increase of 13,032 acres with an assessment of Rs. 8,016, though there have been many cases of land sold for arrears of revenue and bought in by Government. The increase is mainly due to (1) large extents taken up on darkhast, (2) comparatively small areas given up and (3) the amalgamation of some of the Shamilat dasabandam inams with Sircar.

6. Cultivation.—The following figures compare the actual cultivation of fasli 1312 with that of fasli 1311:—

—	Dry.	Wet.	Total.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Fasli 1311	1,023,260	100,657	1,123,917
„ 1312	1,063,951	115,554	1,179,505
	+ 40,691	+ 14,897	+ 45,588

There is increase under both wet and dry cultivation which is contributed by all the taluks in the district, where the ryots encouraged by the general good rains of the year cultivated large extents of their holdings.

7. WATER-RATE.—

—	Dry irrigated and charged.	Wet charged for second crop.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Fasli 1311	23,019	19,368	42,387
„ 1312	37,356	32,487	69,843
	+14,337	+13,119	+27,456

The increase occurs under both the items and the bulk of it is contributed by the taluks noted in the margin in the order mentioned. The increase in Badvel is due to some of the big tanks having had full supplies and that in the remaining taluks is attributable to the large extent of wet holdings irrigated by the numerous irrigation sources in the sub-division taluks.

1. Ráyachóti.
2. Badvel.
3. Kadiri.
4. Vayalpad.

8. REMISSIONS.—Jamabandi statement No. 4 shows a net decrease of Rs. 2,06,316 as compared with the amount of last year though there was an increase of Rs. 5,990 under dasabandam remission on account of the amalgamation of Shamilat dasabandam inams with circar. The large decrease in items Nos. 1, 3 (Tirvakammi) and 4 under Occasional remissions is due to the fact that the season this year was comparatively better than that of the last year, when dry remissions had to be granted. The decrease of Rs. 1,362 in item No. 1 under "Fixed remissions" is due to a large extent of area cultivated under wells having been irrigated by tanks, by direct flow.

A sum of Rs. 289 was remitted under item No. 3 "Submerged or inundated" as the crops raised under some of the tanks in Jammalamadugu taluk, were washed away by the floods in September 1902, when the tanks breached. The decrease of Rs. 329 under item No. 5 (*a*), Occasional remissions, is due to the comparatively small extent of cultivation under the canal-fed tanks. It is observed from the statement that the area of cultivation reported last year was 948 acres only and it was wrong.

9. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The revenue under this head is composed of the items shown in jamabandi statement No. 5 and amounted to Rs. 4,01,464, against Rs. 3,72,807 of last year. The increase is contributed by the following items:—

(1) Jodi or quit-rent on minor inams.
(2) Water-rate on minor inams in ryotwari villages.
(3) Charge for water in zemindari and inam villages including tirvajasti and fasaljasti.
(4) Penal charge for water on lands irrigated without permission.
(5) Lands occupied with or without application for which no pattas have been granted.
(6) Occupation of poramboke lands.
(7) Other items.

The increase under item No. 1 is due to the addition to the last year's demand of the quit-rent on inams newly enfranchised in the year under report.

Items Nos. 2, 3 *and* 4.—The increase under these heads is due to the good rains of the year and also to the reasons given under water-rate in paragraph 7 above.

Items Nos. 5 *and* 6.—The increase under these heads is contributed by the taluks of the sub-division, where large tracts of assessed waste lands and porambokes, though of an inferior soil, are taken up for cultivation on sivoijama system in ordinary favourable years like the one under report.

Item No. 7.—Full details for this item are available in statement No. 5. Almost all the detailed heads comprised in this item are of a fluctuating nature and require no explanation. The only one that deserves to be singled out is the "re-sale of lands" under which the realizations of the fasli are Rs. 1,893 against Rs. 993 of last year.

10. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE OF SHROTRIEM VILLAGES.—The small decrease of about Rs. 3 is explained in statement No. 6. Out of the balance of Rs. 316, Rs. 75 have since been collected and the remainder is covered by processes.

11. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE OF LAND REVENUE AND CESSES.—The following table compares the demands of Land Revenue and Cesses for faslies 1311 and 1312 :—

Item.	1311.	1312.	Increase.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land revenue	16,87,763	20,19,860	3,32,097
Land-cess	1,66,426	1,71,336	4,910
Village-cess	1,22,827	1,26,268	3,441
Total ..	19,77,016	23,17,464	3,40,448

The increase is due to less remissions and considerable increase in the miscellaneous revenue and charge for water during the year under report. Of the total demand, Rs. 22,76,476 was collected within the fasli. The arrear demand at the beginning of the fasli 1312 was Rs. 2,74,821, of which Rs. 2,68,017 were collected or written off before the close of the fasli.

12. The total number of demand notices issued is 395,731, against 540,536 in the previous year. Attachment notices were issued in 38,732 cases, but property was sold only in 4,267 cases, the amount realised by this process being Rs. 70,533.

Special process-servers were appointed in the taluks of Proddatur and Cuddapah.

13. LOANS—LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS ACT.—The total amount advanced during fasli 1312 is Rs. 19,745-8-0 and the purposes for which the advances were made are as follows :—

	RS.	A.	P.
1. For sinking new wells	6,217	8	0
2. Repairing old wells	12,710	8	0
3. Reclamation of land	350	0	0
4. All other purposes	467	8	0
Total ...	19,745	8	0

With the advances made under items Nos. 1 and 2, 23 wells were constructed and 51 wells repaired and the total extent of the land benefited thereby is 379·48 acres. The extent reclaimed is 5·26 acres.

AGRICULTURAL LOANS ACT.—Rupees 46,809 were advanced under this Act and of this, Rs. 46,559 were granted for the purchase of cattle, Rs. 100 for fodder and Rs. 150 for all other purposes. Eight hundred and eighty-seven cattle were purchased and one house was constructed.

COLLECTIONS.—The total amount both principal and interest that had to be recovered under the two Acts during the fasli including the repayable balance of the previous fasli was Rs. 43,723-12-9 including Rs. 1,343 ordered to be summarily recovered on account of misapplication of the loan or failure to complete the work within the time allowed. Out of this demand, a sum of Rs. 34,788-3-4 was recovered and written off in the fasli. Out of the amount collected, Rs. 8,350-11-6 were collected without resort to coercion and Rs. 690-6-0 were written off as irrecoverable under the orders of the Board, while Rs. 22,419-8-9 were collected after issue of demand No. 1. The remaining amount was recovered partly by attachment alone and partly by attachment and sale of defaulters' property as detailed below :—

	RS.	A.	P.
By attachment alone	2,959	3	9
By sale of moveable property	235	11	1
By sale of immoveable property	823	0	3

The balance yet to be collected at the close of the fasli was Rs. 8,935–9–5 and the non-collection was mainly due to the bad seasons in Pulivendla and Badvel during the past several years. Of the outstanding balance, more than half relates to Pulivendla taluk alone and Rs. 292–5–5 have been collected after the close of the fasli.

14. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—No cases under Board's Standing Order No. 58 occurred during the year under report.

15. RUINED TANKS.—No tanks were handed over to ryots under Board's Standing Order No. 16 and only one isolated tank was handed over to its ayacut holder in Kadiri taluk under Board's Standing Order No. 9 prior to its cancellation.

16. EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—These accounts were examined at the time of jamabandi by the several jamabandi officers and it may be said that they are kept, on the whole, fairly well. I have reported about them in my report on land records. The village and taluk B registers which have been ordered to be rewritten are still under preparation, as the supply of printed forms, bound into books, could not be made sufficiently early to enable the karnams to take up and complete the work within the close of the fasli. Strict orders have been issued to finish the work within the current year.

17. The village statistical registers and firka books were examined by all the jamabandi officers, and as regards the posting and checking of the figures relating to fasli 1311, I have reported in the land records report. As the jamabandi was completed in many taluks about the close of the fasli, these registers could not be written up for fasli 1312 and checked along with the jamabandi accounts. Progress reports have been called for from the Tahsildars and the work will be reviewed every month. The importance and utility of these accounts was often impressed on the officers, but their practical use does not seem to have been appreciated by many of them yet.

18. INSPECTION OF BOUNDARY AND FIELD MARKS.—In all the taluks of the district, the work of replacing missing stones and that of replacing those that are in need of it, continues to be unsatisfactory for the reasons reported in my letter, Dis. No. 1446/D, Rev., dated 17th June 1903.

19. MAINTENANCE OF SUB-DIVISION SKETCH REGISTERS IN TALUK OFFICES.—The files of sub-division tracings are reported to have been kept either in bundles by villages or firkas or with the disposed of correspondence. In none of the taluks are the files complete: no indexes were prepared. During the jamabandi of Vayalpad, Madanapalle and Badvel taluks, these files, both in the Taluk office and with the kurnams, were examined by me and the omissions and irregularities pointed out to the officers concerned. The reports from all the Divisional officers, except the Sub-Collector, have been received, and orders will be issued to the officers concerned to adhere to the rules in the preservation of the registers in future.

20. AMALGAMATION OF SHAMILAT DASABANDAM INAM WITH CIRCAR AYACUT.—There has been some progress in this branch of work in the year under report and the cases disposed of have been scrutinized during the jamabandi. There is yet much work to be done in the Sub-division taluks and strict orders have been issued to the Divisional officers and Tahsildars to complete the work during the current fasli.

21. MARKING OF SURVEY FIELDS SITUATED WITHIN THE WATER-SPREAD OF TANKS IN COLOUR-WASH ORDERED IN BOARD'S PROCEEDINGS, No. 213, DATED 20TH SEPTEMBER 1901.—Out of 117 major works, the marking in respect of sixty-five tanks has been done. As regards the minor irrigation sources, very little progress has been made. As the orders now stand, only the minor Irrigation supervisor and the other overseers, who are two in number, have been authorized to do the work, and work done by them is far from satisfactory. The board will be addressed shortly on the question of authorising also the passed sub-overseers who could efficiently handle the levelling instruments in contouring work.

22. CONDUCT OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.—The general standard of the efficiency of kurnams, especially in survey work, continues to be unsatisfactory in spite of their annual training. Some of the Taluk offices are ill-manned owing to the paucity of

passed candidates. I am trying to improve the present staff of Revenue Inspectors which is generally either corrupt or incompetent, by importing more competent and better educated men into that grade. I have observed a general disinclination among the new graduate-clerks to go out as Revenue Inspectors in spite of the fact that their prospects depend on their undergoing one year's training as a Revenue Inspector. This is, I believe, due to the less remuneration and more labour involved in the appointment. A Revenue Inspector is not allowed any batta or mileage though he is expected to be in camp for twenty-five days in a month. This is discouraging for honest officers. It may be said that all the Tahsildars have done their work fairly well, though collection of land revenue was not satisfactory in Pulivendla, Jammalamadugu, Vayalpad and Cuddapah taluks. On the whole, the collections in this year were satisfactory, and the present position of this district must have attracted the notice of the Board as, for the last half-a-dozen years, it was conspicuous by taking a position which no other district in the Presidency could envy.

CUDDAPAH,
30th September 1903.

(Signed) B. MACLEOD,
Collector.

EXTRACT from the Collector's letter, Ref. on Cur. No. 1094 B. and G., dated 6th December 1903.

Wages.—The system of paying agricultural labourers in kind has not been superseded by the system of money payments to any appreciable extent. The payment in kind is generally preferred in rural tracts and money payments made only in towns and that too by land-owners who keep no stock of grain with them when wages are to be paid for weeding and transplanting, etc. The coolies employed in harvesting are, as a rule, paid in kind only.

Ed. K. Murugesam.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

ANANTAPUR.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the annual settlement of land revenue of the district for fasli 1312 (1902–1903), the prescribed returns having all been submitted except the fiscal returns.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—This subject was already dealt with in detail in this office Settlement and Land Records Administration report. D. Dis. No. 1804, dated 4th July 1903. The total average rainfall for the year was 21·96 inches against 16·95 inches in 1901–1902 and 22·81 inches, the average of the 30 years ending with 1899. The average rainfall in each of the south-west and north-east monsoons and in the whole year was greater than in the last year and the season was therefore more favourable both for the dry and wet crops. No dry remissions were granted in any of the taluks this year. There were freshes in the Pennar and Chetravati during the year.

3. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The condition of the early and late crops was, on the whole, good and their outturn was also generally fair during the year.

4. PRICES.—There was a general fall in prices as compared with the last year which was, as already reported in paragraph 3 of the Settlement Administration report referred to above, due to large supplies to markets owing to the favourable character of the season.

5. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—There are no permanently-settled estates in this district.

6. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—The number of whole inam villages remained the same as in the previous fasli, *i.e.*, 123.

7. RYOTWAR SETTLEMENT.—The number of villages under the ryotwari tenure was 617 as in the last fasli. The names of settling officers and the period occupied for the settlement of each taluk are given in statement No. 1. The late settlement of some of the taluks is due partly to the change of settling officers and to the existence of plague in the Gooty taluk. The number of ryotwari pattas issued was 83,060 against 82,068 in fasli 1311, the increase being due to the greater extent of lands taken up on patta during the year. The number of miscellaneous patta issued was 7,050 against 7,286 in the previous fasli, the decrease being due to the non-issue of pattas in some taluks, apparently the ryots not requiring them.

8. OCCUPATION AND CHANGES.—The extent of ryotwari holding during the year was 1,113,176 acres assessed at Rs. 9,32,515 against 1,097,522 acres assessed at Rs. 9,27,626 in fasli 1311. The increase is due to greater extent of lands taken on darkhast and to less extent relinquished than in the last year.

9. ACTUAL CULTIVATION, WASTE CHARGED AND WASTE REMITTED.—The extents of actual cultivation, waste charged and waste remitted, were respectively 937,865, 169,093 and 6,218 acres against 884,096, 190,159 and 23,267 acres in fasli 1311. The increase under the first item and the decrease under the second and the third are due to more favourable character of the season.

10. WATER-RATE (TIRVAJASTI AND FASALJASTI).—The revenue from water-rate and second crop charge amounted to Rs. 19,594 and Rs. 37,038 against Rs. 15,725 and Rs. 23,921, respectively, in fasli 1311, and the increase under both the items is due to more supplies to the irrigation sources received during the year than in the last year.

11. OTHER REMISSIONS.—The amounts of other remissions (occasional, fixed and beriz deductions) as compared with those of fasli 1311 are given below :—

Fasli.	Occasional.	Fixed.	Beriz deductions.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1311	50,877	3,934	8,325
1312	13,103	3,435	8,229
Total ..	— 37,774	— 499	— 96

The large decrease under occasional remissions is due to the favourable character of the season and to not granting dry remissions in any of the taluks unlike in the last year. The decrease under fixed remissions is due to fall in the amounts of lift and increment remissions due, respectively, to several lands having been irrigated by direct flow and to the lapse of another year since the introduction of the new settlement into the district. The decrease under beriz deductions is due to payment in the last year of arrear allowances of previous years claimed by the parties concerned.

12. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The total demand under several items of miscellaneous revenue amounted to Rs. 2,40,340 against Rs. 2,17,063 in fasli 1311. The items under which there are large variations are detailed hereunder with explanation for the variations :—

Items.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Jodi or quit-rent on minor inams	1,18,481	1,17,852	— 629
2 and 3. Water-rate on minor inams in Government and inam villages ..	9,369	13,711	+ 4,342
4. Penal charge for water on lands irrigated without permission	5,718	6,159	+ 441
5. Lands occupied without application	69,229	88,008	+ 18,779
6. Occupation of poramboke lands	9,980	9,759	— 221
9. Other items	4,245	4,803	+ 558

Item No. 1.—The decrease under this item is due to relinquishment and to fully assessing of some inams.

Items Nos. 2, 3, 4 *and* 5.—The increase under these items is due to more supplies to the irrigation sources than in the last year.

Item No. 6.—The decrease is due to giving up of cultivation of objectionable lands for which penal charge was imposed in the previous year.

Item No. 9.—The increase under "other items" is due to ordinary fluctuations under cutcherry collections.

13. Lands sold under Board's Standing Order Nos. 15 and 45.—The extent and the amount realised on lands sold under Board's Standing Order Nos. 15 and 45 as shown in statement No. 9 are, respectively, 1,367 acres and Rs. 1,151.

14. Costs awarded in civil suits.—The details are given in statement No. 11. Out of a demand of Rs. 192, a sum of Rs. 15 was realised during the year and steps are being taken to recover the balance.

15. Ruined tanks made over for private enterprise.—No ruined tanks were made over to private individuals for repairs during the year, as the Standing Order No. 9 was cancelled in B.P. No. 256, dated 8th November 1902.

16. Condition of survey instruments.—The condition of these instruments was noted at the jamabandi, and steps are being taken to replace those missing or out of order.

17. Transfer of registry of holdings.—The total number of applications received through the Registration Department was 1,015 against 1,234 in fasli 1311, of which 910 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 105 pending for want of sub-divisions. The total number of applications received directly by the Revenue Department was Rs. 654 against Rs. 927 in fasli 1311. Of these 624 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 30 pending for want of sub-division. The decrease in the number of applications received by both the agencies is due to favourable character of the season. The number of cases in which action was taken under paragraphs 5 and 6 of Board's Standing Order No. 31 was 869 against 675 in the last year. Of these 807 were finally disposed of and the others were under enquiry at the end of the year.

18. Vernacular correspondence in the Head Assistant and Assistant Collectors' Offices.—Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell, Mr. F. L. Moore and Mr. E. P. Walsh were in charge of the Penukonda division during the year. All these officers were fairly able to read all routine and legibly written telugu papers and petitions. Mr. H. G. Gharpurey, the Assistant Collector, was also able to read fairly well all routine and legibly written telugu papers and petitions.

19. Coercive processes.—The prescribed statement will be submitted to the Board in the Land Revenue Department.

20. Process fees.—No special agency for execution of processes was entertained during the year, and hence no fees were levied.

21. Land revenue demand—Current.—The total current demand under ryotwar and miscellaneous amounted to Rs. 11,81,723 against Rs. 10,49,165 in the previous year. The increase is due to the more favourable character of the season. The particulars of collection and balance will be furnished in statement No. 7 due to the Board in the Land Revenue Department.

22. Loans.—The loans granted during the year under the Land Improvement and the Agriculturists' Loans Acts amounted to Rs. 54,705 and Rs. 10,270, respectively. A statement showing the transactions under the Loans Acts is being submitted to the Board separately. Necessary steps are being taken to recover the out-standing balance.

23. Survey advances.—No advances were made during the year.

24. MARKING OUT IN COLOR-WASH OF THE WATERSPREAD OF TANKS IN VILLAGE MAPS.—This was done for twelve tanks during the year. No further progress could be made, as most of the tanks did not receive full supply and the full tank level could not therefore be determined. Orders have been issued to avail of the earliest opportunity to make good progress in this work.

ANANTAPUR,
27th September 1903.

(Signed) M. AZIZ-UD-DIN,
Acting Collector.

EXTRACT from the Collector's letter, No. 3055, dated 23rd October 1903.

The system of paying the wages of agricultural labourers in kindfor harvest operations is still in vogue in this district and has not yet been superseded by money payments except for ploughing, sowing and weeding for which they are generally paid in money. The agricultural labourers generally prefer grain to money at harvest seasons.

Ed. Md. Pahilwan.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

BELLARY.

I HAVE the honour to submit the report on the settlement of the Bellary district for fasli 1312 (1902–1903). The prescribed statements have already been despatched.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—This subject has already been dealt with in this office administration report, D. Dis. No. 2005, dated 14th June 1903. The average rainfall for the year was 26·75 inches against 21·66 inches in 1901–1902, and 22·68 inches, the average of thirty years. Good rainfall in September and October exceeded the average and the season was a good one. The irrigation sources (particularly the rainfed tanks) received supplies as detailed below :—

	Year under report.	Previous year.
Full supply	152	81
Partial supply*	131	193
No supply	5	13
Total ...	288	287

* ¾ supply	61
½ supply	48
¼ supply	19
Less than ¼ supply	3
Total ..	131

More than half the number of the tanks in the district received a full supply and a fair supply was received by more than a third. The supply was generally timely.

3. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The following table compares the cultivated area and outturn of all the crops in the fasli with those of the previous fasli :—

Faslis.	Total cultivated area (first and second crops).	Area harvested.					Extent of standing crops.
		13—16 annas.	12 annas.	8—11 annas.	4—7 annas.	0—3 annas.	
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
1311	2,244,849	144,196	438,852	716,159	499,640	404,534	41,468
1312	2,309,371	176,167	748,305	1,029,501	330,414	24,948	36
Difference ..	+ 64,522	+ 31,971	+ 309,453	+ 313,342	— 169,226	— 379,586	— 41,432

The increase in the cultivated area was the result of the favourable character of the season. Of the total extent harvested a bumper crop was obtained on 7·6 per cent. and a fair to normal crop on 76·9 per cent. against 6·4 and 51·4 per cent. in the previous fasli respectively.

4. PRICES—*vide* paragraph 3 of the administration report for the official year 1902–1903, submitted to the Board in this office D. Dis. No. 2005, dated 14th June 1903.

5. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES—*Nil.*

6. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—No changes during the fasli.

7. RYOTWARI SETTLEMENT.—There was no change in the number of ryotwari villages in the district, the total number being 873, but there was a change in the

Hospet and the Hadagalli taluks owing to the transfer of Vysapuram village from the former to the latter—*vide* G.O., No. 778, Revenue, dated 28th August 1902, communicated with B.P., Mis. No. 3008, dated 19th September 1902.

Jamabandi statement No. 1 gives the names of the settling officers, the taluks settled by each and the duration of settlement of the several taluks. All the taluks in the district were settled before the close of the fasli.

The special patta system sanctioned as an experimental measure in B.P., Mis. No. 283, Land Revenue, dated 28th January 1901, is being successfully worked by the Tahsildar of Kudligi to which taluk the concession applies. Since the introduction of this system it is found that under "Miscellaneous cultivation" there has been a material decrease as shown hereunder :—

	ACS.
In fasli 1310	13,316
„ 1311	9,075
„ 1312	6,423

The extent of cultivation in the fasli under report was 29 per cent. less than that in the previous fasli. The system should, I think, be continued.

8. OCCUPATION AND CHANGES.—The following statement shows the extent and assessment of ryotwari holdings of fasli 1312 as compared with those of fasli 1311 :—

Faslis.	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
1311	1,686,673	12,45,035	38,981	2,27,547	1,725,654	14,72,582
1312	1,714,776	12,61,994	39,205	2,28,526	1,753,981	14,90,520
Difference ..	28,103	16,959	224	979	28,327	17,938

The increase in the holdings under both dry and wet during the fasli was due to the extent of land taken on darkhast (acres 28,831) being far greater than that relinquished (acres 1,929) and this again was the result of a good season.

The following statement compares the figures of faslis 1311 and 1312 under the items "Lands relinquished" and "Lands bought in by Government":—

Faslis.	Lands relinquished.		Lands bought in by Government.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
1311	4,043	2,359	1,682	989
1312	1,929	1,514	474	360
Difference ..	— 2,114	— 845	— 1,208	— 629

9. ACTUAL CULTIVATION, WASTE CHARGED AND REMITTED.—The annexed statement compares the figures of actual cultivation during faslis 1311 and 1312 :—

Faslis.	Dry.	Wet.	Total.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
1311	1,573,754	34,257	1,608,011
1312	1,614,470	35,589	1,650,059
Difference ..	+ 40,716	+ 1,332	+ 42,048

The increase under dry occurs in all taluks and under wet is also fairly distributed among all except Bellary where there was a slight decrease of 57 acres.

The particulars of waste charged and remitted for the two faslis are given in the subjoined table :—

Faslis.	Waste charged.			Waste remitted.		
	Dry.	Wet.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1311	1,12,492	3,411	1,15,903	427	1,313	1,740
1312	1,00,290	3,491	1,03,781	16	125	141
Difference ..	— 12,202	+ 80	— 12,122	— 411	— 1,188	— 1,599

10. TIRVAJASTI AND FASALJASTI.—The following table compares the figures of water-rate charged in faslis 1311 and 1312 :—

Faslis.	Tirvajasti.	Fasaljasti.
	Rs.	Rs.
1311	8,069	37,262
1312	8,320	41,792
Difference ...	+ 251	+ 4,530

The increase is due to the adequate and timely supply of water received by the irrigation sources.

11. REMISSION OTHER THAN WASTE.—The subjoined statement compares the figures of faslis 1311 and 1312 :—

Faslis.	Occasional.	Fixed.	Beriz deductions.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1311	1,10,808	3,052	10,333
1312	1,411	3,413	10,631
Difference ..	— 1,09,397	+ 361	+ 198

Here again a good season accounts for the difference under "occasional". Under "fixed" the figures relate to "dasabandam" remissions which are granted in proportion to the revenue derived from the dasabandam sources. The increase under beriz deductions was chiefly due to the payment of arrears of tasdik allowances which remained undisbursed for the previous year in the Bellary taluk.

12. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The total demand was Rs. 2,83,811 against Rs. 2,79,645 in the previous fasli. The following table shows the items in which there were marked variations :—

Heading.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Jodi or quit-rent on minor inams	2,17,972	2,20,015	2,043	..
2. Water-rate on minor inam in ryotwari village	7,762	8,112	350	..
3. Lands occupied with or without application	38,318	40,045	1,727	..
4. (*a*) Penal charge on occupation of poramboke lands	5,538	6,634	1,096	..
(*b*) Ordinary charge on occupation of poramboke lands ..	2,374	2,533	159	..
5. Value of lands sold under Board's Standing Order No. 45 ..	450	1,605	1,155	..
6. Sale of tank-bed lands	920	..	..	920
7. Penal charge for water on lands irrigated without permission	1,180	733	..	447
8. Value of lands sold under Board's Standing Order No. 15 ..	375	..	..	375
9. Do. do. No. 21 ..	398	142	..	256
10. Rent on Railway C class lands	353	36	..	317
Total ..	2,75,640	2,79,855	6,530	2,315

The increase under item 1 was chiefly due to the introduction of revised quit-rents in the Adóni taluk, under 2, 3 and 5 to the favourable character of the season and under item 4 (*a*) to the persistent encroachments on poramboke in spite of repeated notices to quit.

Item Nos. 6 and 8.—There were no such sales in fasli 1312.

Item No. 7.—Applications for water came in in due time.

Item No. 10.—Some lands were sold and relinquished during the year.

The decrease under item No. 9 calls for no remarks.

13. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE.—The subjoined statement exhibits the demand, collection and balance of shrotriem jodi, and cesses and ryotwar miscellaneous and cesses-current:—

Items.	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Shrotriem jodi and cesses	15,892	15,801	91
Ryotwar miscellaneous and cesses	20,47,414	19,98,970	48,444
Total ..	20,63,306	20,14,771	48,535

The total demand for the year under report was Rs. 20,63,306 against Rupees 19,18,185 in the previous year, the difference being due to a good cultivation season. The percentage of collection to demand was 97·63 against Rs. 88·25 in the previous year.

ARREARS.—The subjoined statement shows the demand, collection and balance of arrears:—

Items.	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Shrotriem jodi and cesses	815	815	..
Ryotwar miscellaneous and cesses	2,39,858	2,33,077	6,781
Total ..	2,40,673	2,33,892	6,781

A statement reconciling the difference between the collections shown in the demand, collection and balance statement and the treasury account will shortly be submitted to the Board in the Land Revenue Department.

14. DISTRIBUTION OF COLLECTIONS BETWEEN LAND REVENUE AND CESSES.—Under B.P., No. 105 (Land Revenue), dated 22nd April 1899, the apportionment of collections between land revenue and cesses is being made in the Collector's office from 1st July 1899. The distribution is made for the district as a whole and not for each taluk separately.

15. COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—The annexed statement gives the particulars of coercive processes issued for the collection of revenue, the number of defaulters proceeded against, the value and extent of property sold and the amount realized:—

Faslis.	Notices of demand.	Notices of attachment or distraint.	Notices of sale.	Number of defaulters whose property was sold.	Value of property sold.	
					Estimated value.	Value realized by sale.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
1311	105,725	8,274	3,352	730	30,339	5,225
1312	39,447	11,090	6,540	546	12,232	12,753
Difference ..	— 66,278	+ 2,816	+ 3,188	— 184	— 18,107	+ 7,528

Faslis.	Bought in by Government for nominal price.		Purchased by private individuals.		Total lands purchased by Government and private individuals.	
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
	8	9	10	11	12	13
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
1311	1,118	754	2,014	1,749	3,132	2,503
1312	580	422	738	576	1,318	998
Difference ..	— 538	— 332	— 1,276	— 1,173	— 1,814	— 1,505

There was a decrease in the number of demand notices issued during the fasli under report, but this for the district is nominal for it occurred in Alúr taluk alone and is now the subject of an enquiry. There was an increase in the number of attachment and sale notices issued. Judging from the number of defaulters whose property was sold, it may be said that these processes are more or less nominal in the majority of the cases, and furnish no index of the extent of the coercion actually resorted to for the collection of revenue. It is evident from the figures in columns 6 and 7 that the property sold during fasli 1312 fetched a reasonable price.

The decrease in the extent of land sold was due to the character of the season and to the orders of the Board which directed that no lands should be sold in the Alúr taluk for arrears of revenue as it had suffered from so many indifferent seasons in the immediate past.

16. Receipts from process service fees and charges.—All processes issued by the Tahsildars were served by the village officials and no establishment was employed for the purpose.

17. Lands sold under Board's Standing Order, Nos. 21 and 45.—As shown in jamabandi statement No. 9 the extent of lands sold was 581·94 acres and the amount realized was Rs. 1,749–6–0; of this, a sum of Rs. 2–8–0 is kept under Revenue Deposits and the remainder has been credited to miscellaneous "other items".

18. Costs awarded in civil suits.—*Nil* during the fasli under report. The balance at the beginning of the previous fasli (1312) has been fully realized—*vide* statement No. 11 separately submitted.

19. Ruined tanks.—The Sanyasihalli tank in Halasagaram village, Kudligi taluk, was made over to Thallakerappa on condition of his paying a special rate of Rs. 2 per acre on the lands irrigable by the source and of maintaining it in repair.

20. Interest.—There was a balance of Rs. 2,247 under this head to be collected at the end of the fasli under report. The bulk of it related to Alúr taluk (Rs. 1,506), Bellary (Rs. 497) and Hospet (Rs. 172). Steps will be taken to realize all these arrears at an early date as they are reported to be recoverable.

21. Sub-division of quit-rent.—No applications were received.

22. Composition of second crop.—There were no cases of composition of second crop during the year.

23. Transfer of registry of holdings.—*Vide* statement No. 10. No special remarks.

24. Vernacular correspondence in the Head Assistant and Assistant Collectors' offices.—No cases in which the Assistant Collector passed orders on English abstracts prepared by clerks came to notice during the year. The Head Assistant Collector's charge is a heavy one comprising four taluks and it is not practicable for him to dispense altogether with abstracts on vernacular papers.

Land Improvement Loans Act.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Adóni	...		
Alúr	3,060	0	0
Bellary	125	0	0
Rayadrug	350	0	0
Hospet	...		
Hadagalli	1,075	0	0
Harpanahalli	1,505	0	0
Kudligi	1,387	8	0
Total	7,502	8	0

Agriculturists' Loans Act.

Adóni	265	0	0
Alúr	100	0	0
Rayadrug	50	0	0
Kudligi	1,227	0	0
Total	1,642	0	0

25. Cattle census.—No census was taken in the fasli under report. The next takes place in fasli 1314.

26. Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts and Survey advances.—Rs. 7,502–8–0 and Rs. 1,642 were advanced under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts respectively in fasli 1312 against Rupees 9, 97–7–10 and Rs. 100 in fasli 1311. The marginal statements give by taluks the disbursements made under each class of loans.

DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE.—The following statement shows the percentage borne by collection to demand under the two classes of loans :—

	Percentage of collection (principal and interest) to demand inclusive of arrears.	
	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.
Land Improvement Loans Act	52	54
Agriculturists' Loans Act—		
(1) For purposes other than relief of distress	44	47
(2) Relief of distress	25	15

The collections were slightly better than those of last year. Bellary and Alúr alone have a balance of Rs. 45,161-14-6 or 80 per cent. of the district balance of Rs. 56,285-10-2. Much of this is due to the postponement of collections for three and two successive years in Alúr and Bellary respectively.

OBJECT OF THE LOANS ADVANCED.—The major portion of the loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act was utilized in removing nuth grass and the only two objects for which loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act were advanced were the purchase of cattle and the rebuilding of houses.

27. MARKING OF WATERSPREAD LANDS.—There are 202 minor irrigation tanks in this district. The waterspread of nineteen tanks has been marked in the maps but that of only two has been demarcated on the ground. I am drawing the attention of Divisional officers to this unsatisfactory state of things and will see that the work is completed at as early a date as possible.

Bellary	3
Alúr	11
Rayadrug	3
Harpanahalli	2
Total ...	19

28. WAGES OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.—The Head Assistant Collector reports that all his Tahsildars find that payment in money is becoming general in towns and large villages. The reasons appear to be—

(1) the fluctuations of the price of grain,
(2) the labourers prefer payment in money.

Whatever may be the real reason there is no doubt of the fact. Away from large villages the payment in kind continues to be universal. The Head-quarter Deputy Collector reports that in centres like Siruguppa where important wet crops are grown payment in coin is prevalent and has almost displaced payment in kind, the reason being that landowners easily and regularly sell their crops. In rural areas which are practically shut out owing to want of communications the old system prevails.

The Deputy Collector, Adóni, reports that payment in kind prevails throughout his division, but that in seasons of scarcity, when prices are high, the ryots prefer to be paid in coin.

29. CONDUCT OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.—No particular remarks. No officer of and above the grade of Revenue Inspectors appears to have been punished during the fasli.

30. This report would have been submitted a few days earlier but for my having had an attack of fever.

(Signed) D. W. G. COWIE,
Acting Collector.

9th October 1903.

Exd. Md. Pahilwan.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

KURNOOL.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the Land Revenue Settlement for fasli 1312 (1902–1903). The prescribed statements have been despatched from head-quarters.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—*Vide* this office Dis. No. 883-Ver., dated 29th June 1903. The average rainfall for the district in fasli 1312 was 24·13 inches as against 26·36, the thirty years' average, and 20·81 and 23·19 inches, the rainfall in faslis 1311 and 1310, respectively. Though less than normal (the deficiency was in the south-west monsoon period) the rainfall was sufficient and the irrigation sources in the district received fair supplies. The season, on the whole, was more favourable than in the previous year and there has been a considerable fall in wet remissions. In no part of the district was there any necessity for granting postponement of kist collections or other concessions.

3. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—*Vide* this office Dis. No. 901-Accts., dated 20th August 1903. The following table compares the cultivated area and outturn of all the crops in fasli 1312 with those of the previous fasli:—

Fasli.	Total cultivated area including second crop.	Area harvested.				
		13 to 16 annas, bumper.	12 annas, average.	8 to 11 annas, middling.	4 to 7 annas, fair.	0 to 3 annas, bad.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
1311	1,965,935	164,468	514,650	754,729	463,989	68,099
1312	2,032,711	134,972	615,105	845,872	425,642	11,120

The above works up to 20,305,680 units for 1312 as against 18,945,774 for 1311, or an increase of just 7 per cent. Now in 1311 the season was so bad that collections had to be postponed. In 1312, additional land has been taken up. Prices have gone down. Even making due allowance for the fact that the jonna crops in some tracts suffered from a kind of blight owing to some unseasonable "showers," I should certainly say as the result of my personal observation that the increase suggested by the above figures is a great underestimate. It is, however, difficult to suggest any means to make the estimate of outturn more correct as it depends on the personality of a host of observers.

4. PRICES.—There was a fall in the prices of the principal food-grains during fasli 1312 as compared with the prices in the previous year—

	Fasli 1311, average price, seers per rupee.	Fasli 1312, average price, seers per rupee.
Rice, second sort	10·30	11·86
Cholum	17·55	23·63
Cumbu	17·86	20·77
Ragi	16·84	22·77

The fall in prices was due to increased production and diminution in export. The fall in the price of rice is not considerable partly because His Highness the Nizam's territories, north of Kurnool, which used to send to Kurnool large quantities of good paddy rice, has not been doing so for the last three years on account of continuous partial drought in that part of the country and partly as the total stocks of rice in the district is comparatively small and its price depends on circumstances outside the district.

5. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—The No. (89), area (72,512 acres) and revenue (Rs. 10,673-7-10) of these villages were the same as in the previous years.

6. RYOTWAR REVENUE.—There was no change in the number of Government villages. Darga and Chinna Cumbum villages in the Cumbum taluk which are very close to each other, were treated as one village at the Survey and Revenue Settlement. But the two villages nevertheless continued to have separate establishments and records. This state of things was removed during the fasli under report and there is at present a single establishment and a single set of accounts for the combined village (B.P., Mis. No. 3507-L.R., dated 1st November 1902). The total number of pattas registered during fasli 1312 was as per statement No. 1, 123,949 (122,306 revenue pattas *plus* 1,643 miscellaneous) as against 121,637 in the previous fasli. The increase is due to (1) the increase in the holdings on account of the more favourable character of the season, and (2) revision of village B registers in two taluks at which some lands unauthorizedly enjoyed as inams were incorporated with Government. The jamabandi of each taluk was conducted at not less than three places which were sufficiently central. I conducted the jamabandi of the Ramallakot and Nandyal taluks.

7. OCCUPATION AND CHANGES.—The following statement shows the ryotwari holdings of fasli 1312 as compared with those of the previous year:—

Occupation and changes.	Fasli 1311.		Fasli 1312.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Holdings at the beginning of the fasli	1,289,970	13,56,799	1,311,661	13,71,865
Deduct—lands given up and transferred	35,259	30,144	27,418	25,458
Remainder ..	1,254,711	13,26,655	1,284,143	13,46,407
Add—lands taken up and transferred	56,917	45,656	54,115	40,867
Total ..	1,311,628	13,72,311	1,338,258	13,87,274
Deduct the extent wrongly included in the ryotwari holdings instead of miscellaneous in fasli 1311 ..	67	446	..	..
Remainder ..	1,311,561	13,71,865	1,338,258	13,87,274

There was an increase in the ryotwari holdings in all the taluks due to the favourable character of the season, and if the holdings are retained—which they will be only if successive years are favourable as a good deal of cultivated land in the district lies on the margin of cultivation—the district may be said to have permanently recovered from the effects of the great famine, 1876–78.

8. Along with the increase in the holdings there was an increase, as might be expected, in the cultivated area and a decrease in the waste charged and waste remitted, as shown in the subjoined table :—

Fasli.	Actual cultivation.	Waste charged.	Waste remitted.	Total.
	ACS.			
1311	1,218,690	90,730	2,208	1,311,628
1312	1,262,086	75,299	873	1,338,258
Difference ..	+ 43,396	— 15,431	— 1,335	+ 26,630

There was a decrease in waste charged in all taluks except Nandikotkur which showed an increase of 811 acres, which was due to late assignment of a large area.

9. WATER-RATE, TIRWAJASTI AND FASALJASTI ON GOVERNMENT LANDS—Show increases consequent on the season.

10. REMISSIONS OTHER THAN FOR WASTE.—The subjoined table compares the remissions granted under this head with the figures of the previous year :—

—	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Occasional remissions (shavi, tirwakammi and fasalkammi)	26,041	8,035	— 18,006
2. Fixed remissions (baling, kattugutta, sagavat, dasabandham and progressive cowle revenue).	2,456	2,324	— 132
3. Beriz deductions (payments to religious institutions and deduction of road and village cesses included in the land assessment).	60,317	61,006	+ 689

The decrease under occasional remissions is due to the causes already noticed. The decrease under fixed remissions is chiefly due (1) to certain wet lands under dorvu wells having been left waste from causes beyond the control of the ryots and the assessment on such lands being included under waste remissions, and (2) to the transfer of some wet lands under dorvu wells to dry. In several cases rivers have changed their courses and baling cannot be done. A sagavat inam in respect of which an annual remission of Rs. 26 was being granted till fasli 1311 was incorporated with Circar in fasli 1312. The increase under the third count is chiefly due to cess deductions consequent on increase in the ryots' holdings. Payments to religious institutions also show an increase of Rs. 236 which is due to prompt distribution. The rule of crediting unpaid allowances to revenue deposits is not observed in the district.

11. Miscellaneous revenue.—The total revenue under this head shows a decrease of Rs. 12,116 as shown in the subjoined table:—

Particulars.	Demand for fasli 1311.	Demand for fasli 1312.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Quit-rent or jodi on minor inams in ryotwari and shrotriem villages ..	3,09,643	3,12,836	+ 3,193
2. Water-rate on minor inams in ryotwari villages	7,654	12,934	+ 5,280
3. Lands occupied with or without applications for which no pattas have been granted.	33,111	33,322	+ 211
4. Occupations of porambokes—ordinary and penal charges	31,609	14,452	— 17,157
5. Revenue derived for tree pattas	368	368	*Nil.*
6. Other items	9,576	5,933	— 3,643
Total ..	3,91,961	3,79,845	— 12,116

The increase under item No. 1 was due to the revision of the village B registers in two taluks. The increase under item No. 2 is due to the extension of irrigation under tanks. The increase under item No. 3 is trifling, because a good deal of land was assigned on permanent patta. The large decrease under item No. 4 is due to the cultivation of Cumbum tank-bed lands on which a penal charge Rs. 15 and Rs. 20 per acre was imposed in fasli 1311, not being repeated in fasli 1312. Notices are invariably given to the encroachers to vacate lands, and I am personally instructing the Revenue Inspectors to take them with them during inspection. In course of time, this item must go down considerably. The decrease under item No. 5 is chiefly due to the decrease in the amount of commission of 5 per cent. on the canal revenue collections which fell short on account of the favourable character of the season and to the decrease in the sale-proceeds of lands sold under Standing Order Nos. 15 and 45.

12. Demand, Collection and Balance—Current.—The subjoined statement compares the demand of revenue of fasli 1312 with that of the previous fasli:—

Particulars.	Amount for		
	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Quit-rent on whole inam villages	10,694	10,694	*Nil.*
2. Land revenue and miscellaneous	16,77,368	17,15,216	+ 37,848
3. Land and village cesses in Government villages	2,47,216	2,48,581	+ 1,365
4. Railway cess	..	9,857	+ 9,857
5. Land-cess on whole inam villages	2,123	1,751	— 372
Total ..	19,37,401	19,86,099	+ 48,698

The increase under items Nos. 2 and 3 is due to extension of cultivation consequent on more favourable season.

The Railway cess was levied in the Ramallakot and Nandikotkur taluks with reference to G.O., Nos. 368–370 L., dated 9th April 1902. The decrease under item No. 5 is due to the transfer to item No. 3 of land-cess on minor inams in whole inam villages wrongly included in previous faslis under this head in the Pattikonda and Cumbum taluks.

The collection under all heads amounted to Rs. 19,76,303 as against Rs. 18,31,040 in the previous year. The balance at the end of the fasli 1312 was Rs. 9,796 (about $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on demand) as against Rs. 1,06,361 at the end of fasli 1311—a remarkably good result not approached in recent years and due to my repeatedly drawing the attention of the Tahsildars to their duties in connection with the prompt collection of revenue.

13. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—ARREARS.—The arrear demand under all the above heads at the commencement of fasli 1312 was Rs. 1,07,826 as against Rs. 94,226, the balance at the beginning of fasli 1311. The increase was due to slack collections during fasli 1311 and to the postponement in that fasli of kists, amounting to Rs. 18,753, in certain villages in the Koilkuntla and Pattikonda taluks. Out of the arrear demand of Rs. 1,07,826, Rs. 1,04,039 was collected and Rs. 1,995 written off, a balance of Rs. 1,792 being left at the end of the fasli.

14. COLLECTIONS SUBSEQUENT TO THE CLOSE OF THE FASLI.—

		Rs.
Balance at the end of fasli 1312	Arrear	1,792
	Current	9,796
	Total ...	11,588

Out of this amount, Rs. 9,117 has been collected since the close of the fasli up to middle of September 1903. The balance of Rs. 2,471 is remaining uncollected for the following reasons:—

	Rs.
(1) Considered irrecoverable or of doubtful recovery	781
(2) Pending adjustment from deposits or other heads of accounts ...	911
(3) Covered by sale notices	779
Total ...	2,471

15. THE KURNOOL-CUDDAPAH CANAL.—The total extent of land irrigated under the canal was 31,150 acres against 44,626 acres in the previous year. The decrease in the extent was due to sufficient rainfall during the fasli under report. Permanent wet cultivation shows an increase and the canal is being appreciated apart from its famine protective value. A few judicious extensions of the canal will revolutionise the existing financial aspects. The canal revenue under all items for fasli 1312 was Rs. 91,468 as against Rs. 1,15,944 in the previous year. The former amount, together with an arrear balance of Rs. 2,020 remaining uncollected at the end of fasli 1311, was all collected in fasli 1312 except Rs. 2,164, the whole of which has been since collected.

16. COERCIVE PROCESSES.—The total number of processes issued during the fasli under report was 368,003 as against 313,499 in the previous year. The reasons for the increase are these: (*a*) A sum of Rs. 18,753 the collection of which was suspended in fasli 1311 had to be collected along with the kists for fasli 1312. (*b*) Notwithstanding that the season was quite favourable the collections were slack in the kistbandi months. One of my Tahsildars is utterly incompetent and another equally so could plead the excuse of plague. (*c*) The closing fasli balance was 11,588 against 107,826 of last fasli and this improvement cannot but be attended with a greater resort to coercion. (*d*) Another important reason was the difficulty of the ryot to obtain cash. The pattadars had large grain stocks but the price was low; there were no indications that any special demand from outside would arise; and they could not get sufficient credit from the money-lenders. It can be easily inferred that the recorded prices—which are the retail prices in towns settled by the dealers with full knowledge of the market—are far above the prices the ryots can secure at

the thrashing floor—especially as they are bound to sell large quantities all at the same time to satisfy Government dues. Under the present system the capitalist buys at his own prices, holds stock and sells when he choses; and when the ryot pays his assessment in cash he has to dispose of considerably more than its fair equivalent in grain. The difference in value is not enjoyed by Government or the ryot but by the middleman. The position is this—in lean years, the ryots have no grains to dispose of; in fat years they have but are compelled to sell at low prices. They are deprived of the advantages of good years. A statesmanlike remedy is called for say, grain deposit banks. This digression is by no means of a theoritical nature for both in Nandyal and Nandikotkur taluks. I was informed over and over again the ryots could not sell their grain and wanted time to pay their assessments so as to secure some prices not extortionately low. Consequently collections were spread over all the months up to June and it followed therefore that notwithstanding the large number of demands issued and 18,255 cases of distraint of personal property, actual of property took place only in 553 cases, which gives a percentage of 3·01. The cases of attachment and sale of immovable property were, by far fewer, in fasli 1312 than in the previous fasli (attachment = 1,329 against 2,745 and sale = 387 against 521).

17. PROCESS FEES.—None were collected, as no process service establishment was entertained for this district.

18. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT OF WHOLE INAM VILLAGES AND MINOR INAMS.—*Nil.*

19. LANDS SOLD UNDER BOARD'S STANDING ORDER NOS. 15, 21 AND 45.—The amount realized by sale of lands during fasli 1312 was Rs. 210–15–5 against Rs. 2,158–10–0 in the previous year. The item being a fluctuating one calls for no remark.

20. COSTS IN CIVIL SUITS—*vide* STATEMENT No. 11.—Steps are being taken to recover the amount of Rs. 1,004 awarded to Government in the Dornalpalyam suit (Original Suit No. 12 of 1897).

21. RUINED TANKS.—No ruined tanks were made over to private individuals during the fasli under report.

22. APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSFER OF PATTAS—*vide* STATEMENT No. 10.—Though 4,152 applications were received as against 3,544 in the previous year, the closing balance was only 81 as against 216. I am afraid sufficient attention is not paid to the 12 years' rule and generally village officers do not appreciate the necessity of making registry follow possession. Necessary instructions are issued at all convenient opportunities.

23. LOANS:—The subjoined statement shows the transactions under the Loans Act:—

Items.	Amounts outstanding at the beginning of fasli 1312.	Amount advanced and interest which accrued during the fasli 1312.	Total.	Amount collected and written off.	Amount outstanding at the end of fasli.
Land Improvement Loans Act—	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Principal	4,91,020	12,248	5,03,268	55,933	4,47,335
Interest	7,916	18,791	26,707	22,049	4,658
Agriculturist Loans Act—					
Principal	19,149	27,975	47,124	3,297	43,827
Interest	224	898	1,122	817	305
Total ..	5,18,309	59,912	5,78,221	82,096	4,96,125

During the year under report, loans aggregating to Rs. 12,248 were granted under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 27,975 under the Agriculturist Loans Act as against Rs. 17,444 and Rs. 11,465, respectively, in the previous year. The decrease under the former Act was due to the receipt of less number of applications on account of the favourable character of the season. The increase under the latter Act was due to the disbursements made for a large number of applications received in previous year for purchase of cattle, fodder and other purposes in Pattikonda, Ramallakot and Koilkuntla taluks. Perhaps with a special establishment better progress could be shown.

24. SURVEY ADVANCES.—The following statement shows the demand, collection and balance of the survey advances for fasli 1312:—

Items.	Amount of advance outstanding at the beginning of fasli 1312.	Amount advanced during the fasli.	Total.	Amount collected during the fasli.	Balance remaining uncollected.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Advanced by Collector	271	..	271	17	254
Do. by the Survey Department ..	26,475	18,451	44,926	24,685	20,241
Total ..	26,746	18,451	45,197	24,702	20,495

25. VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—*Vide* this office Dis. No. 1031—Ver., dated 28th July 1903 and No. 1056-Ver., dated 3rd August 1903. As stated in the latter communication, village B registers of the Ramallakot and Nandyal taluks were revised during the year and the revision given effect to. The work in Markapur was done last fasli. The other taluks will be attended to in due course.

26. The result of the revision of the B registers in the Ramallakot and Nandyal taluks was an increase in quit-rents to the extent of Rs. 2,667 not to speak of the assessment on some inam lands which have been resumed and incorporated with Government. It is likely that when the revised B registers of the Cumbum and Sirvel taluks are brought into force and after the B registers of the Pattikonda, Nandikotkur and Koilkuntla taluks are completed there will be a similar increase in the quit-rents. In this connection I wish to refer to my letter to the Board disposed of in B. P., Mis. No. 3801, dated 4th December 1901, in which I proposed the entertainment of a special establishment at a monthly cost of Rs. 325. The subject was dropped by the Board on my successor (Mr. Scott) reporting in his letter No. 260, dated 4th August 1902, that no special establishment was necessary for the checking of the B registers. I only wish to point out here that had the special establishment been entertained the revision of B registers in all the taluks could have been completed within a year and its cost would have been more than made good fortyfold by the increase in the quit-rents and the assessment on lands reverted to Circar and that the delay which has occurred has involved considerable loss to Government. There would have been more increase even in the taluks disposed of. Several inams are being unauthorizedly enjoyed. To obtain information we at present rely on the karnams who may or may not know the alienations and cessations of service and may or may not reveal them. A special Deputy Tahsildar could have made village to village enquiries. The revision now conducted was chiefly arithmetical, *i.e.*, the apportionment of quit-rent.

27. Regarding the question how far the system of paying agricultural labourers in kind is being superseded by the system of money payments (B.P., No. 112, dated 8th March 1903), I am to state that the system prevails in this district as before. The agricultural labourers may be treated under two main heads—(1) temporary or day labourers and (2) labourers employed for long periods, say a year or more. The wages to the former class are generally paid in kind exept in towns, *e.g.*, Kurnool and Nandyal where they are paid in money, especially for labour in wet fields. The grain wage for labourers ranges generally from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 measures per head, the woman getting a little less than what the man gets and a boy or a girl getting about half of what an adult gets. During harvest the servants employed to cut cholum ears or to pick cotton are given, as wages some quantity of cholum ears or cotton at the end of the day. The wages of the latter class of labourers are regulated according to the capability of the worker which the landholder is able to appreciate by experience. They range from Rs. 10 to Rs. 24 in cash per annum, besides food, raiment, a pair of sandals and a blanket.

PATTIKONDA,
27th September 1903.

(Signed) R. RAMACHANDRA RAU,
Acting Collector.

Exd. P. Parthasarathy.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

MADRAS.

I HAVE the honour to submit the jamabandi report, together with the prescribed statements, for fasli 1312 ending with 30th June 1903.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—This subject was dealt with in this district administration report forwarded with my R. Dis. No. 242, dated the 15th June 1903.

3. PRICES.—There was a fall in the prices of all the staple food-grains of this district during the year under report as compared with those of the last year and with the average of the past five years as noted in the margin. It is ascribed to a favourable monsoon during the year.

—	Price per garce.				
	Paddy, first sort.	Paddy, second sort.	Rice, second sort.	Ragi.	Horse-gram.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Fasli 1312	213	200	474	220	234
,, 1311	243	222	547	294	305
Average of the past five years ending with fasli 1311	241	219	522	287	341

4. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—Under this head fall the two shrotriem villages of Chintadripet and Tiruvetteswarunpet with an annual aggregate quit-rent of Rs. 192–12–4, of which Rs. 157–12–4 was collected within the fasli and the balance of Rs. 35 in July last.

5. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The bulk of the land revenue of this district known as quit-rent and ground-rent falls under the head of ryotwar and miscellaneous. The demand for the fasli was Rs. 82,234 against Rs. 83,250 in the previous fasli showing a decrease of Rs. 1,016 made up of Rs. 1,002 as per margin and Rs. 14 under other heads. It is a noteworthy fact that though the total demand shows a decrease of Rs. 1,016, there is actually an increase of Rs. 1,212 under quit-rent and ground-rent, due to the introduction of resurvey results into the revenue accounts in the fasli under report, and chiefly to the charging of quit-rent on pial and pavement lands included in the holdings of the quit-rent divisions of Peddu Naickspet and Muthealpet. There has not been such marked increase under this head in the other divisions as the total extent of house-sites in them inclusive of the pial and pavement is in almost all cases less than a ground and the quit-rent charged thereon is at the manai rate (one rupee a ground or part thereof). Moreover the introduction of the resurvey results brought to light some cases of holdings which had escaped assessment and they have since been charged to quit-rent. There would have been a further increase in revenue had it not been for the fact that in some cases charged to quit-rent as remaining parts of old certificates, it was found that there was actually no land remaining as balance under the certificate owing either to inaccuracies in the calculation at the time of the cancellation of the original certificates or in the extents noted therein. Besides there was a large number of cases of acquisitions of lands for public purposes and the quit-rent lost in consequence amounted to Rs. 213, which also, if taken into account, would raise the revenue, by the introduction of resurvey results, to Rs. 1,425. The decrease in the other two items is explained as follows:—

—	Fasli 1312.	Fasli 1311.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Quit-rent and ground-rent ..	75,800	74,588	1,212	..
2. Sale-proceeds of waste lands ..	1,265	2,066	..	801
3. Certificate and summons fees ..	3,128	4,541	..	1,413
Total ..	80,193	81,195	1,212	2,214

(2) SALE-PROCEEDS OF WASTE-LANDS.—The decrease in this item is due to the free inclusion of pial and pavement lands in the holdings of the fasli under report except in objectionable cases during the whole fasli, while in the previous year such inclusion was only up to December 1901, when G.O. No. 1147 of 10th December 1901 was received ordering such free inclusion.

(3) CERTIFICATE AND SUMMONS FEES.—The decrease is due to the suspension of the issue of certificates during the fasli in some of the villages pending the adoption of the resurvey results in the accounts.

6. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—CURRENT.—The total demand for the fasli was Rs. 82,427 against Rs. 83,443 in the previous fasli. Out of this Rs. 41,104 were collected within the fasli and Rs. 10,945 in July and August last, leaving a balance of Rs. 30,378 against Rs. 275 in the last fasli. A further sum of Rs. 5,279 has since been collected, leaving a net balance of Rs. 25,099. This large arrear balance is due to the fact that the resurvey results were introduced into the Revenue accounts very late during the fasli as the settlement registers of some of the villages were not ready in time. Endeavours are being made to collect it is early as possible.

7. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—ARREARS.—The total arrears at the beginning of the fasli were Rs. 2,271, of which Rs. 2,069 were collected during the fasli and Rs. 197 written off the accounts as irrecoverable, leaving a balance of Rs. 5 at the close of the fasli. Out of this one rupee was recommended for remission and has since been sanctioned in G.O., No. 860, Revenue, dated 19th August 1903, embodied in B.P., (L.R.) No. 167, dated 12th September 1903, and steps are being taken to collect the balance of Rs. 4 at an early date.

8. COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—The number of first demand notices under section 4 of Act VI of 1867 issued during the fasli was 20,006 against 29,280 in the preceding fasli. The number of distraint warrants issued was 12,473 against 24,132 in the previous year. Distraint of personal property was made only in ten cases for an arrear of Rs. 45 against sixty cases for an arrear of Rs. 657 in the preceding fasli. The number of cases in which the distrained property was actually sold was one for an arrear of Rs. 2 against fifteen for an arrear of Rs. 84 in the previous fasli. Lands were attached in 45 cases against 62 in the last year, but sales were effected only in three cases to realize an arrear of Rs. 10 against two cases for Rs. 2 in the previous year.

9. LANDS SOLD UNDER STANDING ORDERS.—The sale of Government lands in this district is governed by G.O., No. 248, Revenue, dated 21st February 1883, with reference to which an aggregate extent of ·16 acre of Government land was sold during the year for Rs. 1,265 against ·70 acre for Rs. 2,066 realized in the preceding fasli. There were no sales in the year under report under Standing Orders Nos. 15, 20, 21 and 45.

10. APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSFER OF REVENUE REGISTRY.—No application for transfer of pattas was received through Registration officers during the fasli. As regards applications received direct by this department, the number pending at the beginning of the fasli was 245 and 686 were received during the year, making a total of 931. Of these, 628 were disposed of during the year, and 94 subsequently, leaving a balance of 209, the delay in the disposal of which is explained in column 8 of statement No. 10.

11. WAGES OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.—This is not an agricultural district and there is hardly any cultivation here. The practice of paying field labourers in grain never obtained in this district within the last twenty-five years. They have been paid in cash and it is stated that within the last twenty-five years the rate of wages has risen from Rs. 4 to 6 a month.

12. INSPECTION OF BOUNDARY AND FIELD MARKS.—Demarcation stones have been planted only during the resurvey of this district and as the results thereof were adopted during the year under report, they will be inspected in future in regular course and the progress made reported next year.

13. PREPARATION OF FIELD MEASUREMENT BOOKS AND SUB-DIVISION RECORDS.—This district having been recently resurveyed, field measurement books for all the villages or divisions have been supplied by the Survey Superintendent. There are numerous cases of sub-divisions found necessary owing to the wrong clubbing of two or more holdings in one resurvey field and they are being attended to by deputy surveyors entertained for that purpose; and those found necessary on applications for the issue of certificates for parts of whole fields are attended to by the Revenue Inspectors. The sub-division records are correctly maintained.

MADRAS,
28th September 1903.

(Signed) J. TWIGG,
Collector of Madras.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

CHINGLEPUT.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the annual settlement of the Chingleput district for fasli 1312 (1902–1903).

2. RAINFALL.—The total rainfall during the year amounted to 57·72 inches against 52·11 inches in the previous year. The subjoined statement compares the monsoons of the year with those of the previous year and the average of thirty years :—

Monsoon.	Rainfall in		Average of thirty years' rainfall.
	1902–1903.	1901–1902.	
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
South-west	16·61	17·24	18·99
North-east	41·11	34·87	26·05

3. CULTIVATION AND PARTICULARS OF CROPS.—The total area cultivated, including that cropped more than once, amounted to acres 734,937 against acres 7,23,574 in the previous fasli, and acres 6,47,316 in fasli 1310. The particulars of crops are furnished below :—

Crops.	Extent of cultivation in fasli 1310.	Extent of cultivation in fasli 1311.	Extent of cultivation in fasli 1312.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Paddy	374,042	441,668	488,775
Cholum	19,712	15,732	11,431
Cumbu	18,312	20,934	18,682
Ragi	75,902	76,189	59,741
Varagu	46,615	71,396	49,960
Pulses	30,608	19,566	16,479
Indigo	10,694	10,234	12,506
Sugarcane	88	95	73
Caster	289	402	271
Gingelly	27,720	9,180	11,064
Ground-nut	3,703	9,457	16,777
Tobacco	74	98	81
All others including topes	39,557	48,628	49,107
Total ..	647.316	723,574	734,937

As was to be expected, there was a large increase in the area of paddy, and a decline in the area of the less valuable crops.

4. OUTTURN.—The subjoined statement shows the percentage borne by the area under each class of outturn to the total area cropped in faslis 1311 and 1312. The Board is however aware that the figures relating to outturn are unreliable:—

Nature of the harvest.	Percentage of outturn to the area cropped	
	In fasli 1311.	In fasli 1312.
	ACS.	ACS.
Bumper	1·25	1·45
Normal	10·71	12·00
Fair	63·17	63·20
Poor	24·15	22·40
Bad	0·55	0·83

5. The table given below compares the average price per garce of the principal grains in the current fasli with that in the previous two faslis:—

Grain.	Average price per garce in		
	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.
Paddy, first sort	266	219	175
Do. second sort	237	193	156
Ragi	337	270	211
Horse gram	441	323	247

6. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES AND WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—There was no change in the number of these villages. The total demand under the different items is compared below with that in the previous fasli:—

Items.	Demand in					
	Fasli 1312.			Fasli 1311.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Peishcush	1,54,404	9	5	1,54,347	13	9
Quit-rent	66,917	12	5	66,863	15	1
Land cess in permanently settled estates.	27,839	0	0	29,459	0	0
Land cess in inam villages	20,082	0	0	20,411	0	0

The increase under the heads of peishcush and quit-rent is due to the addition of two-thirds of the assessment of certain minor inams made over to the proprietors. The decrease under cesses is due to the inclusion in fasli 1311 of the excess amounts charged in faslis 1309 and 1310.

7. There was no change in the number of ryotwari villages. The ryots' holdings rose from 654,815 acres, assessed at Rs. 15,96,016, at the beginning of the fasli to acres 656,702, assessed at Rs. 15,98,724, at the end of it. The increase of acres 1,887 in the holdings is the net result of the changes noted below. The corresponding items of the previous fasli are also noted:—

Items.	Fasli 1312.		Fasli 1311.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Lands deducted from the holdings owing to—				
(*a*) Relinquishment by ryots	1,482	2,249	1,367	2,109
(*b*) Other changes	17,471	44,828	16,897	42,507
	— 18,953	47,077	— 18,264	44,616
Lands added to the holdings owing to—				
(*a*) Assignment on darkhast	3,877	5,354	2,782	3,747
(*b*) Other changes	16,963	44,431	16,449	41,431
	+ 20,840	49,785	+ 19,231	45,178
Net result ..	+ 1,887	2,708	+ 967	562

8. The bulk of the relinquishments occurred, as in the last fasli, in the Madurántakam and Tiruvallúr taluks and related to the inferior lands known as "podugal" which are cultivated only in alternate years. The increase in the area relinquished is due to the fact that some lands in the Conjeeveram taluk were damaged by floods in the rivers and rendered unfit for cultivation.

9. The increase in the darkhasts is due to the favourable season.

10. The demands under the heads of water-rate for dry and wet lands are compared below with those in the previous fasli :—

Items.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Tirwajasti	19,958	24,431	4,473
Fasaljasti	1,31,565	1,60,700	29,135

The increase is due to the favourable character of the season.

11. The season remissions granted in the fasli are compared below with those in the previous fasli :—

Item of remission.	Amount remitted in Fasli 1312.	Amount remitted in Fasli 1311.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Waste	369	1,145
2. Shavi	...	552
3. Alivu	33	187
4. Tirwakammi	260	530

The decrease in this fasli is due to the favourable character of the season.

12. The tirwakammi remission of Rs. 111 granted in the last fasli in the village of Pandur in the Chingleput taluk for the wet fields which are on too high a level to be irrigated by the tank was continued in this fasli. The repairs to the tank have not yet been completed. They are expected to be completed before the end of the current fasli.

13. The remaining amount shown under "Tirwakammi" remission and the bulk of the amount shown under "Waste" remission relate to the village of Adavapakkam in the Madurántakam taluk. The river channel which forms the source or irrigation for this village has been silted up for years. Estimates are under preparation for its repair.

14. The remission for *alivu* was granted for a small area in the Ponnéri taluk which was damaged by the breaches in the Arani river.

15. FIXED REMISSIONS—(*a*) *Baling remission.*—The amount of baling remissions was Rs. 17,129 against Rs. 17,794 in fasli 1311. The decrease is due to the good rain fall during the fasli.

(*b*) *The Cowle remissions*—fell from Rs. 117 in the last year to Rs. 103 owing to the charge of full assessment on certain time-expired grants in the Tiruvallúr and the Chingleput taluks.

(*c*) *Remission of land revenue under paragraph* 2 (ii) *of Board's Standing Order No.* 18.—The remissions under this Standing Order rose from Rs. 91 to Rs. 92.

(*d*) Remission of assessment sanctioned in B.P., Mis. No. 4870, dated 14th August 1888, as an endowment to the choultry known as Gollanchavadi in Pallávaram village in the Saidapet taluk. This amounts to Rs. 19 as in the last fasli.

(*e*) *Remission on account of lands taken up on darkhast.*—This is a new item in this fasli. Hitherto the assessment of such lands was not included in the demand at all. It is now included in the demand and shown under the head of remissions with reference to the instructions contained in B.P., No. 74 (Rev. Sett., L. Reds. and Agri.), dated 10th March 1903.

(*f*) The *beriz deductions* relating to religious institutions came up to Rupees 36,682 against Rs. 44,646 in fasli 1311. The decrease is due to larger arrears from the previous fasli having been paid in fasli 1311.

A sum of Rs. 76 was deducted from the demand of Duranallur village in the Ponnéri taluk and paid to the inamdar who is entitled to a portion of the village under the orders contained in G.O., No. 374, dated 17th June 1889.

The remaining beriz deduction, amounting to Rs. 36, is made up of the following items :—

(1) Rs. 2—the deduction from beriz on account of lands taken up for public purposes in shrotriem Kadapperi village, Madurántakam taluk. As there is no demand for the shrotriem village, the deduction is made from the ryotwari village of Madurántakam.

(2) Rs. 34—the assessment of resumed artisan inam lands which was ordered to be paid to the working incumbents under Board's Standing Order No. 55, paragraph 3.

16. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The demand of fasli 1312 under the various items is compared below with that of fasli 1311 :—

Items.	Demand for		Increase.	Decrease.
	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.		
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Jodi or quit-rent on minor inams in ryotwar villages ..	56,078	56,145	.67	..
2. Do. in inam and zamin villages	1,259	1,255	..	4
3. Water-rate on minor inams in ryotwari villages	16,018	19,621	3,603	..
4. Charge for water in zamin and inam villages including tirvajasti and fasaljasti	616	6,044	5,428	..
5. Lands occupied with or without permission for which no pattas were granted	8,770	8,836	66	..
6. Concealed cultivation	8	..	..	8
7. Occupation of poramboke lands	7,315	7,198	..	117
8. Penal charge for irrigation with or without permission ..	121	..	..	121
9. Revenue from tree pattas	11,290	11,572	282	..
10. Revenue process-service fees	2,557	1,929	..	628
11. Other items	17,444	18,401	957	..
Total ..	1,21,476	1,31,001	10,403	878

The increase under item 1 is due to the cultivation of ardhamaniam lands which are liable to jodi only when cultivated. The increase under item No. 3 is due to the favourable character of the season. The increase under item 4 is due to the Board's orders contained in B.P., No. 31 (Rev. Sett., L. Reds. and Agri.), dated 29th January 1903, directing the levy of water-rate in zamindaris which had been hitherto exempted by reason of their paying a fixed contribution to Government for the upkeep of their tanks.

The increase under item 9 is due to the orders directing the issue of miscellaneous pattas for fixed rents for all Government trees wherever possible to avoid the loss and uncertainty resulting from the yearly sale of the usufructs.

It was found unnecessary to impose any penal charge for irrigation without permission as the irrigation sources contained abundant supplies.

The decrease under process fees (item 10) is due to the favourable season.

The changes under the other items call for no remarks.

17. The demand under land and village cesses rose in the fasli with the increase in land revenue. The particulars of the demands are given below :—

—	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land-cess on ryotwar miscellaneous	1,26,043	1,28,788	+ 2,745
Village-cess in ryotwar villages	91,073	92,985	1,912
	2,17,116	2,21,773	4,657

18. TOTAL LAND REVENUE AND CESSES. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—*Arrear.* —The arrear demand at the beginning of fasli 1312 amounted to Rs. 63,494, but it

was raised to Rs. 63,886 owing to the cancellation, in fasli 1312, of certain land sales held in fasli 1311. Of this, a sum of Rs. 62,744 was collected and Rs. 1,127 written off as irrecoverable, leaving a balance of Rs. 15 at the end of the fasli. Rs. 8 have since been collected.

	Rs.
Adjustable from deposits ...	... 1,168
Considered irrecoverable ...	... 118
Arrear under enquiry	... 221
Do. covered by process No. 1	... 6,691
Do. do. No. 4	... 53
Do. do. No. 5	... 1,588
Do. do. No. 7	... 129
Total	... 9,968

CURRENT.—The total demand under all heads of land revenue in fasli 1312 amounted to Rs. 23,50,420, of which Rs. 23,25,331 were collected within the fasli, and Rs. 15,121 were since collected up to the end of August 1903. The balance at the end of August 1903 amounted to Rs. 9,968. The steps taken for the balance are noted in the margin.

19. COERCIVE PROCESSES.—This expression is a misnomer when applied to the preliminary processes adopted for the recovery of arrears. There is no coercion in the preliminary stages when the land is proceeded against, as the possession of the defaulter is not disturbed till after the land is actually sold not to mention the numerous cases where the sale is only a paper transaction brought about in collusion with the village officers. Even when moveable property is proceeded against the defaulters are practically allowed to hold it till the date of sale. It is not therefore surprising that even in a good year hundreds of thousands of processes are returned under the head of coercive measures.

The marginal abstract compares the number of cases in which property was actually sold with the number of each of the antecedent processes.

1. Number of demand notices	319,889
2. ,, of attachment notices	52,200
3. ,, of sale notices	52,133
4. ,, of cases in which sales were actually held	618

The subjoined statement exhibits the particulars of the sales held in fasli 1312 with those relating to the previous fasli :—

Taluks.	Fasli 1311.					Fasli 1312.				
	Defaulters whose moveables were sold.		Defaulters whose immoveables were sold.		Extent of land sold.	Defaulters whose moveables were sold.		Defaulters whose immoveables were sold.		Extent of land sold.
	Number.	Amount of arrear.	Number.	Amount of arrear.		Number.	Amount of arrear.	Number.	Amount of arrear.	
		Rs.		Rs.	Acs.		Rs.		Rs.	Acs.
Saidapet	7	70	245	2,665	589	7	48	153	1,346	469
Ponnéri	20	393	133	1,933	478	5	51	91	838	331
Chingleput	10	496	136	1,727	412	5	268	48	413	126
Tiruvallur	21	305	175	5,949	507	12	792	82	1,366	276
Conjeevaram	35	450	128	3,386	397	16	845	144	2,076	593
Madurantakam	25	319	202	1,619	506	8	93	47	584	141
Total ..	118	2,033	1,019	17,279	2,889	53	2,097	565	6,623	1,936

The decrease in the number of sales is due to the favourable character of the season.

	Receipts.	Charges.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Fasli 1311	2 626 0 1	1,681 14 9
Fasli 1312	1,936 7 2	1,674 5 10
Difference ..	— 689 8 11	— 7 8 11

—	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.
	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.
Fee for processes Nos. 1 and 4.	3 0	2 6	2 0
Fee for making distress or selling property.	6 0	5 0	4 0

20. SPECIAL AGENCY FOR SERVING PURPOSES.—There was a fall both in the receipts and charges under this head as shown in the margin, which is due to the favourable season.

The rates were also reduced as noted in the margin with reference to the actual expenditure.

21. COSTS IN CIVIL COURTS.—The total demand of court costs, including the arrears, amounted to Rs 1,247-4-5. Of this, Rs. 461-1-2 were collected and

Rs. 413-15-2 written off the accounts during the fasli. The balance at the end of the fasli was Rs. 372-4-1 as detailed below :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
(1) Pending execution proceedings	292	7	8
(2) Amount in Civil Court deposit and since adjusted ...	8	13	0
(3) Amount to be adjusted out of the interest on the Government security held in trust for the charities connected with the Tawkers' choultry, Saidapet taluk (*vide* correspondence terminating with this office letter to Board (Land Revenue) No. 440-B and G, dated 21st September 1902	70	15	5
Total ...	372	4	1

22. Transactions under the Land Improvement Loans and Agriculturists' Loans Act.

The special establishment entertained in Huzur office under the sanction conveyed in B.P., Mis. No. 4701 (S.L.R.), dated 9th September 1901, and Mis. No. 4116, dated 16th July 1902, completed the correction of the loan ledgers of all the taluks in this fasli. The Tahsildars have been directed to submit revised *plus* and *minus* memoranda after bringing the corrections up to date.

23. The loans outstanding at the beginning of the fasli amounted to Rupees 1,79,291-0-11 under the Land Improvement Loans Act, and Rs. 5,906-2-4 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. The advances made during the fasli amounted to Rupees 7,686-6-0 and Rs. 835 under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Agriculturists' Loans Act, respectively, against Rs. 21,400 and Rs. 975 in the previous fasli. The decrease under the advances relating to the Land Improvement Loans is due to the favourable character of the season. The large advances made in fasli 1311 were due mainly to the disposal of the application received during the distress of fasli 1310.

The subjoined abstract shows the demand, collection and balance of the loans which fell due in the year :—

—	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Land Improvement Loans Act—			
Principal	17,456 14 4	14,885 12 1	2,571 2 3
Interest	8,411 5 10	7,246 5 1	1,165 0 9
Agriculturists' Loans Act—			
Principal	2,629 6 6	2,313 4 9	316 1 9
Interest	385 9 1	371 0 1	14 9 0
Total ..	28,883 3 9	24,816 6 0	4,066 13 9

Out of the balance Rs. 3,105-0-3 have since been collected and the remaining amount is covered by processes Nos. 1, 3 and 7. The loans collected by the sale of property amounted only to Rs. 174-9-11 against a total collection of Rs. 24,816-6-0.

(Signed) G. W. DANCE,
Collector.

Extract from the Collector's letter, D. Dis. No. 3297, dated 28th November 1903.

Wages.—The farm servants known as "Padiyals" continue to be paid in grain, casual labourers are paid in grain during the harvest season, but on other occasions wages are given in cash or kind, according to the convenience of the parties concerned. The wages of these labourers generally vary with the demand, and the price of the grains.

On the whole, there is no indication of grain wages being superseded by money wages. The condition of the labourers remains the same as that reported in this office letter, Dis. No. 566 R., dated 18th November 1900.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

NORTH ARCOT.

I HAVE the honour to submit the jamabandi report of fasli 1312. The prescribed statements are herewith submitted as noted in the margin. The statements due to the Land Revenue Branch are being forwarded separately with a covering list.

Statements Nos. 1, 2 and 3 with enclosures 4, 5, 12 and 14 and loan statements 20, 23, 25 A, 25 B, 26 and 27.

2. SEASON, RAINFALL, CULTIVATION AND PRICES.—The total rainfall in the district was 41·83 inches against 35·35 inches in the previous year and 37·08, the average of 30 years and was fairly well distributed. The season was good everywhere except for a slight deficiency in some very limited tracts in Chittoor, Palmanér, Gudiyáttam and Pólúr taluks and Punganúr division where the rainfall was not quite so copious as in the rest of the district. The total cultivation under all crops aggregated to 1,092,252 acres against 1,003,606 acres in fasli 1311. Paddy cultivation, which is always a pretty accurate index of the well-being of the lower classes in this district, reached the high figure of 392,733 acres against 305,172 acres in the previous fasli. The prices of all food-grains have been low throughout the year.

3. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—There was no change in the peishcush due on these estates. Nine groups consisting of twenty-seven villages in the Karvetnagar zamindari and two groups consisting of eight villages in the Naraganti Polliem were separately registered during the year in the names of persons who had purchased them at Court sales.

4. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—No remarks.

5. RYOTWARI VILLAGES—HOLDINGS AND WATER-CHARGE.—There was an increase of 2,732 acres under holdings and of Rs. 515 under assessment. The increase was mainly contributed by the taluks of Vellore, Pólúr and Wandiwash, while relinquishment far exceeded assignments on darkhast in the taluks of Arcot and Wallajah. The large relinquishments in those two taluks aggregating to 7,505 acres, assessed at Rs. 19,433, were probably due to the non-return of the petty pattadars who had emigrated during the previous year, but the effects of the improved season is clearly visible in the large area aggregating to 5,641 acres, assessed at Rs. 15,885, newly taken up on patta by the resident ryots in both the said taluks. As a result of the improved season, there was a still further increase of Rs. 79,383 under water charge over the amount realized during the previous year.

6. The subjoined statement shows cultivation as compared with holdings.

Fasli.	Actual cultivation.	Waste charged.	Waste remitted.	Total holdings.	Percentage of cultivation to holdings.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	
1311	674,048	147,414	3,402	824,864	81·72
1312	697,683	128,111	1,791	827,596	34·3
Difference ..	+ 23,635	— 19,303	— 1,611	+ 2,732	..

7. Remissions.—Remissions on lands left waste amounted to Rs. 8,290 as against Rs. 16,543 in the previous fasli. Shavi, tirwakammi and fasalkammi remissions amounted to Rs. 13,340 against Rs. 34,370. These remissions were chiefly given in the taluks of Gudiyáttam, Palmanér and Pólúr.

8. Miscellaneous revenue.—This showed an increase of Rs. 70,452. Of this, however, Rs. 47,454 was the arrear and current commission realized for the management of the estates of Kálahasti, Karvetnagar and Arni. The bulk of the remaining increase was under the heads of sivoijama cultivation (Rs. 15,019), occupation of poramboke lands (Rs. 2,800) and water-rate on inam lands (Rs. 6,067). There was, however, a decrease of Rs. 1,460 under penal water charge, as the copiousness of the water-supply diminished the necessity for penalizing the taking of water to dry lands.

9. The total current land revenue demand showed an increase of Rs. 1,80,618 over that of the previous year.

10. Cesses.—The total current demand under land-cess in permanently-settled estates and whole inam villages showed an increase of Rs. 9,691, while there was an increase of Rs. 11,938 under land and village cesses of the ryotwari tracts mainly due to the increased water charge and sivoijama cultivation.

11. Total land revenue and cesses—Demand, collection and balance—(1) *Arrears.*—The outstanding arrear of the previous fasli on 1st July 1902 was Rs. 3,58,955, of which Rs. 3,50,145 was collected and Rs. 2,410 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,400 or 1·8 per cent. of the arrear demand as against 16 per cent. in the previous year.

(2) *Current.*—The total demand amounted to Rs. 32,93,066, of which Rupees 32,15,657 was collected within the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 77,409 or 2·4 per cent. of the demand as compared with 8·9 per cent. in the previous fasli. Enclosure B to the revised demand, collection and balance statement for June 1903 (jamabandi statements Nos. 7 and 8) gives full particulars as to the steps taken for the realization of the balance. On the whole, as shown by the above figures, the collections in this fasli were a vast improvement over those in the past few faslis, and I hope to be able soon to restore the district to the high place it used to occupy in this respect a decade ago.

12. Processes under Act II of 1864.—The subjoined statement compares the number of processes of each kind issued during the year with that issued in the previous fasli :—

Number of ryotwari pattadars		219,394
	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.
Number of demand notices	664,927	664,122
„ attachment notices...	116,126	62,916
„ sale notices	93,968	43,117

It will be seen that the number of attachment and sale notices underwent a considerable decline, the reason obviously being that the season was decidedly better and the ryots had already had a previous favourable year. Property was attached in only 9·4 per cent. of the cases in which demand notices had been issued and sales had to be notified in only 68 per cent. of attached cases as against 17·4 and 80·9 per cent., respectively, during the previous year.

The following figures compare the extent to which sales were resorted to during the year with that of the previous year :—

	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.
Number of defaulters whose property was sold. { Personal	1,334	754
{ Real	2,166	1,740
	Rs.	Rs.
Amount of arrears for which property was sold. { Personal	11,605	13,471
{ Real	12,237	13,883
Amount of arrears realized by sale of property. { Personal	7,412	9,556
{ Real	16,059	17,365
	Acs.	Acs.
Extent of land sold	5,461	3,363
Extent of land bought in by Government	1,888	1,144

The proportion of total sales to the number of pattadars averaged 1·1 per cent. and that of land sales to ·8 per cent. as against 1·6 and ·99 per cent. in the previous year.

13. TRANSFER OF REGISTRY OF HOLDINGS.—No special remarks are called for. Details for the pendency at the end of the year have been furnished in statement No. 10. The number of pending cases was far larger than in the previous year and Tahsildars have been directed to dispose of them without further delay.

14. BOUNDARY MARKS AND FIELD MEASUREMENTS BOOKS—PREPARATION AND CHECK OF FAMINE ANALYSIS REGISTERS—EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—These subjects have already been reported on in this office D. Dis. No. 1174-Ver. of 1903, dated 27th July 1903, in accordance with recent orders. The taluk collection accounts have also been since scrutinized and defects noticed duly rectified.

15. ADVANCES UNDER LOANS ACTS AND RECOVERIES.—Rs. 9,202 under Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 5,915 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act were advanced during the year against Rs. 17,743 and 10,648, respectively, in the previous year, the decrease being due to the absence of necessity to sink or repair wells in consequence of a copious water-supply and to the ryots having greater resources of their own than in the previous year for the purchase of cattle and seed-grain. About 67 per cent. out of the sum advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act was for sinking new wells and about 29 per cent. for repairing old wells, 89 per cent. of the advance made under the Agriculturists' Loans Act was for the purchase of cattle and the rest for the purchase of seed-grain. Out of a demand of Rs. 89,481 under principal and interest, Rs. 82,280 were collected or written off during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 7,201 as against Rs. 35,350 pending at the beginning of the year. Sale of property had to be resorted to for the recovery of about 9 per cent. of the amount collected. Since submitting the last jamabandi report, agreement has been secured between the loan accounts and the treasury figures of all taluks except Chandragiri and Wallajah. My office scrutiny of the Wallajah figures will be completed soon, and I am urging the Head Assistant Collector to finish his scrutiny of Chandragiri as soon as possible.

16. DISPOSAL OF VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE BY THE HEAD ASSISTANT AND THE ASSISTANT COLLECTORS.—Mr. Bardswell, Acting Head Assistant Collector, does not know Tamil and is therefore obliged to get English abstracts prepared of his Tamil papers. He gets Telugu petitions read over to him and sometimes reads them himself when they are legibly written. Mr. Tyler, Assistant Collector, gets his Tamil papers read over to him by a clerk. He does not know Telugu and is not therefore able to understand Telugu papers when merely read out. Both officers are aware of the right method of disposing vernacular correspondence and are endevouring to follow it as far as practicable.

17. MAINTENANCE OF SUB-DIVISION REGISTERS.—The karnams have in most cases stitched together all available sub-division sketches, but the registers are far from being complete. The work of completing these registers cannot be taken up in right earnest while the field measurement-books themselves are still incomplete. The sub-division sketches available in the Taluk office have not yet been stitched into village-war books in most of the taluks, and I am issuing instructions again to all Tahsildars and Divisional-officers that this should be done before the next jamabandi and that they should dwell specially on this point in the next year's jamabandi report.

18. MARKING OF TANK-WATERSPREAD LANDS IN VILLAGE MAPS.—No progress has yet been made in the taluks of Chandragiri, Wallajah, Vellore, Gudiyattam and Palmanér, as these taluks are only provided with minor irrigation sub-overseers (not overseers) who have not been provided with levelling instruments. They have been ordered to be done by the overseers attached to other taluks, but these have not finished their own taluks yet. In the remaining four taluks also the progress has been very poor in spite of strict orders and warnings. The number of minor irrigation tanks marked in the latter four taluks are noted below:—

Pólúr	...	...	...	55 tanks out of 232.
Arcot	...	...	...	44 „ „ 246.
Chittoor	...	...	...	36 „ „ 206.
Wandiwash	...	...	...	23 „ „ 402.

The Public Works Department tanks (comparatively very few in number) have been marked in several taluks, but the figures have not yet been received from the Executive Engineer though wired for. I must, however, mention in this connection that the minor irrigation establishments had very heavy work to do in the past year having had to spend a sum of Rs. 73,632 on irrigation repairs—a sum much larger than that spent in any other district in the Presidency. Tahsildars were until recently under the erroneous impression that every tank should be done by the taking of levels, but it has now been pointed out to them that in the case of most of the tanks the waterspread lands could well be determined by the simpler method of actual observation, while the tanks are surplusing which is one of the methods indicated in B.P., Mis. No. 3143, dated 25th June 1901, embodied in B.P., No. 213, dated 20th September 1901; and it is hoped that substantial progress will be made in the current fasli. Every officer concerned has been directed to keep the matter specially in view.

19. CONDUCT OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.—No remarks.

CHITTOOR, 27th September 1903. (Signed) E. L. VAUGHAN, Collector.

EXTRACT from the Collector's letter, No. 2133 B./Ver., dated 21st December 1903.

Wages.—Speaking broadly there are two kinds of agricultural labourers :—

(1) Farm labourers called padiyals, and

(2) Daily labourers.

Padiyals as the name implies are paid in kind. They were frequent a quarter of a century back, but are now seldom met with. Now they are engaged only by landholders possessing much live-stock. In addition to payments in kind they get perquisites at harvest time and presents of clothes and money on occasions of important festivals. They also get one meal a day in the master's house. The bulk of agricultural labourers—daily labourers—are paid both in money and in kind, money payments being usual only in towns, suburbs and larger villages and centres of trade. This kind of labour is used for ploughing, sowing, transplanting, weeding, manuring and harvesting. Ploughing and manuring is mostly paid for in money, while harvesting is always paid in kind in proportion to the work turned out. The other items of work are paid in both forms, but the tendency to pay in money is on the increase.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

SOUTH ARCOT.

I HAVE the honour to report on the settlement of land revenue in this district for fasli 1312. The prescribed statements as per list enclosed have already been despatched.

2. (*a*) SEASON AND RAINFALL—(*b*) CULTIVATION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS—(*c*) PRICES.—These subjects have been omitted from this report as they have already been dealt with in the season and crop report received with B.P., No. 308, dated 8th September 1903.

3. PEISHKUSH ON PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—No changes in the fasli.

4. JODI OR QUIT-RENT ON WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—The revenue derived from this source was Rs. 22,528–10–9 against Rs. 22,521–7–4 in fasli 1311. The difference was due to an increase of Rs. 7–8–0 in the Chidambaram taluk and to a decrease of As. 4–7 in the Tiruvannámalai taluk. In the Chidambaram taluk a sum of annas 12 shown in the Taluk B register had not been brought to account for ten years: the omission was detected and the arrears were collected, and hence the increase. The decrease in the Tiruvannámalai taluk was due to the reduction of quit-rent on a portion taken up for public purposes.

5. HOLDINGS.—The subjoined table compares the extent and assessment of ryotwari holdings of fasli 1312 with those of fasli 1311 :—

Faslis.	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
1311	1,141,472	17,03,165	363,604	20,00,190	1,505,076	37,03,355
1312	1,159,431	17,23,522	364,267	20,03,512	1,523,698	37,27,034
Difference ..	+ 17,959	+ 20,357	+ 663	+ 3,322	+ 18,622	+ 23,679

The increased occurred in all the taluks and may be attributed to the favourable character of the season and to the expansion of the ground-nut trade.

6. ACTUAL CULTIVATION AND WASTE CHARGED.—Campared with fasli 1311, the total occupied area cropped in the year showed an increase of 21,314 acres and the extent of waste charged a decrease of 2,916 acres. This was the result of the good season.

7. TIRVAJASTI AND FASALJASTI.—The revenues derived from these sources in faslis 1311 and 1312 are compared in the margin. The increase occurred in all the taluks except Tiruvannámalai and Cuddalore, and was due to the extension of wet cultivation and to good supplies in the irrigation sources. The decrease in the Tiruvannámalai taluk was on account of poor supply in the irrigation sources, while the decrease in the Cuddalore taluk was due to the fact that irrigation was not much resorted to owing to the abundant rainfall in the north-east monsoon.

Faslis.	Tirvajasti.	Fasaljasti.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1311	2,11,740	1,33,322	3,45,062
1312	2,24,947	1,37,883	3,62,830
Difference ..	+ 13,207	+ 4,561	+ 17,768

8. (i) WASTE REMITTED.—Remission for wet waste amounting to Rs. 1,821 was granted in the taluks of Tiruvannámalai and Tirukkóyilúr. In the former remission (Rs. 1,266) was granted on account of insufficient supply in the irrigation sources, while in the latter it was, on account of the non-repair of the irrigation source of Aralavadi village, a major work.

(ii) *Other occasional remissions.*—The other occasional remissions granted in the year are given below :—

Items.	1311.	1312.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Shavi or loss of produce	169	218	+ 49
2. Tirvakammi	989	55	— 934
3. Kasar shavi	..	123	+ 123
4. Puvasi shavi	12	875	+ 863

Tirvakammi remission was granted in the taluks of Tiruvannámalai and Tirukkóyilúr (Aralavadi village) and remission for shavi in the taluk of Tiruvannámalai. Out of Rs. 123 appearing against Kasar shavi, Rs. 8 were remitted in the Tiruvannámalai taluk and the remainder in the Chidambaram taluk. Under Puvasi remission a sum of Rs. 85 appears against Tiruvannámalai, while the rest relates to Villupuram (Rs. 8), Cuddalore (Rs. 62) and Chidambaram (Rs. 720) taluks. The reason for the grant of the above remissions in the Tiruvannámalai and Tirukkóyilúr taluks is the same as that assigned under "waste remitted." Remission for Kasar and Puvasi shavis was granted in the other taluks owing to the excessive rain in December 1902 and the consequent loss of crops.

(iii) *Fixed remissions*—(*a*) *Lift remission.*—Remission under this head amounted to Rs. 861 against Rs. 727 in fasli 1311. The increase was due to the fact that, with reference to B.P., No. 238, dated 4th November 1902, remission had to be allowed in the year under report also for lands kept waste when they had no means of direct flow.

(*b*) *Cowle remissions.*—This amounted to Rs. 1,617 against Rs. 841 in the previous fasli. The increase was due to new assignment of lands on cowle tenure in the taluks of Villupuram and Kallakurchi.

(iv) *Beriz deductions.*—A sum of Rs. 4,192-8-5 remained unpaid at the end of the year owing to the non-production of the beriz deduction tickets in some cases and to the failure of the recipients to attend in time at the taluk offices to receive payment in others.

9. LAND REVENUE (MISCELLANEOUS).—This amounted to Rs. 4,02,707 against Rs. 3,03,645 in the previous fasli and consisted of the following items :—

(i) *Jodi or quit-rent on minor inams.*—The demand under this head was rupees 42,634 against Rs. 42,657 in fasli 1311. The decrease was due to the relinquishment of inam lands.

(ii) *Water-rate on minor inams in ryotwari villages.*—The amount of water-rate on minor inams in ryotwari villages was Rs. 19,434 against Rs. 18,670 in the previous fasli. The increase was due to the same cause as that assigned for the increase of water-rate on ayan lands.

(iii) *Water-rate in zamindari and inam villages.*—The revenue under this head was Rs. 3,163 against Rs. 3,176 in the previous fasli. The decrease calls for no remark.

(iv) *Penal water-rate.*—The marginal table compares the area of dry and wet lands irrigated without permission and the penal charge imposed thereon in faslis 1311 and 1312. The increase in the penal charge under dry was in some taluks due to the levy of penalties at higher rates than before in some taluks. With reference to B.P., No. 23, dated 26th January 1903, no penalty was levied for the irrigation of second crop on wet lands, except in cases in which water was taken from the prohibited sources: hence the decrease under wet lands.

	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Area.	Penal charge.	Area.	Penal charge.	Area.	Penal charge.
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
1311	13,614	8,831	7,603	5,523	21,217	14,354
1312	13,682	12,886	36	35	13,718	12,921
Difference ..	+ 68	+ 4,055	— 7,567	— 5,488	— 7,499	— 1,433

(v) *Lands occupied for which no pattas have been granted and* (vi) *Occupation of poramboke lands (ordinary charge).*—Particulars showing the extent taken up and the amount charged are exhibited in the margin. The large increase was due to the good rainfall from July 1902 onwards. The lands cultivated were padugal lands for which the ryots desired no pattas.

Faslis.	Lands occupied for which no pattas have been granted.		Poramboke cultivation (ordinary charge).	
	Area.	Demand.	Area.	Demand.
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
1311	91,777	1,14,004	22,684	27,891
1312	119,952	1,32,388	32,019	33,118
Difference ..	+ 28,175	+ 18,384	+ 9,335	+ 5,227

(vii) *Occupation of poramboke lands (penal charge).*—The extent occupied in the year and the penalty levied were 4,419 acres and Rs. 41,951. Compared with fasli 1311, the extent occupied showed a decrease of 391 acres and the penal charge, an increase of Rs. 11,372. It is hoped that the heavier penalties imposed in fasli 1312 will result in a still further reduction of the extent occupied.

(viii) *Revenue from trees.*—This amounted to Rs. 35,187 exhibiting an increase of Rs. 1,151 over the previous fasli. The increase was due to large sales of withered trees and windfalls.

(ix) *Revenue process-fees.*—The demand under this head was Rs. 1,397 against Rs. 1,235 in the previous fasli. The increase was due to the service of a larger number of processes by the special-paid agency.

(x) *Concealed cultivation and other items.*—The total revenue derived from these sources was Rs. 80,514 against Rs. 17,043 in fasli 1311. The increase was very marked under sales of waste and bought-in-lands. The increase of Rs. 3 under quit-rent on hill gardens was due to the enfranchisement of an inam in the Cuddalore taluk. The other items are of a fluctuating nature.

10. CESSES.—The demand for the year under this head was as follows :—

	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.
	RS.	RS.
(1) Land-cess on permanently-settled estates	1,840	1,907
(2) Do. on whole inam villages	8,325	6,787
(3) Land and village cesses on ryotwar and miscellaneous revenue	4,84,008	4,90,579
Total ...	4,94,173	4,99,273

The increase under item (1) was due to the increase in the rental of the estates on which cess was calculated. The increase under item (3) was due to the increase under land revenue. The decrease under item (2) was due to the fact that the cess demand of fasli 1311 included the cess of fasli 1310 on the difference between the Inam Commissioner's rental and the settlement assessment in the taluks of Tindivanam, Tiruvannámalai, Villupuram, Tirukkóyilúr and Kallakurchi.

11. TOTAL DEMAND (CURRENT).—The total demand under all the heads excluding remissions and deductions and including cesses amounted to Rs. 49,44,843 against Rs. 47,99,777 in fasli 1311 as detailed below:—

Fasli.	Permanently-settled estates.		Whole inam villages.		Ryotwar (miscellaneous).		Total of columns 2 to 7.
	Peishkush.	Land-cess.	Quit-rent.	Land-cess.	Land revenue and miscellaneous.	Land and village cesses.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1311	8,649	1,840	22,462	8,325	42,74,493	4,84,008	47,99,777
1312	8,649	1,907	22,469	6,787	44,14,452	4,90,579	49,44,843
						Increase ..	+ 1,45,066

Of the total demand Rs. 49,08,983 or 99·3 per cent. were collected within the fasli against 98·8 per cent. in the previous one leaving a balance of Rs. 35,860. Deducting subsequent collections and remissions which amounted to Rs. 16,660, the balance outstanding on the 1st September was Rs. 19,200.

12. ARREARS.—The total arrear demand outstanding at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 55,980, of which Rs. 55,607 were either collected or written off within the fasli leaving a balance of Rs. 373.

13. COERCIVE PROCESSES.—The number of processes issued under each kind in faslis 1311 and 1312 is given below:—

—	1311.	1312.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Demand notices	7,73,393	7,17,498	— 55,895
Distraint notices	4,095	2,204	— 1,891
Sale notices	2,545	1,588	— 957
Total ..	7,80,033	7,21,290	— 58,743

Though the total number of processes issued in the fasli under report showed a marked decrease, yet the number of demand notices issued in the taluks of Tindivanam, Villupuram and Vriddháchalam was noticeably large. The increase in the three taluks named is attributed to the strict orders issued to the monigars to take out demands punctually on the 10th of each month putting a stop to the old practice of taking them out some days after the first remittance. The decrease in the number of processes in the other five taluks was due to the comparative ease with which the kists were collected in consequence of the favourable character of the season during the past two or three years. The attachments of personal and real property amounted to Rs. 1,693 and Rs. 511, respectively, but the number of cases in which property was sold was only 21 under personal and 172 under real, notwithstanding the large increase of revenue that accrued.

14. RECEIPTS FROM PROCESS-FEES.—Out of 7,19,597 processes, 7,08,422 processes or 98·4 per cent. were served by the village agency and the remainder by the special-paid agency. The total amount of process-fees charged and the amount collected were Rs. 1,397 and 1,336, respectively. The cost of the process-establishment was Rs. 1341.

15. INTEREST.—The demand under this head including arrear and current was Rs. 620, of which Rs. 439 were either collected or remitted in the fasli leaving a balance of Rs. 181 at its close.

16. LANDS SOLD UNDER BOARD'S STANDING ORDER NOS. 15, 21 AND 45.—Seven hundred and fifty-eight acres assessed at Rs. 1,379 were sold under Standing Order No. 15 for Rs. 62,626, while under Standing Order No. 45 a sum of Rs. 10,273 was realised by the resale of 1,495 acres of bought-in-lands assessed at Rs. 2,551. The large amount realised under the former item was due to the sale of valuable disafforested lands in the Villupuram and Vriddháchalam taluks. Under town-site rules one cent of land was sold for Rs. 2 in the Tiruvannámalai municipality. Besides these a sum of Rs. 21 was collected on account of the value of four wells situated on darkhast lands.

17. APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER OF PATTAS.—The total number of transfer applications received was 15,431 against 17,985 in the previous fasli. The decrease was chiefly due to the favourable character of the season during the past two or three years. The total number of applications for disposal including those pending at the beginning of the fasli was 19,331, of which 15,710 applications were disposed of in the fasli leaving a balance of 3,621 applications. Of this balance 2,100 applications were received in the last quarter of the fasli. Under paragraphs 5, 6 and 7 of Board's Standing Order No. 20, 3,933 cases were taken up for disposal including those pending at the beginning of the fasli, of which 3,398 cases were disposed of in the fasli leaving a balance of 535 cases.

18. COSTS AWARDED TO GOVERNMENT IN CIVIL SUITS.—The costs awarded to Government amounted to Rs. 136–0–7. Adding the balance outstanding at the beginning of the fasli, the demand under this head was Rs. 138–6–1, of which Rupees 108–9–5 were collected within the fasli leaving a balance, since collected, of Rupees 29–12–8.

19. RUINED OR ABANDONED TANKS MADE OVER TO PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.—Nil.

20. COMPOSITION OF SECOND-CROP ASSESSMENT.—Three hundred and fourteen acres were compounded for in the fasli, the additional assessment levied being Rs. 175. The number of applications for disposal was 1,417, of which 1,134 were disposed of in the fasli leaving a balance of 283 applications.

21. SUB-DIVISION OF JOINT LIABILITIES.—Nil.

22. MARKING OF WATER-SPREAD LANDS.—This has been completed in the Tirukkóyilúr taluk. In the Kallakurchi taluk the water-spread of 177 out of 309 tanks has been marked on the map, while, in the Cuddalore taluk, the number of tanks the water-spread of which has still to be marked is 20. In the Tiruvannámalai taluk the work has been finished in respect of tanks not situated in the Cheyyar and Pennar river basins: as regards the tanks in these basins, the marking has necessarily been postponed till the investigation work of the Tank Restoration Party which is now engaged in the taluk is completed. The work in the other taluks is still incomplete. As there is but one levelling instrument in the district, the work has to be done only by observation on the ground when the full tank level is known, hence the slow progress.

23. Mr. H. D. C. Reilly, Acting Head Assistant Collector, Tindivanam division, knows Tamil and does not require translations to be put up before passing orders on Vernacular papers.

24. ADVANCES UNDER THE LAND IMPROVEMENT AND AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS ACTS.—An allotment of Rs. 2,600 was originall sanctioned for the district under both the Land Improvement Act and the Agriculturists' Loans Act, as noted in the margin for the official year 1902–1903. Of this a sum of Rs. 1,000 was surrendered under the Land Improvement L is Act at the instance of the Board and a sum of Rs. 150 was transferred from the and Improvement Loans Act to the Agriculturists' Loans Act in B.P., Mis. No. 5 dated 6th October 1902. However, as

	RS.
Land Improvement Loans Act ...	2,000
Agriculturists' Loans Act	600

the Tahsildar of Tiruvannámalai disbursed by mistake a sum of Rs. 100 in excess of the allotment sanctioned for his taluk under the Agriculturists' Loans Act and as nothing was available under "district reserve" fresh application was made and an additional allotment of Rs. 100 was sanctioned in B.P., Mis. No. 439, dated 6th February 1903. Thus the revised allotment stood at Rs. 850 under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 850 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. Of this the amounts disbursed in fasli 1312 were only Rs. 1,500 under both the Acts as a sum of Rs. 200 had already been advanced during April to June 1902. A sum of Rs. 50 was also advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act in June 1903 out of the allotment sanctioned for 1903–1904. The total amount advanced in the several taluks in fasli 1312 was therefore Rs. 800 under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 750 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, and it will be seen that the entire allotment sanctioned during the past official year was fully utilized. Of the amount advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act, Rs. 400 were spent for constructing four new wells, the extent of land benefited being 13·13 acres and the amount under the Agriculturists' Loans Act was spent on the purchase of 25 head of cattle.

25. Recoveries.—The total amount, both principal and interest, that had to be recovered under both the Acts during the fasli, including the balance at the end of the previous fasli, was Rs. 15,955–12–1. This includes Rs. 222–1–10 ordered to be summarily recovered and Rs. 264–10–11 re-paid by the grantees on account of sums not yet due. Of the total demand, Rs. 15,513–7–8 were recovered and written off up to the end of the fasli. Of the amount collected Rs. 3,247–13–3 were realized without resort to coercive processes and Rs. 9–8–2 written off as irrecoverable under the orders of the Board, while Rs. 12,227–9–9 were paid on the presentation of demand notices and Rs. 38–0–8 after property was attached, but before it was brought to sale.

26. Survey advances.—Under this head a sum of Rs. 2,759–8–1 was outstanding for collection at the commencement of the fasli and Rs. 1,057–0–2 were advanced during the fasli. Of the total demand of Rs. 3,816–8–3, Rs. 430–8–11 were collected leaving a balance of Rs. 3,385–15–4 at the close of the fasli as detailed in the margin. Steps are being taken to collect the balance as early as possible.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Amount since collected ...	1,030	0	1
Amount due from the Cuddalore municipality	1,844	11	11
Amount due from the ryots ...	511	3	4
Total ...	3,385	15	4

1st October 1903.

(Signed) E. A. ELWIN,
Collector.

Extract from the Collector's letter, D. Dis. No. 1817-Ver., dated 1st December 1903.

Permanent farm servants are as usual generally paid in kind, while casual or day labourers are paid either in money or in kind during the cultivation season and in kind only at the time of harvest. The monthly wages of permanent labourers range from 15 to 45 Madras measures in addition to "canji" at midday, which is given whenever they have to do hard work. They also get annually sums ranging from Rs. 1–8–0 to Rs. 3–8–0 for the purchase of cloths, etc., and donations on occasions of marriages, child-births, deaths, etc. During harvest they are given "kalavasam" generally at the rate of one Madras measure for every twelve Madras measures harvested. In certain taluks sums varying from Rs. 17 to Rs. 50 are advanced to them without interest as an inducement to continue in the service of the landlord. Day labourers are paid at the rate of As. 2 to As. 2–6 per diem with "canji" or As. 3 without "canji" or their value in kind. Owing to the expansion of the groundnut cultivation in the district, the demand for labourers has increased resulting to some extent in a rise of wages in certain taluks. Women and boys are paid at half rates. The system of payment of wages in kind has not been superseded to any appreciable extent by that of payment in money, and in tracts where the latter has become the fashion the labourer and not the employer is at an advantage.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

TANJORE.

I HAVE the honour to submit the report on the settlement of land revenue for fasli 1312 (1902–1903).

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The total rainfall in the district during the year averaged 49·86 inches against 46·19 in the previous year and 44·40 which is the average of the thirty years ending December 1899. The rainfall in the south-west monsoon was less than that of the previous year, and the thirty years' average. During the north-west monsoon, however, the rainfall was greatly in excess both of that of the previous year and of the average of 30 years. There were in consequence heavy floods in rivers in October, resulting in loss of crops in consequence of which remissions were found necessary. Excepting these cases, the wet and dry crops generally fared well during the year.

3. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The total extent of cultivation, dry and wet, under first and second crop during fasli 1312 is compared with the corresponding figures for fasli 1311 in the following abstract:—

First or second crop.	Wet or dry.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	Average for the last five years.	Difference between columns 3 and 4.
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
First crop	Dry	298,134	297,958	293,456	— 176
	Wet	776,234	775,078	761,158	— 1,156
Second crop	Dry	34,915	30,188	32,256	— 4,727
	Wet	69,654	65,818	71,330	— 3,836
	Total ..	1,178,937	1,169,042	1,148,200	— 9,895

As compared with the previous year, there has been a decrease under all the items; the decrease under first crop, however, is small and calls for no remarks, while the decrease under second crop is due to late freshes and untimely rains.

The following abstract shows the areas sown with the different kinds of crops and their respective outturn:—

Name of crop.	Total extent sown under Government and minor inams.	Area harvested up to 30th June 1903 on which outturn was						Percentage of area of each crop to the total area harvested.
		13 to 16 annas.	12 annas.	8 to 11 annas.	4 to 7 annas.	0 to 3 annas.	Total extent harvested.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Paddy	926,516	32,008	342,567	444,580	101,823	5,538	926,516	79·26
Varagu	33,136	1,235	5,480	22,155	4,094	172	33,136	2·84
Other food crops	76,952	1,623	24,477	35,417	13,735	1,700	76,952	6·58
Cotton	1,937	10	41	569	884	433	1,937	·17
Indigo	1,317	33	399	454	302	129	1,317	·11
Sugarcane	731	40	366	241	65	19	731	·06
Oil-seeds, castor and lamp oil.	799	26	267	349	107	50	799	·07
Gingelly	21,669	121	6,044	9,122	5,270	1,112	21,669	1·85
Ground-nut	43,432	2,103	17,307	20,458	3,447	117	43,432	3·72
Other oil seeds	7,392	135	1,832	4,054	1,297	74	7,392	·63
Tobacco	2,154	77	820	1,106	150	1	2,154	·18
All others including topes ..	53,007	1,589	18,437	25,658	6,587	556	52,827	4·53
Total ..	1,169,042	39,000	418,037	464,163	137,761	9,901	1,168,862	..

There has been a slight increase in the area under paddy and ground-nut, but neither this nor the decrease in the other items calls for any special remarks.

The subjoined abstract compares the percentage of the area under paddy (the chief crop of the district) under the different heads of outturn during the year as compared with similar figures in previous years :—

Classes of outturn.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.
(i) 13 to 16 annas	17·93	2·74	13·53	8·81	3·45
(ii) 12 annas	50·00	19·65	52·73	55·12	36·98
(iii) 8 to 11 annas	25·01	34·06	26·38	30·94	47·98
(iv) 4 to 7 annas	5·49	28·33	6·74	4·85	10·99
(v) 0 to 3 annas	1·57	15·22	·62	·28	·60

The unfavourable outturn during the current year, as compared with those of previous years, is due to the untimely and excessive rainfall.

PRICES.—Jamabandi statement No. 2 having been ordered to be discontinued—*vide* B.P. No. 347 (Revenue Settlement), dated 26th December 1899, the monthly average prices of the principal food-grains as given in the Board's season and crop report for 1902–1903, communicated with B.P. No. 308, dated 8th September 1903, are noted below :—

Months.	Rice, second sort (seers of 80 tolas per rupee).			Ragi (seers of 80 tolas per rupee).			Cumbu.		
	Average of ten normal years ending 1899–1900.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	Average of ten normal years ending 1899–1900.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	Average of ten normal years ending 1899–1900.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1902.									
July	13·7	9·4	12·4	23·6	14 1	22·0	20·8	12·5	19·0
August ..	13·4	9·6	12·4	23·4	14·6	22·3	21·4	13·2	19·7
September ..	13·5	10·1	12·5	24·6	15·5	23·6	23·9	15·1	22·3
October ..	14·1	11·0	13·2	26·1	17·1	25·6	26·5	18·9	25·9
November ..	14·4	11·4	14·4	27·1	18·2	27·5	27·0	20·9	30·3
December ..	14·1	11·8	14·5	27·6	20·3	28·4	26·7	20·5	27·6
1903.									
January ..	14·6	12·8	14·9	27·8	21·2	28·6	26·4	21·2	28·5
February ..	15·0	13·0	14·6	28·2	20·4	28·3	26·2	20·8	28·3
March	14·9	12·8	13·7	26·8	21·7	26·9	24·4	20·0	24·5
April	14·9	12·1	13·5	26·3	22·4	26·3	22·9	*	23·5
May	14·6	12·1	13 5	26·2	22·1	25·7	22·8	*	22 9
June	14·4	12·6	13·1	25·7	22·3	24·4	22·1	19·5	20·4
Average ..	14·3	11·7	13·5	26·1	19·0	25·9	24·7	18·4	24·5

* Not reported.

It will be seen that the prices of the year under report have approximated more nearly to the average prices of the ten normal years ending 1899–1900 than at any time before.

LAND REVENUE.—The land revenue of the district is derived from the under-mentioned sources :—

(*a*) Peishcush or revenue from permanently-settled estates ;
(*b*) Shrotriem jodi or quit-rent levied in inam villages ;
(*c*) Assessment and water-rate on lands held under the ryotwari tenure ; and
(*d*) Miscellaneous revenue.

PEISHCUSH OR REVENUE FROM PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—The number of these estates was the same as in previous years, *i.e.*, 14, and likewise the total amount of peishcush payable by them, viz., Rs. 31,433-6-9.

SHROTRIEM JODI OR QUIT-RENT LEVIED IN WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—The number of whole inam villages was the same as in the previous year, viz., 1,230. The jodi and quit-rent payable to Government amounted to Rs. 1,25,448-11-4 against Rupees 1,26,639-8-10 in the previous year as shown below :—

Items.	Number of villages.	Quit-rent and jodi for fasli 1311.	Quit-rent and jodi for fasli 1312.
1	2	3	4
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Shrotriem	607	70,451 6 8	70,451 5 8
		140 0 11	*140 0 11*
Sarvamaniam	420	27,704 2 0	27,955 5 6
		43 8 11	*43 8 11*
Mukasa	138	3,016 4 10	3,016 4 10
Fixed money-rented	49	14,888 1 3	14,888 1 3
		197 14 2	*197 14 2*
Permanently grain-rented ..	14	6,367 1 0	4,925 1 0
Arthamaniam	2	3,451 5 10	3,451 5 10
Inams in Palayapats	..	761 3 3	761 3 3
Total ..	1,230	1,26,639 8 10	1,25,448 11 4
		381 8 0	*381 8 0*

The figures *in italics* represent beriz deduction.

There was a net decrease of Rs. 1,190-13-6 as compared with that of fasli 1311 which is explained below :—

	RS.	A.	P.
As per return of fasli 1311	1,26,639	8	10
Add—			
Rectification on comparison with English inam register.	271	2	0
Total ...	1,26,910	10	10
Deduct—			
(1) Amount of back quit-rent relating to previous faslis but not added to the demand of fasli 1312 ...	1,442	0	0
(2) Rectification of errors on comparison of village B register with English inam register ...	9	11	1
(3) Quit-rent, kaval, etc., on inam lands resumed ...	10	1	8
(4) Quit-rent on lands taken up under Act I of 1894.	0	2	9
Total ...	1,461	15	6
Net amount charged in fasli 1312 ..	1,25,448	11	4

RYOTWARI SETTLEMENT.—The total number of ryotwari villages in the district was the same as in the previous year, viz., 1,436.

The following abstract gives the number of fresh pattas issued during the fasli, those modified by additional entries and those not modified at all, as compared with the corresponding figures of the previous year :—

—	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	Increase or decrease.
(i) Number of fresh pattas issued	2,100	2,455	+ 355
(ii) ,, of old pattas modified by additional entries	15,639	16,715	+ 1,076
(iii) ,, of old pattas not modified	206,749	205,189	— 1,560
Total ..	224,488	224,359	— 129

The decrease in the total number of pattas is small and the increase under items (i) and (ii) is due to greater publicity having been given to the programme of jamabandi by publication of the same in the District Gazette. In the Máyavaram and Mannárgudi taluks settled by me, the programme was rigidly adhered to.

HOLDINGS.—The statement given below shows the total extent and assessment of ryotwari holdings for fasli 1312 as compared with the previous year:—

	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Holdings of fasli 1311	365,938	5,38,627	768,056	49,48,949	1,133,994	54,87,576
„ „ 1312	366,914	5,39,735	768,412	49,51,112	1,135,326	54,90,847
Increase ..	976	1,108	356	2,163	1,332	3,271
Decrease ..	..	..	..	..	..	..

The increase occurs mainly under two items, viz., assignment under darkhast rules and sale or transfer to patta of poramboke, etc., lands. Full particulars of the changes will be found in enclosure A to statement No. 3.

ACTUAL CULTIVATION.—The following statement compares the talukwar extents actually cultivated with the total holdings:—

Taluks.	Holdings.	Actual cultivation.	Percentage in fasli 1312.	Percentage in fasli 1311.
1	2	3	4	5
	ACS.	ACS.		
1. Tanjore	199,719	175,404	87·83	87·33
2. Kumbakónam	142,070	133,058	93·66	94·31
3. Máyavaram	138,967	125,998	90·60	91·25
4. Shiyali	72,603	60,008	82·65	84·21
5. Nannilam	145,507	134,589	92·50	93 24
6. Negapatam	105,880	91,700	86·51	86·48
7. Tirutturaippúndi	145,954	123,937	84 23	85·09
8. Mannárgudi	123,617	104,491	84·53	87·23
9. Pattukkóttai	61,009	50,535	82·83	82·14
Total ..	1,135,326	1,004,720	88·60	88·58

The percentage of the extent cultivated to the total holdings exceeded the previous years in Tanjore, Negapatam and Pattukkóttai, while in the other taluks it was less, the main reason for this decrease being the interference with agricultural operations in consequence of late freshes and heavy rains referred to above.

The percentage for the district on the whole, however, exceeded that of the previous year, though but slightly.

WASTE REMITTED AND WASTE CHARGED.—The extent of land left waste the assessment on which was remitted during the year was 294 acres bearing an assessment of Rs. 1,243 in Máyavaram, Shiyali and Nannilam and Tirutturaippúndi taluks against 182 acres assessed at Rs. 820 in the Shiyali taluk in the previous year.

Waste remitted.

Taluks.	Fasli 1311.		Fasli 1312.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Tanjore	..	..	..	..
Kumbakónam	..	..	..	..
Máyavaram	..	..	62	374
Shiyali	182	820	182	637
Nannilam	..	..	9	70
Negapatam	..	..	..	..
Tirutturaippúndi	..	..	41	162
Mannárgudi	..	..	..	..
Pattukkóttai	..	..	..	..
Total ..	182	820	294	1,243

The increase is due to floods, etc., necessitating the grant of remissions on this account. The total extent of waste charged in fasli 1312 was 130,312 acres against 129,276 acres in fasli 1311 :—

Waste charged.

Description of land.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.
	ACS.	ACS.
Dry	101,140	101,442
Wet	28,136	28,870
Total ...	129,276	130,312

WATER-RATE AND SECOND-CROP CHARGE.—The revenue derived under this head during fasli 1312 is compared with the corresponding figures of the previous year in details of taluks in the accompanying abstract :—

	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Tanjore	14,027	12,340	25,642	24,911	39,669	37,251
Kumbakónam	40,615	34,965	40,234	39,228	80,849	74,193
Máyavaram	18,826	16,348	17,297	13,992	36,123	30,340
Shiyali	5,276	4,850	5,184	5,285	10,460	10,135
Nannilam	11,677	9,513	14,557	11,791	26,234	21,304
Negapatam	3,647	3,518	3,394	2,868	7,041	6,386
Tirutturaippúndi	3,617	3,424	10,778	8,926	14,395	12,350
Mannárgudi	5,713	5,705	10,791	9,828	16,504	15,533
Pattukkóttai	1,477	1,409	6,254	6,361	7,731	7,770
Total ..	1,04,875	92,072	1,34,131	1,23,190	2,39,066	2,15,262

There is a decrease under dry in all the taluks and under wet in all but Shiyali and Pattukkóttai. The general decrease is due to the character of the season already adverted to above, viz., late freshes and untimely rains. The variation in Shiyali and Pattukkóttai is trifling and calls for no remarks.

REMISSIONS.—The details of occasional and fixed remissions granted in fasli 1312 are compared below with those granted in fasli 1311 :—

Items.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	Increase.	Decrease.
Occasional remissions.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Shavi or loss of produce	..	88	88	..
2. Short crop	..	..	..	..
3. Submerged or inundated	..	3,206	3,206	..
4. Tirvakammi	5	..	..	5
5. Fasalkammi or second crop not cultivated	46	44	..	2
6. Remission of assessment of lands assigned in the fasli and left waste	..	104	104	..
Total ..	51	3,442	3,391	..
Fixed remissions.				
7. Remission on account of irrigation by lift	5,147	5,021	..	126
8. Cowle remissions	38	25	..	13
9. Remissions allowed on the gradual introduction of settlement rates	3,509	2,081	..	1,428
10. Remission under paragraph 2 (ii) of Standing Order No. 18 ..	786	803	17	..
11. Remission granted for non-repair of irrigation works ..	660	660	..	..
Total ..	10,140	8,590	..	1,550
12. Payment for religious institutions	57,564	57,289	..	275
13. Other items	154	64	..	90
Total ..	57,718	57,353	..	365
Grand Total ..	67,909	69,385	1,476	..

Items 1 *to* 3.—There were floods in the year in consequence of which crops suffered necessitating the grant of remissions.

Items 4 *and* 5.—The variations are small and call for no remarks.

Item 6.—This is a new item, the remissions in question being allowed with reference to B.P., No. 200 (Land Revenue), dated 1st September 1902.

Item 7.—The decrease occurs chiefly in Tirutturaippúndi (Rs. 104).

Item 8.—The decrease is the net result of a decrease of Rs. 23 under this item in Tanjore taluk where the period of cowle having terminated, the remission was not allowed and of an increase of Rs. 10 in the Mannárgudi taluk in which the lands concerned in one cowle case were not included in patta and the assessment shown as cowle remission. The matter having come to notice last year, the mistake has now been rectified.

Item 12.—The decrease is mainly due to less payments on account of previous years.

Item 13.—Out of the sum of Rs. 64 shown against this item, Rs. 60 represents the remission granted out of the patta beriz of one Achi Thayar Ammal of Pandaravadai Kondagai, Nannilam taluk, for the maintenance of a chattram for travellers—*vide* B.P., dated 22nd August 1842, on G.O., dated 9th July 1827, and letter from the Deputy Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, No. 1388, dated 26th June 1894. The remaining sum of Rs. 4 represents the net proceeds of a charitable inam resumed during the year in Palavanakkudi village, Negapatam taluk, the same having been ordered to be handed over to the Taluk Board, Negapatam—*vide* G.O., No. 881, Revenue, dated 29th September 1902, communicated in B.P., Mis. No. 3318 (Land Revenue), dated 16th October 1902.

The amount is shown as beriz deduction with reference to B.P., No. 54 (Land Revenue), dated 8th April 1903.

MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—This is made up chiefly of quit-rent and water-tax on minor inams, revenue derived from lands cultivated but for which no pattas were issued, penal charge for cultivation on poramboke lands, tax on fruit trees standing, wastes and porambokes and water charge on lands irrigated from Government source in inam and zamindari villages.

Particulars of the demand under the different heads named above are noted below together with the corresponding figures of the preceding year for facility of comparison :—

Items.	Demand for fasli 1311.	Demand for fasli 1312.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Jodi or quit-rent on sundry inams	40,247	40,207	..	40
2. Water-rate on minor inams in ryotwar villages	26,766	24,614	..	2,152
3. Charge for water in zamindari and inam villages including fasaljasti and tirvajasti	38,941	38,822	..	119
4. Penal charge on lands irrigated without permission	915	1,452	537	..
5. Land occupied with or without application for which no pattas have been granted	9,532	8,714	..	818
6. Concealed cultivation	..	..	..	..
7. Occupation of poramboke lands	38,480	49,176	10,696	..
8. Revenue derived from tree pattas	71,819	71,794	..	25
9. Commission on private estates under the Court of Wards management	1,253	794	..	459
10. Revenue process service fees	1,228	1,188	..	40
11. Other items	21,369	22,729	1,360	..
Total	2,50,550	2,59,490	8,940	..

Item 1.—The decrease of Rs. 40 is the net result of an increase of Rs. 165 and a decrease of Rs. 205 as noted below :—

Increase—	RS.
(1) Excess charged as per inam excess statements	53
(2) Rectification of errors on comparison with English inam register.	32
(3) Quit-rent erroneously omitted to be collected in previous years...	79
(4) Quit-rent on land given in exchange for lands acquired under Act I of 1894	1
Total ...	165

Decrease—

(1) Rectification by comparing village B. register with English inam register	2
(2) Quit-rent, kaval, etc., on inam lands resumed	25
(3) Back quit-rent of previous faslis not brought on to the demand of this year	17
(4) Quit-rent, etc., on lands taken up under Act I of 1894 ...	1
(5) Rectification of errors on receipt of errata slips	160
Total ...	205

Items 2 *and* 3.—The decrease is due to the character of the season more than once referred to above.

Item 4.—The increase occurs mainly in the Mannárgudi (Rs. 342) and Tanjore (Rs. 180) taluks and is due to heavier penal rates charged for cultivation of the previous year.

Item 7.—The increase is general throughout the whole district and is due to more stringent action taken with respect to all encroachments and those on streets in particular.

Item 9.—The decrease is partly due to the handing over of one estate (Sithamalli) during the year and partly to an amount of Rs. 347 not having been adjusted during the fasli.

Item 11.—This is made up of several petty items. The variation is inconsiderable, being only 6 per cent.

DEMAND UNDER LAND REVENUE—CURRENT.—The land revenue demand under all the heads amounted to Rs. 60,51,853 against Rs. 60,66,476 in fasli 1311 as shown below :—

	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.
	RS.	RS.
1. Peishcush on permanently-settled estates ...	31,434	31,433
2. Shrotriem jodi	1,26,639	1,25,449
3. Ryotwari and miscellaneous	59,08,403	58,94,971
Total ...	60,66,476	60,51,853

There is a decrease of Rs. 14,623 or ·24 per cent. as compared with that of the previous year. The variation under item 2 has been explained above. The variation under item 3 is the net result of the decrease in water-rate and the increase in miscellaneous revenue explained above.

CESSES.—The total current demand under cesses amounted to Rs. 7,76,207 against Rs. 7,76,137 in the previous fasli as noted below :—

	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.
	RS.	RS.
1. Land-cess in permanently-settled estates ...	10,585	12,559
2. ,, in whole inam villages	60,648	60,983
3. Land and village cess in ryotwari villages ...	7,04,904	7,02,665
Total ...	7,76,137	7,76,207

Item i.—The increase under this item is due to detailed and more searching inquiries having been made during the year to find out, as a reasonable and correct basis, the actual income derived by zemindars and proprietors.

Item ii.—The increase is slight and calls for no special remarks.

Item iii.—The decrease under this item is the direct result of the decrease in the total ryotwari demand explained above.

TOTAL DEMAND UNDER LAND REVENUE AND CESSES—CURRENT.—The total demand for the year amounted to Rs. 68,28,060 against Rs. 68,42,613 in the previous fasli. Out of this Rs. 67,75,978 or 99·24 per cent. was collected during the fasli leaving a balance of Rs. 52,082 at its close. Of this balance a sum of Rs. 35,006 was collected by the end of September 1902. The actual balance on account of the current demand on the 1st October 1902 was Rs. 17,076.

ARREARS.—The total arrear demand under all the heads at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 87,435. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 84,132 was collected during the fasli and Rs. 812 written off as irrecoverable, the actual balance on 1st July 1903 being Rs. 2,491. This balance has since been reduced by subsequent collections to Rs. 2,151 of which Rs. 1,940 is recoverable and the remainder (Rs. 211) will be recommended to be written off.

TOTAL—CURRENT AND ARREARS.—The total demand amounted to Rs. 69,15,495 against Rs. 69,84,149 in fasli 1311. Of this amount a sum of Rs. 68,60,110 was collected and Rs. 812 written off leaving a balance of Rs. 54,573 at its close. This has been since reduced by subsequent collections to Rs. 19,227 fasliwar particulars of which are given below :—

Fasli.		Rs.
1309		130
1310		1,552
1311		469
1312		17,076
	Total ...	19,227

APPORTIONMENT OF COLLECTIONS BETWEEN LAND REVENUE AND CESSES.—The instructions regarding the distribution of collections between land revenue and cesses are followed and the distribution effected in this office. The registers of the taluks noted below remain unclosed as there are still arrears to be collected in them as noted below against each:—

Taluks.	Faslis.
Pattukkóttai	1309
Tirutturaippúndi	1310
Pattukkóttai	
Tanjore	1311
Kumbakónam	
Tirutturaippúndi	
Mannárgudi	
Pattukkóttai	

COERCIVE PROCESSES.—Statement No. 8-A exhibits particulars of the coercive processes employed for the realization of the Government revenue during the fasli. The number of processes of each kind issued during the year as compared with those issued in the previous year are noted below :—

	Fasli 1311. Rs.	Fasli 1312. Rs.
Number of demand notices ...	5,53,478	6,06,316
„ of attachment notices ...	29,192	24,150
„ of sale notices ...	27,991	23,087

The following table compares talukwar, the number of demand notices issued in fasli 1312 with the corresponding figures for fasli 1311 :—

Taluks.	Number of demand notices issued.		Difference.	Percentage of column 4 to column 2.
	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.		
1	2	3	4	5
Tanjore	90,430	109,419	+ 18,989	20·99
Kumbakonam	101,976	103,260	+ 1,284	1·26
Máyavaram	56,141	55,997	— 144	·26
Shiyali	32,185	28,860	— 3,325	10·33
Nannilam	73,425	81,770	+ 8,345	11·36
Negapatam	60,145	58,031	— 1,914	3·18
Tirutturaippúndi	57,166	60,375	+ 3,209	5·61
Mannárgudi	70,970	68,502	— 2,468	3·48
Pattukkóttai	11,040	40,102	+ 29,062	263·24
Total ..	553,478	606,316	52,838	9·55

In Kumbakónam, Máyavaram, Negapatam and Mannárgudi the variations are slight and call for no remarks. In Tanjore and Pattukkóttai the increase in the number of processes is ascribed to prompt steps taken for the collection of Government dues, while in Nannilam and Tirutturaippúndi it is ascribed to the character of the season. In Shiyali the decrease in the number of processes is ascribed to the readiness with which ryots paid up their kist in consequence of which resort to coercive processes was unnecessary.

DISTRAINT OR ATTACHMENT.—The number of defaulters whose property was attached in fasli 1312 and the number of cases in which it was found necessary to issue sale notices are compared with the corresponding figures of the previous year in details of taluks in the following table:—

Taluks.	Number of ryotwari pattadars.	Number of defaulters whose property was attached in			Percentage of col. 4 to column 2.	Number of sale notices.	Percentage of column 7 to column 4.
		Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	Difference.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tanjore	51,150	16,389	13,220	— 3,169	25·84	13,220	100
Kumbakónam	31,752	3,795	3,048	— 747	9·60	2,782	91·27
Máyavaram	24,040	598	552	— 46	2·30	552	100
Shiyali	9,596	287	260	— 27	2·71	259	99·61
Nannilam	27,607	1,366	1,422	+ 56	5·15	1,050	73·84
Negapatam	19,389	2,902	2,525	— 377	18·02	2,434	96·39
Tirutturaippúndi	23,436	2,237	1,414	— 823	6·03	1,087	76·87
Mannárgudi	23,348	748	573	— 175	2·45	573	100
Pattukkóttai	14,041	870	1,136	+ 366	8·09	1,130	99·47
Total ..	2,24,359	29,192	24,150	— 5,042	10·76	23,087	95·60

It will be observed that property, real or personal, was attached in 24,150 cases, or 3·98 per cent. of the cases in which demand notices were issued against 5·27 per cent. in fasli 1311. The percentage of the number of defaulters, whose property was attached to the total number of ryotwar pattadars, was 10 76 per cent. against 13 per cent. in fasli 1311, 17·54 in fasli 1310, 23·85 in fasli 1309, and 19·53 in fasli 1308. In 1,063 of these cases, *i.e.*, 4·4 per cent. of the number of attachments, the arrears were paid up by the ryots without further coercion. The decrease in the number of attachments occurs in all the taluks except Nannilam and Pattukkóttai, and is ascribed to the favourable character of the season and greater personal interest taken in the matter of collection by superior officers. In Nannilam, the increase is slight, and in Pattukkóttai it is ascribed to promptitude in the matter of collection.

The following statement gives particulars in details of taluks of the sale notices and the number of defaulters whose property was sold during fasli 1312, as compared with fasli 1311:—

Taluks.	Number of ryotwari pattadars.	Number of sale notices in			Number of defaulters whose property was sold in			Percentage of column 7 to column 2.	Percentage of column 7 to column 4.
		Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	Difference.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	Difference.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tanjore	51,150	16,533	13,220	— 3,313	486	251	— 235	0·5	0·2
Kumbakónam	31,752	3,520	2,782	— 738	125	116	— 9	0·4	4·2
Máyavaram	24,040	598	552	— 46	42	53	+ 11	0·2	9·6
Shiyali	9,596	278	259	— 19	29	31	+ 2	0·3	12·0
Nannilam	27,607	1,366	1,050	— 316	46	104	+ 58	0·4	9·9
Negapatam	19,389	2,772	2,434	— 338	141	83	— 58	0·4	3·4
Tirutturaippúndi	23,436	1,456	1,087	— 369	201	77	— 124	0·3	7·1
Mannárgudi	23,348	748	573	— 175	39	41	+ 2	0·2	5·5
Pattukkóttai	14,041	720	1,130	+ 410	44	28	— 16	0·2	2·5
Total ..	2,24,359	27,991	23,087	— 4,904	1,153	784	— 369	0·3	3·4

It will be seen that 22,303 out of the 23,087 persons to whom sale notices were issued, *i.e.*, 96·6 per cent. paid up the arrears prior to the sale against 95·9 per cent. in the previous year. As in the case of attachments, there has been a decrease in the number of sale notices issued in all the taluks except Pattukkóttai, where alone there has been an increase following the increase in the number of attachments.

The percentage of the number of defaulters whose property was sold to the number of pattadars fell considerably during the year under report, *i.e.*, from 0·5 in fasli 1311 to 0·3 in fasli 1312 and the percentage either fell or remained at the same figure in all taluks except Nannilam where there was a rise.

The percentage of the number of defaulters whose property was sold to the number of sale notices issued fell from 4·1 in the previous year to 3·4 in the year under report.

The extent of lands sold and that bought in by Government under Board's Standing Order No. 45 during fasli 1312 is compared below with the corresponding figures of the previous year:—

Taluks.	Extent of land sold in			Extent bought in by private individuals	Extent bought in by Government in		Percentage of column 7 to column 3.
	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	Difference.		Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	
Tanjore	641	276	— 365	260	89	16	5·80
Kumbakónam	45	58	+ 13	58	1	..	..
Máyavaram	22	39	+ 17	37	..	2	5.13
Shiyali	29	9	— 20	2	12	7	77·77
Nannilam	21	101	+ 80	96	..	5	4·95
Negapatam	284	65	— 219	65	33	..	..
Tirutturaippúndi	368	53	— 315	49	23	4	7·55
Mannárgudi	60	32	— 28	32	18	..	..
Pattukkóttai	63	31	— 32	29	22	2	6·45
Total ..	1,533	664	869	628	198	36	5 42

Lands of the estimated value of Rs. 26,947 were sold for an arrear of Rs. 19,955, and the amount realized was Rs. 35,342 or 1·77 times the arrears for which the lands were sold. Taking only the lands sold to private parties, the value realized was 22·07 times the assessment in the case of dry lands and 13·01 times in the case of wet lands. There was a decrease in the total extent of land sold to private individuals from 1,335 acres in fasli 1311 to 628 acres in the year under report.

There was also a corresponding decrease in the extent bought in by Government which occurs in all taluks except Máyavaram and Nannilam where no lands were bought in by Government in fasli 1311.

RECEIPTS FROM PROCESS FEES AND THE EXTENT TO WHICH SPECIAL PAID AGENCY WAS UTILIZED FOR SERVING PROCESSES.—Statement No. 8 B shows the number of processes served by the ordinary village establishment and of those served by special agency. 97·97 per cent. of the processes were served by the former, and 2·03 per cent. by the latter, against 98·20 and 1·80 per cent. respectively, in fasli 1311. Out of the processes served by the special agency, 7,758 were demand notices, 667 were attachment notices, and the remaining 4,444 were notices of sale. The total amount of fees charged during the year was Rs. 1,149, while a sum of Rs. 1,164, inclusive of amounts on account of previous years, was collected during the year. The actual cost of the establishment was Rs. 1,059 in round figures, against Rs. 836 in the previous year. The increase in the receipts during the year as compared with the previous year is due to the larger number of processes served by the special agency.

COSTS AWARDED TO GOVERNMENT IN CIVIL SUITS.—A sum of Rs. 382–7–2 was awarded during the year, which, together with the balance at the end of fasli 1311 amounted to Rs. 599–4–11. A sum of Rs. 173–7–6 was collected during the year, Rs. 23–12–0 was written off as irrecoverable leaving a balance of Rs. 402–1–7 particulars of which are noted below:—

		Rs.	A.	P.
(1)	Under execution proceedings	56	14	7
(2)	Orders issued for collection	211	15	6
(3)	Since collected	20	7	0
(4)	Since recommended to be written off	11	11	10
(5)	Pending result of appeal	89	8	6
(6)	To be adjusted from civil court deposit	11	8	0
(7)	,, excess collection	0	0	2
	Total ...	402	1	7

INTEREST CHARGED ON ARREARS OF REVENUE.—The year opened with a balance of Rs. 842. A sum of Rs. 974 was charged during the year, making up a total of Rs. 1,816. Out of this a sum of Rs. 1,160 was collected and a sum of Rs. 3 remitted leaving a balance of Rs. 653 at the close of the fasli. An explanatory memorandum showing the variations in the collection of interest as per treasury account and as per the demand, collection and balance statement of interest is submitted with the latter account.

SALE OF LAND UNDER STANDING ORDER NOS. 15, 20, 21 AND 45 (1900 EDITION).—Statement No. 9 gives particulars of the sales in the several taluks during the fasli. Under paragraph 12 of Standing Order No. 15 (1900 edition) regarding the sale of the occupancy right in assessed lands, 166 acres assessed at Rs. 272 were sold for Rs. 7,452 while under Standing Order No. 45, 93 acres assessed at Rs. 293 which had been bought in by Government at revenue sales were resold for a sum of Rs. 687. There were no sales under Standing Order Nos. 20 and 21 during the year.

SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—There were no applications during the year for sub-division under Standing Order No. 58 of the joint liability of holders of shares in whole inam villages.

INAMS RESUMED.—Enclosure No. 23 gives particulars of the inams resumed by the Collector under the powers conferred by Standing Order No. 54. In three cases inam lands measuring 2·07 acres assessed at Rs. 13-5-0 were resumed by Government, the temples for the support of which they had been granted having been in ruins for upwards of 12 years.

RUINED TANKS.—No ruined tanks were made over to private individuals during the year.

INSPECTION OF BOUNDARY AND FIELD MARKS.—Statement No. 13 shows the number of boundary marks planted during survey, the number found missing or out of repair and that replaced or repaired during the year. Thirty-seven thousand six hundred and sixty-five stones were missing and 76,545 required repairs. Seven thousand and sixty-eight stones were replaced and 50,015 stones were repaired during the year.

EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—The village and taluk accounts were carefully examined at the time of jamabandi, minor errors, omissions and discrepancies being then and there rectified. Steps have been taken to rectify such of the errors and defects as could not be rectified at once. The registers and accounts were generally fairly maintained but in the case of the village B. register, it was found that the classification of the lands as per inam register was in some cases not followed. In a few others, sub-division of the lands was found necessary and this was ordered. In a few cases the instructions regarding the examination of typical villages by Revenue Inspectors and the other officers above them were found to have been not properly acted up to, and I am drawing attention to the matter. Village Registers and firka books have been newly written up and strict orders have been issued to see that these registers are properly checked and utilized. I found generally that the village registers of rainfall were very defective and the results recorded therein seem to have been entered at random; they do not tally in the least with the recorded rainfall at the nearest station with a rain gauge. I have directed the special attention of Revenue Inspectors to this subject.

VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE HEAD ASSISTANT AND ASSISTANT COLLECTORS' OFFICES.—In the Head Assistant and Assistant Collectors' offices there is practically no vernacular correspondence as the reports from subordinate officers are generally in English, Tamil reports or petitions, if any, being either read out to the presiding officers or explained by the parties themselves before orders are passed. Mr. Fotheringham was in charge of the Negapatam Sub-Collector's office during a portion of the year.

STATEMENT OF PATTA TRANSFER APPLICATIONS.—The subjoined statement compares itemwar the number of patta transfer applications received and disposed of during faslis 1311 and 1312:—

Applications.	Fasli.	At the beginning of the fasli.	Received during the fasli.	Total.	Disposed of during the fasli.	Number pending at the end of the fasli.	Percentage of column 7 to column 5.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Through the Registration Department.	1311	410	3,267	3,677	3,372	305	8·29
	1312	305	3,124	3,429	3,173	256	7·5
II. Direct by the Revenue officers—							
(*a*) Ordinary	1311	482	6,357	6,839	6,488	351	5·1
	1312	351	7,529	7,880	7,430	450	5·7
(*b*) Under paragraphs 5 and 7 of Standing Order No. 31 (1900 edition).	1311	336	1,566	1,902	1,828	74	3·9
	1312	74	1,518	1,592	1,516	76	4·8
Total ..	1311	818	7,923	8,741	8,316	425	4·9
	1312	425	9,047	9,472	8,946	526	5·5
Grand Total ..	1311	1,228	11,190	12,418	11,688	730	5·9
	1312	730	12,171	12,901	12,119	782	6·06

Item I.—The decrease in the number of applications received during the year is small and calls for no remarks.

Item II (a) *and* (b).—The variation seems to be only the result of ordinary fluctuations.

TRANSACTIONS UNDER THE LOANS ACTS—LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS ACT.—A sum of Rs. 5,000 was allotted for the official year 1902–1903 out of which Rs. 1,400 was surrendered, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,600 (*vide* B.P., Mis. No. 6524, dated 7th November 1902). Out of this sum Rs. 3,560 was disbursed during the year, Rs. 600 being, on account of second instalment of loans, granted in previous years, Rs. 2,860 related to the sinking of new wells and Rs. 700 to other purposes—repairing a tank and conversion of dry lands to wet.

Seven applications for Rs. 2,650 were received during the year of which five were disposed of, leaving two applications involving Rs. 750 which were pending at the close of the year.

AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS ACT.—One application involving Rs. 400 was received during the year and was disposed of; one application for Rs. 500 relating to the Tanjore taluk and referred to in the report for fasli 1311 is yet pending for want of separate allotment under the Act. Application for allotment of funds will be separately submitted.

(Signed) H. D. TAYLOR,
Acting Collector.

15th October 1903.

EXTRACT from the Collector's letter, D. Dis. No. 5531-Rev., dated 10th December 1903.

Wages.—The system of paying agricultural labourers in kind has not been superseded to any appreciable extent by the system of money payment and my own enquiries also tend to confirm this opinion. The Divisional-officer, Kumbakónam, adds that Pallars and Panchamas who form the major portion of agricultural labourers generally desire to be paid in kind and that it is only the labourers in plantain gardens, etc., that are paid in money. In Pattukkóttai town, labourers are reported to be paid in money.

Exd. R. C. Colundasawmy.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

TRICHINOPOLY.

I HAVE the honour to submit the jamabandi report of the district for fasli 1312, accompanied by the prescribed statements.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The total rainfall in the year was 40·75 inches against 41·10 inches in the previous year and was greater than the average for the 30 years ending 1900 by 6·70 inches. The rainfed tanks did not get sufficient supply till October. In this and subsequent months, the supply was sufficient except in a few tanks in the north-eastern part of Musiri taluk. There was no lack of water in wells throughout the year. The Cauvery had its usual freshes though they were neither heavy nor continuous. All the irrigation channels had sufficient water. The extent cultivated as first crop in the year was greater than that of last year, and the average of the five years preceding. As compared with last year, there was a slight fall in the extent of second-crop cultivation of wet lands and a greater fall under dry lands. The yield of crops, both dry and wet, was fair. On the whole, the season may be said to have been a favourable one.

3. PRICES.—The annexed statement compares the prices of food-grains of the year with those of the five years immediately preceding it and also with those of the five years preceding the last famine year—*vide* separate statement attached :—

Grains.	Fasli.													Percentage—increase or decrease in fasli 1312 compared with fasli 1311.
	1281.	1282.	1283.	1284.	1285.	Average.	1307.	1308.	1309	1310.	1311.	Average.	1312.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Paddy, 1st sort.	131	141	157	167	165	152	228	183	216	266	213	221	136	36
,, 2nd ,,	115	125	140	148	144	134	205	167	193	233	200	200	125	37
Rice ,, ,,	Figures not available.						505	416	431	521	451	465	389	14
Cholam ..	113	135	191	175	160	155	334	290	292	379	308	321	198	36
Cumbu ..	110	130	180	159	167	149	257	218	224	291	264	251	173	34
Ragi	110	124	169	158	167	146	254	222	220	277	247	244	164	34
Horsegram ..	174	219	261	235	236	225	341	294	274	397	287	319	229	20
Varagu ..	Figures not available.						126	122	115	132	126	124	109	13

It will be observed that there was a fall in the prices of all food-grains compared with fasli 1311; this was due to the favourable character of the season.

4. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—There was no change either in the number of these estates or in the amount of peishcush due by them.

5. SHROTRIEM JODI OR QUIT-RENT IN INAM VILLAGES.—There was an increase in the number of whole inam villages by one. This is due to the fact of one village in Udaiyárpálaiyam taluk having been inadvertently omitted in previous years. The jodi and quit-rent payable to Government amounted to Rs. 10,540-10-3 against Rs. 10,550-1-5 in the previous year. The decrease of Rs. 9-7-2 is due to the reduction of jodi in the villages of Kolapadi and Kilapalur in the taluks of Perambalur and Udaiyárpálaiyam, respectively, on account of lands taken up for the extension of the cattle market at Ariyalúr in the former case and for a latrine in the latter case—*vide* B.P., No. 73, Land Revenue, dated 12th January 1903, and Mis. No. 48, Land Revenue, dated 9th January 1903, and to the transfer of quit-rent of Rs. 2-12-0 on minor inams to land revenue.

6. RYOTWAR VILLAGES—*Vide* STATEMENT No. I.—The total number of ryotwar villages in the district remained the same (579). The total number of pattas excluding miscellaneous pattas was 186,654 against 182,962 in the previous year. The increase of 3,692 pattas is due to the splitting up of revenue and settlement joint pattas and to the assignment of lands on darkhast to persons holding no pattas before. Of the 1,32,792 pattas not modified, 18,606 required modification, but were not modified as they were not produced by the ryots. The number of miscellaneous pattas is 26,345 against 29,104. The decrease is chiefly attributed to the inclusion of lands held under sivoijama in previous years in pattas this year.

7. OCCUPATION AND CHANGES THEREIN—STATEMENT No. III.—The increase under both dry and wet is due to the taking up of more lands owing to the good season and to the grant of pattas for lands previously held under sivoijama as well as to the resumption of larger extents of inam lands to Government in Trichinopoly and Kulitalai taluks.

Dry.		Wet.	
Acs.	Assessment. Rs.	Acs.	Assessment. Rs.
13,738	13,797	275	2,231

8. ACTUAL CULTIVATION AND WASTE CHARGED AND REMITTED—STATEMENT No. III.—The increase under cultivation and waste charged is 1 per cent. and occurs in all taluks under dry, but only in Trichinopoly taluk under wet. Rs. 528 was remitted on waste lands, chiefly under two rain-fed tanks in Kulitalai which are under repair and which consequently did not get any supply and one tank in Musiri taluk, and in two villages of Trichinopoly and Udaiyárpálaiyam taluks where the lands were silted up by heavy freshes in the Coleroon.

	Rs.
Dry	13,535
Wet	284

9. TIRVAJASTI AND FASALJASTI—STATEMENT No. III.—There is a decrease both under tirvajasti and fasaljasti. It is attributed to want of timely rains for rain-fed tanks and to the good supply of water in the irrigation channels.

	Rs.
Tirvajasti	3,117
Fasaljasti	2,829

10. REMISSIONS.—*Vide* statement No. IV—

(*a*) *Occasional remissions.*—Shavi remission of Rs. 37 was granted in Musiri and Kulitalai taluks as the tanks did not get a sufficient supply. A remission of Rs. 112 was granted in Trichinopoly taluk on account of the submersion of certain lands in two villages of Trichinopoly taluk by the Coleroon water. Tirvakammi remission of Rs. 82 was granted in Trichinopoly, Musiri and Kulitalai taluks on lands which were cultivated with dry crops as the supply in the irrigation tanks was not sufficient in Musiri and Kulitalai and as the lands were silted up by the freshes of the Coleroon in Trichinopoly taluk.

(*b*) A sum of Rs. 1,104 was remitted on lands assigned late in the fasli under the authority conveyed in B.P., No. 200, Land Revenue, dated 1st September 1902, and No. 74, Settlement, dated 10th March 1903.

(*c*) *Fixed remissions.*—Remissions granted on account of irrigation by lift. The increase is due to the transfer of certain dry lands to baling wet in Musiri taluk.

(*d*) *Cowle remissions.*—The decrease is due to the gradual increase in the assessment. The grant of 2·51 acres of poramboke land in Trichinopoly taluk was sanctioned on public tope cowle in B.P., Mis. No. 7181, Settlement, dated 12th December 1902.

(*e*) *Remission of land revenue under parayraph* 11 *of Board's Standing Order No.* 5.—The increase of Rs. 11 occurs in Kulitalai taluk; it is stated that this was not brought to account in previous years.

(*f*) *Payment for religious institutions.*—A sum of Rs. 430–4–0 was sanctioned by the Collector as beriz deduction in Trichinopoly taluk in the circumstances reported in this office Proceedings, R.C. No. 216-Rev. of 1902, dated 5th March 1903, and a copy of which was submitted to the Board, Settlement Department, with this office letter, R. Dis. No. 151-Rev. of 1903, dated 5th March 1903.

11. Miscellaneous revenue.—*Vide* statement No. V—

(*a*) *Item* 1 (*a*).—The decrease is Rs. 144. This comprises Rs. 112 due to resumption of certain inams referred to in paragraph 7 *supra*, Rs. 14 charged by mistake in Musiri taluk, Rs. 8 on account of arrears of quit-rent of previous years, and included in last year's statement, Rs. 2 on account of quit-rent on lands transferred to ryotwar and Rs. 8 which is the quit-rent on dual patta cases in minor inams.

(*b*) *Item* 1 (*b*).—The increase of Rs. 3 is due to the circumstances reported in the last sentence of paragraph 5.

(*c*) *Items* 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 *and* 7.—The decrease under these items is due to the smaller extents of irrigation and cultivation of sivoijama lands owing to want of timely rains in the early part of the fasli.

(*d*) *Item* 8.—The increase of Rs. 767 is due to the taxation of fresh trees this year.

(*e*) *Item* 11.—The decrease is mainly due to the decrease in the amount of Manaivari and Nattam Dakkal punjai lands and to the decrease in the amount of back assessment on resumed inams in Trichinopoly taluk. The Government in Order No. 969, Revenue, dated 31st October 1902, communicated in B.P., Mis. No. 3899, Land Revenue, dated 3rd December 1902, directed that the Manaivari should be abolished. This order was given effect to only in Trichinopoly taluk and not in the other two taluks of Musiri and Kulitalai for want of sub-division.

12. Ryotwari demand.—The net ryotwari demand excluding remissions and deductions but including water-rate and second-crop charge and miscellaneous revenue amounts to Rs. 21,30,010 against Rs. 21,30,823 in the previous year, showing a net decrease of Rs. 813 as detailed below:—

	Rs.
Increase—	
1. Increase in the assessment of holdings	16,028
2. Decrease under fixed remissions	2,453
3. Do. waste remissions	328
Total ...	18,809
Decrease—	
4. Decrease in the amount of miscellaneous revenue	12,142
5. Do. do. of water charge and second-crop charge.	5,946
6. Increase in the amount of remission for late assignment ...	1,104
7. Do. do. of beriz deduction	430
Total ...	19,622
(19,622—18,809) or	813

13. TOTAL LAND REVENUE DEMAND—(CURRENT).—The total land revenue demand under all the heads amounts to Rs. 21,92,910 against Rs. 21,93,732 in the previous year as detailed below :—

	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.
	RS.	RS.
Peishcush on permanently-settled estates	52,359	52,359
Shrotriem jodi	10,550	10,541
Ryotwar miscellaneous	21,30,823	21,30,010
Total ...	21,93,732	21,92,910

There is a decrease of Rs. 822.

14. DEMAND UNDER CESSES.—In the annexed statement, the demand of the current year is compared with that of the previous year :—

Item.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	Increase.	Percentage of increase.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Land-cess on permanently-settled estates	20,658	22,827	2,169	10
Do. in whole inam villages	8,747	9,298	551	6
Land and village cesses on ryotwar and miscellaneous revenue	2,44,096	2,44,530	434	..
Total ..	2,73,501	2,76,655	3,154	1

15. For the total demand, collection and balance of land revenue and cesses (arrears and current)—*vide* statement No. VII.

The total balance outstanding at the end of fasli 1312 (both arrears and current) is Rs. 12,954, out of which a sum of Rs. 10,612 has been since collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,342. This has again been reduced to Rs. 920.

16. For the statement of demand, collection and balance of interest charged on arrears of land revenue—*vide* Enclosure A to statement No. VII. The balance is Rs. 114 and is covered by processes.

17. DISTRIBUTION OF COLLECTION BETWEEN LAND REVENUE AND CESSES.—*Vide* Enclosure B to statement No. VII.

According to the cess credit register maintained in this office, the amount actually credited to cesses is Rs. 2,43,995, whilst the amount due to the cesses is Rs. 2,43,503. The difference is due to the calculation having been made on the provisional demand.

18. FOR COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—*Vide* Enclosure A to statement No. VIII.

There is a decrease under every item. This is due to the favourable season on account of which the ryots paid their dues without pressure.

19. SPECIAL-PAID ESTABLISHMENT AND PROCESS-SERVICE FEES.—*Nil.*

20. LANDS SOLD UNDER BOARD'S STANDING ORDERS NOS. 15, 20, 21 AND 45.—*Vide* statement No. IX.

21. FOR THE STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISPOSAL OF PATTA TRANSFER APPLICATIONS.—*Vide* statement No. X.

The number of applications pending at the end of the fasli is 763 which is 13 per cent. of the total number received. Tahsildars report that most of these applications are pending expiry of Gazette notice time or are pending for want of sub-division. It is reported that some of the pending applications have been since disposed of.

22. FOR THE COST AWARDED TO GOVERNMENT IN CIVIL SUITS.—*Vide* statement No. XI.

23. RUINED TANKS AND TANKS IRRIGATING LESS THAN 50 ACRES MADE OVER TO PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.—*Nil.*

24. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—*Nil.*

25. KARNAMS' SURVEY INSTRUMENTS.—The instruments were produced for inspection at jamabandi and were generally found to be in fair order. Missing instruments were ordered to be replaced at the cost of the karnams concerned.

26. DETENTION OF KARNAMS IN TALUK OFFICES.—The karnams were not needlessly detained in any taluk except Trichinopoly where the Head-quarters Deputy Collector reports that the karnams were detained too long, but promises that the mistake shall not recur.

27. FOREST CONFERENCE.—The Head-quarters Deputy Collector and the Ariyalúr Deputy Collector report that there were no forest complaints in the taluks settled by them. The District Forest-officer and the Forest Rangers attended the jamabandi camps in the taluks of Musiri and Perambalur settled by the Collector. There were complaints from the ryots of Peramangalam and other villages in Musiri taluk and from Neikuppai and other villages in Perambalur taluk. On enquiry, it was found that the complaints were groundless. The Musiri Deputy Collector who settled the Kulitalai taluk reports that the District Forest-officer who was informed of the jamabandi programme did not meet him as requested and that the ryots of Nadupatti village complained to him of over-reservation and want of sufficient area for pasture and requested permission to graze goats in reserves under permits. The District Forest-officer stated that the complaint of the villagers as regards the first point was unfounded, as there was sufficient poramboke in the village and that permission could not be given to graze goats, considering the peculiar aspect of the Viyampatti firka. The ryots were duly informed of the decision.

28. The Assistant Collector Mr. J. K. Lancashire was in charge of the Ariyalúr division for nearly one and a half months. He used to read and dispose of vernacular correspondence.

29. TRANSACTIONS UNDER THE LOANS ACTS.—These statements have been separately submitted in this office R.P. No. 482 of 1903, dated 28th September 1903.

The allotment originally sanctioned for expenditure under the Loans Acts was Rs. 9,000. As this amount was subsequently found to be inadequate, an additional allotment of Rs. 1,200 under the Agriculturists Loans Act was sanctioned by the Board; thus making up a total of Rs. 10,200. In the course of the year, circumstances necessitated the transfer of certain amounts from one Act to another. The particulars of changes in the allotment are noted below:—

	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists Loans Act.	
	RS.	RS.	
1. Original allotment sanctioned in B.P., No. 55, Settlement, dated 9th April 1902	7,000	2,000	
2. Additional allotment sanctioned in B.P., Mis. No. 4519, Settlement, dated 1st August 1902	...	1,000	
3. Additional allotment sanctioned in B.P., Mis. No. 6369, Settlement, dated 31st October 1902	...	200	
Total ...	7,000	3,200	
4. Transfers from one Act to another ...	— 715	+ 715	
	+ 50	— 50	
	— 665	+ 665	
Balance as revised ...	6,335	3,865	= 10,200

The distribution of allotment as it stood finally on 31st March 1903 was as follows:—

	RS.
Land Improvement Loans Act	6,335
Agriculturists Loans Act	3,865

Out of these amounts, Rs. 1,387–8–0 under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 1,550 under the Agriculturists Loans Act were spent between the months of April to June 1902 so that Rs. 4,947–8–0 under the former and Rs. 2,315 under the latter were available for expenditure between July 1902 to March 1903. The disbursements during this period amounted to Rs. 5,330 under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 2,315 under the Agriculturists Loans Act. Thus there was an excess payment of Rs. 382–8–0 under the Land Improvement Loans Act over the allotment. This was reported to the Board and disposed of in B.P., Mis. No. 2176, Settlement, dated 2nd July 1903. An allotment of Rs. 4,750 and Rs. 2,500 under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Agriculturists Loans Act, respectively, was sanctioned for the official year 1903–1904 in B.P., No. 129, Settlement, dated 18th April 1903. Out of these amounts, Rs. 1,687–8–0 under the former and Rs. 800 under the latter were spent between April and June 1903.

Eighty-four applications for Rs. 9,587–8–0 under both Acts were accepted during the fasli year, and payments were made in 76 cases during the year, notices having been issued to the applicants in the remaining cases to receive payments. Twenty-four wells costing Rs. 3,240 were constructed and 11 wells repaired at a cost of Rs. 1,150. Rs. 1,710 was utilized in reclaiming waste lands and repairing tanks. One hundred and twenty-two head of cattle were purchased during the year for Rs. 3,402–8–0 and two sugarcane mills were purchased for Rs. 250.

Out of a total demand of Rs. 7,950–3–6 under both principal and interest under the two Acts, Rs. 7,598–4–3 has been collected. There was a further collection of Rs. 529–3–6 on account of sums not yet due. The arrears at the close of the fasli stood at Rs. 551–15–3. Out of this Rs. 351–11–11 has been since collected, leaving a balance of As. 3–4 only. This will be collected shortly. Twenty-eight per cent. of the total collections was collected without resort to coercive processes.

30. Reports on well irrigation, on the progress made in marking waterspread of tanks and on excess collections will be submitted shortly.

TRICHINOPOLY,
27th September 1903.

(Signed) J. P. BEDFORD,
Acting Collector.

P.S.—Item 9 in account No. V.—The decrease is due to the release of certain attached estates and also to the handing over of B. Chokkalingam Pillai's estate and to the decrease in the receipts of the Marungapuri Ayan and Devastanam estates.

EXTRACT from the Collector's letter, No. Ref. (f-2) on Cur. No. 1549-Rev., dated 29th November 1903.

There are two kinds of agricultural labourers in the district—farm labourers and casual labourers. The former class of labourers are generally paid their wages in grain on rural tracts except in a few villages situated near towns in which they are paid in money. In addition to their monthly wages they are given a cloth worth a rupee or its value per head once a year. In some parts cumblies are supplied once a year. In dry villages they are given slippers. The rates have not risen generally. As regards the latter class of labourers they are always paid in kind when they are engaged for harvesting operations. When they are employed for other operations, they are paid in kind in almost all the dry parts and in money in wet parts. In the case of this class of servants also there has been no appreciable increase in rates.

Exd. Md. Pahilwan.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

MADURA.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following report on the annual settlement of the Madura district for fasli 1312 (1902–1903). The prescribed statements have been submitted in *advance* with my letter Ref. on Cur. No. 386-Pedl., dated 5th October 1903.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The statement appendix A shows the rainfall registered in each station in each month of the year. The total and average quantities of rainfall during the year for the whole district were 895·08 inches and 37·29 inches, respectively, against 915·05 inches and 38·12 inches in the previous year. As already reported in paragraph 6 of my administration report, Ref. on Cur. No. 798-B. & G., dated 1st August 1903, for the official year 1902–1903, the state of the season during the year was on the whole favourable, and the tracts irrigated by the Periyár project had a sufficient supply of water.

3. PRICES.—The average prices of food-grains during the year are compared in the margin with those of the previous year and with the average of the five years ending with fasli 1311. It will be seen that the prices of all the food-grains were very much easier than in the previous year, which is of course the result of the propitious character of the season.

PRICE per garce of 3,200 Madras measures.

Grains.	Average of five years ending with fasli 1311.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Paddy, first sort ..	214	195	171
Do. second sort ..	190	172	148
Rice, second sort ..	449	417	341
Cholam	278	267	194
Cumbu	205	222	189
Ragi	248	233	172

4. PEISHCUSH.—The number of permanently-settled estates was the same as in the previous year, viz., 36. In regard to the amount of peishcush, however, there was a decrease of Rs. 66–12–2, due to the land having been taken up for public purposes.

5. Under "Shrotriem jodi" (quit-rent on whole inam villages) also there was a decrease of Rs. 75–4–8 resulting from the causes detailed below :—

	Amount. RS.	A.	P.
Demand of shrotriem jodi in fasli 1311	59,564	3	2
Demand of shrotriem jodi in fasli 1312	59,488	14	6
Decrease in fasli 1312	75	4	8

Causes—

	Amount. Rs.	A.	P.
(1) *Deduct* lapsed excess collections included in demand in fasli 1311	99	0	2
(2) Reduction of shrotriem jodi allowed on account of lands taken up for Madura-Pámban Railway in—			
(*a*) Villupuram, Madura taluk	3	12	0
(*b*) Jotiendhal, Paramakudi division	0	7	3
(*c*) Velliarendhal, Madura Town division	6	14	4
(*d*) Enadi, Madura Town division	0	3	3
Total ...	11	4	10
Total deductions ...	110	5	0
(3) *Add* amount wrongly treated as excess collections in fasli 1311, but since ordered to be adjusted	13	12	8
(4) *Add* excess collections of over three years which have lapsed to Government in fasli 1312	21	3	8
Total additions ...	35	0	4
Net deductions ...	75	4	8

6. Holdings and Assessment.—The total extent and assessment of lands in the holding of ryots during the year were 1,050,538 acres and Rs. 18,54,177, respectively, against 1,034,230 acres and Rs. 18,42,025 in the previous year showing an increase of 16,308 acres in extent and Rs. 12,152 under assessment. Enclosure A to statement No. 3 shows the several items which contributed to this increase. The items under which large variations occur are the following :—

Items.	Extent. Acs.	Assessment. Rs.
(1) Excess in extent and assessment of lands taken up on darkhast over those relinquished during fasli 1312 ...	15,463	14,423
(2) Extent of lands purchased by private individuals in resales of lands bought in by Government under Board's Standing Order No. 45 (New edition) ...	193	171
(3) Excess in extent of inam lands reverted to Government over Government lands transferred to "Inam" ...	393	656
(4) Excess in extent and assessment of Periyár lands sold and brought to patta over those deducted from holdings, the sales having been cancelled	502	4,218
Total excess ...	16,551	19,468
Deduct—		
(*a*) Lands under holdings that were taken up for public purposes	171	805
(*b*) Amount of Periyár enhanced rates of assessment reduced in fasli 1312 in Mélúr taluk	...	6,377
Total ...	171	7,182
Net excess ...	16,380	12,286

The extent and assessment of lands relinquished and of those taken up on darkhast during the year are compared below with the corresponding figures of the previous year, and the talukwar details of the variations are also appended :—

Fasli.	Relinquishments.		Darkhasts.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
1311	2,534	2,288	8,904	8,197
1312	1,377	1,265	16,840	15,688
Difference ..	— 1,157	— 1,023	+ 7,936	+ 7,491

TALUKWAR particulars for the variations.

Taluks.	Relinquishments.		Darkhasts.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
1. Madura	+ 46	+ 76	+ 214	+ 294
2. Tirumangalam	— 133	— 144	+ 241	+ 390
3. Mélúr	— 56	— 56	+ 302	+ 536
4. Periyakulam	— 910	— 833	+ 4,955	+ 4,213
5. Kodaikánal	+ 102	+ 115	+ 5	+ 49
6. Dindigul	— 90	— 73	— 31	+ 78
7. Palni	— 116	— 108	+ 2,250	+ 1,931
Total ..	+ 148 — 1,305	+ 191 — 1,214	+ 7,967 — 31	+ 7,491 ..
Net difference ..	— 1,157	— 1,023	+ 7,936	+ 7,491

Under "Relinquishments" the variations are small in Madura and Mélúr, and call for no remarks. The decrease in Tirumangalam, Periyakulam, Dindigul and Palni is attributed to the favourable character of the season. The increase in Kodaikánal in which division there is a considerable extent of coffee cultivation is ascribed to the fall in the price of coffee.

In respect of "Darkhasts" the variations in Kodaikánal and Dindigul are small and do not call for notice. In Madura, portions of lands sold in previous years under the Periyár rules and lands assigned on darkhast in previous years in non-Periyár villages subject to the condition of payment of tree value were brought under holdings during the year under report after sub-division and collection of tree value respectively; hence the increase. The increase in Tirumangalam is ascribed to the fact that the ryots inhabiting the northern portion of the taluk adjoining Madura applied for and obtained on darkhast a considerable extent of land which they considered to be likely to be brought under the influence of the Periyár project. In Periyakulam 3,184 acres of land which had been held on temporary pattas were formally assigned to the ryots under the darkhast rules and brought under holdings, in addition to 4,218 acres of waste lands brought under permanent patta on formal darkhast applications against a total extent of 2,482 acres last year under both the items. The Tahsildars of Mélúr and Palni also report that lands, which had been under temporary occupation in the previous year, were brought under holdings during the year, and that this partly accounts for the decrease in the area and assessment of the lands held under temporary pattas during fasli 1312, as compared with fasli 1311. There is still a very large area of land under temporary occupation throughout the district and steps are being taken to reduce it.

7. WATER-RATE AND SECOND-CROP CHARGE.—Water rate levied on dry lands irrigated and second-crop charge on single crop wet lands aggregated Rs. 2,46,588. They compare with fasli 1311 as detailed in the margin. Talukwar particulars of the variations are also given. The increase under both the heads in Kodaikánal is slight. The increase under "water rate" in the remaining taluks except Madura and Mélúr and under second-crop charge in Dindigul and Palni was due to extension of irrigation on account of adequate supply of water. In Madura and Mélúr taluks the yearly extension of the Periyár project accounts for the increase of revenue under "water rate". The decrease in Madura under second-crop charge is attributed to the closure for repair during the "kodai" or short crop season of certain sluices in the Sholavandan division by the Public Works Department. The decrease under the same head in Tirumangalam and Periyakulam taluks is said to be due to want of timely rains for wet crops during the "kodai" season.

	Water-rate.	Second-crop charge.
	RS.	RS.
Fasli 1311	1,28,313	97,252
,, 1312	1,53,251	93,337
Difference ..	+ 24,938	— 3,915

TALUKWAR particulars for the variations.

Taluks.	Water-rate.	Second-crop charge.
	RS.	RS.
Madura	+ 12,885	— 6,690
Tirumangalam	+ 1,228	— 642
Mélúr	+ 6,422	+ 878
Periyakulam	+ 936	— 187
Kodaikánal	+ 22	+ 12
Dindigul	+ 1,487	+ 1,914
Palni	+ 1,958	+ 800
Total ..	+ 24,938	+ 3,604
..	..	— 7,519
Net difference ..	+ 24,938	— 3,915

8. REMISSION ON LANDS (UNDER HOLDINGS) LEFT WASTE.—The following table shows the extent of occupied land left waste, the area on which remissions were granted, and the extent of waste charged in fasli 1312, as compared with fasli 1311:—

Items.		Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	Difference.
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
1. Total extent of waste	Dry ..	152,416	156,990	+ 4,574
	Wet ..	11,180	10,240	— 940
	Total ..	163,596	167,230	+ 3,634
2. Extent on which remissions were granted	Dry ..	..	25	+ 25
	Wet ..	454	247	— 207
	Total ..	454	272	— 182
3. Remainder charged	Dry ..	152,416	156,965	+ 4,549
	Wet ..	10,726	9,993	— 733
	Total ..	163,142	166,958	+ 3,816

There was a decrease both in the area of wet waste and of the extent of wet land for which remission was granted for this cause both due to the favourable season. There was an increase, however, of waste under "dry" occurring chiefly in the Dindigul and Palni taluks which had a scanty rainfall during the year during the dry crop season, viz., August and September, as compared with last year as noted below :—

	Rainfall in August and September.	
	Fasli 1311 INS.	Fasli 1312. INS.
(i) Dindigul	9·27	5·10
(ii) Palni	7·30	*Nil.*

The 25 acres of dry land for which remission was allowed during the year comprise 13 acres of darkhast land on which no crop was raised (*vide* B.P., No. 74, Revenue Settlement), dated 10th March 1903, and 12 acres in Periyakulam damaged by Periyár water (remitted under G.O., No. 617, Revenue, dated 16th July 1902, communicated with B.P., Mis. No. 4372, dated 25th July 1902).

9. OTHER REMISSIONS.—The other remissions granted during the year are compared below with those granted in the previous year :—

Items.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Occasional remissions	7,749	8,340	+ 591
(2) Fixed remissions	1,620	1,513	— 107
(3) Beriz deductions	50,709	50,703	— 6
Total ..	60,078	60,556	+ 478

(1) *Occasional remissions.*—The increase of Rs. 591 under this item is the net result of the variations noted in the margin. The decrease in items (*a*) and (*c*) was due to the good season, while that under (*b*) was due to the smaller area (14 acres in fasli 1312 against 35 acres in fasli 1311) under submergence. The increase in item (*d*) occurred in Mélúr (Rs. 161) and Periyakulam (Rs. 1,162). The increase in Mélúr was due to the fact that Periyár water was not available for second crop for double crop wet lands in certain villages * situated at the tail end of the Periyár channels. I am recommending the transfer of these lands and some others under the Periyár, which cannot raise two crops to single crop wet. The increase in Periyakulam is attributed to the inadequate supply of water in certain irrigation sources during the "kodai" season, in consequence of which double crop wet lands could not be cultivated with two crops. The increase shown against item (*e*) was due to the grant of percentage remissions at 75 per cent. of the assessment on lands sold in 1901 in Madura and Mélúr taluks under the Periyár rules, the year under report being the first year after the sale—*vide* G.O., No. 541, Revenue, dated 15th August 1899.

Items.	Rs.
(*a*) Shavi or loss of produce	— 192
(*b*) Submerged or inundated	— 81
(*c*) Tirwakammi (difference between wet and dry assessment on wet lands cultivated with dry crops owing to insufficient supply of water)	— 1,048
(*d*) Fasalkammi (second-crop charge remitted on registered double crop lands) ..	+ 1,323
(*e*) Special remissions granted in Madura and Mélúr on lands sold under the Periyár rules, in accordance with G.O., No. 541, dated 15th August 1899 ..	+ 589
Net increase ..	+ 591

* Villages.
1. Kottakudi.
2. Punjuthi.
3. Keeranúr.

(2) *Fixed remissions.*—The particulars for the decrease of Rs. 107 noted under this item are given in the margin. The increases in items (*a*) and (*c*) are slight. With regard to the increase of Rs. 54 in item (*b*), it is reported that in Dindigul taluk Rs. 46 being the amount of cowle remissions granted in fasli 1311 was disallowed in the year under report, as the terms of the cowle grant had not been complied with, while in Tirumangalam taluk cowle remissions amounting to Rs. 100 were granted newly during the year, under Board's sanction conveyed in B.P., Mis. No. 1856, Revenue Settlement, dated 22nd March 1902. The decrease in item (*d*) is entirely contributed by Palni (Rs. 89 in fasli 1312 against Rs. 263 in fasli 1311). The slight † increase in the other taluks calls for no remarks. The decrease in Palni is accounted for by the fact that cases of dual pattas, where the lands and the trees were held by the same individuals, were struck off the accounts during the year in conformity with the Board's orders on the subject.

Items.	Amounts. Rs.
Increase—	
(*a*) Remissions granted on account of irrigation by lift	+ 2
(*b*) Cowle remissions (progressive)	+ 54
(*c*) Lands taken up for public purposes, etc.	+ 1
Total ..	+ 57
Decrease—	
(*d*) Remissions of land revenue under paragraph 2-II of Board's Standing Order No. 18 (New edition)	— 164
Net decrease ..	— 107

	† Increase.
Madura	1
Tirumangalam	2
Mélúr	5
Dindigul	2
Total ...	10

(3) *Beriz deductions.*—The decrease of Rs. 6 was due to the following cause. A sum of Rs. 183 being the allowance due to the yeomiadar at Tondi for fasli 1309 was paid in fasli 1311, while in the year under report there was no such arrear payment, but deductions amounting to Rs. 177 were newly sanctioned. For details, a reference is solicited to statement—enclosure A to No. 4 submitted to the Board in the Land Revenue Department.

10. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The demand of miscellaneous revenue during the year amounted to Rs. 3,13,492 against Rs. 4,14,986 in the previous year showing a decrease of Rs. 1,01,494. The items which exhibit large variations are detailed below:—

Items.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Water rate on minor inams in ryotwari villages	19,234	20,548	+ 1,314
2. Charge for water in zamindari and inam villages including tirwajasti and fasaljasti	81,537	79,739	— 1,798
3. Penal charge for water on lands irrigated without permission	32,550	34,879	+ 2,329
4. Land occupied with or without application for which no pattas have been granted.	79,835	77,718	— 2,117
5. Occupation of poramboke lands { Ordinary charge	3,632	3,961	+ 329
5. Occupation of poramboke lands { Penal charge	9,303	14,049	+ 4,746
6. Revenue derived from tree pattas	11,405	10,874	— 531
7. Commission on private estates under Court of Wards management	8,919	10,451	+ 1,532
8. Revenue process service fees	1,916	3,121	+ 1,205
9. Other items	1,31,721	22,714	— 1,09,007
Total	3,80,052	2,78,054	— 1,01,998

Item 1—*Water rate on minor inams.*—The increase which is contributed by the Madura, Mélúr, Periyakulam and Palni taluks is attributable to the favourable character of the season.

Item 2—*Charge for water in zamin and inam villages.*—The particulars for the decrease of Rs. 1,798 shown against this item are given in the margin *. The fall is due to the decreased extent of land for which Periyár water was applied during the year, the matter of the supply of these lands being under correspondence.

* Taluks.	Amount.
Decrease—	RS.
1. Madura	— 1,252
2. Mélúr	— 864
3. Periyakulam	— 917
4. Dindigul	— 86
Total	— 3,119
Increase—	
5. Tirumangalam	+ 113
6. Palni	+ 139
Total	+ 252
7. *Add* water rate collected in the Deputy Tahsildar's Divisions of Sivaganga and Madura Town on account of Periyár water supplied to zámin and inam villages	+ 1,069
Total	+ 1,321
Net decrease	— 1,798

† Taluks.	Amount.
Increase—	RS.
1. Madura	3,981
2. Tirumangalam	141
3. Mélúr	2,634
4. Palni	1,005
5. Paramagudi	70
Total	7,831
Decrease—	
6. Periyakulam	3,846
7. Dindigul	1,517
8. Kodaikánal	197
Total	5,560
Net increase	2,271
9. *Add* penal water rate collected in the Sivaganga Deputy Tahsildar's Division on inam and zamin lands irrigated with Periyár water without permission	58
Total	2,329

Item 3—*Penal charge for water.*—The increase of Rs. 2,329 entered against this item is the net result of the variations in the several taluks shown in the margin, from which it will be seen that the taluks in which the variations are large are Madura, Mélúr, Palni, Periyakulam and Dindigul. The increase in Madura and Mélúr is ascribed to the strict enforcement of the Periyár water-rate rules regarding the imposition of penalty for unauthorised use of Periyár water, a number of penalties being imposed for presentation of applications after the due dates, and the increase in Palni is explained as being due to the imposition of penal charge for water used without permission chiefly for dry lands, the first dry crop raised without the aid of Government water having failed for want of timely rains. The marked decrease in Periyakulam is attributable to a less area having been irrigated with Government water in consequence of heavy penal charges imposed last year and the decrease in Dindigul is accounted for by the fact, that in charging penalty in fasli 1312, a uniform rate of half the ordinary water rate was adopted in almost all cases, irrespective of the number of years during which the unauthorised use of Government water had continued, while the practice followed in the previous years was to charge penalty at so many times the ordinary water rate in proportion to the number of years the improper use of water had continued.

Item 4—*Puthuval lands.*—The extent of Government assessed lands under temporary occupation during the year and the assessment finally charged thereon were 65,119 acres and Rs. 77,718, respectively, against 67,914 acres and Rs. 79,835 in the previous year resulting in a decrease of 2,795 acres in area, and Rs. 2,117 in the net demand, for which talukwar particulars are furnished in the margin. The variations in Mélúr, Dindigul and Kodaikánal are comparatively small and call for no remarks. The increase under demand in Madura is explained thus. In several villages affected by the Periyár project portions of lands sold under the Periyár rules are kept under temporary pattas pending sub-division, and included in this item. In fasli 1311 being the third year after sale, a remission of 25 per cent. of the consolidated double crop wet assessment was allowed in accordance with G. O., No. 541, dated 15th August 1899, while in fasli 1312 full assessment was charged. The increase under both the heads in Tirumangalam and Periyakulam is due to the favourable character of the season. The marked decrease under both area and demand in Palni is attributed in the main to a large extent of puduval lands having been assigned on permanent patta during the year—please see remarks in paragraph 6 *supra*. From the talukwar particulars of area and net demand furnished in the last page of statement No. 5 for major item 5, it will be seen that the areas of assessed waste land, under temporary occupation, are still large in Periyakulam, Dindigul and Palni; they are attributed to the following causes:—

Taluks.	Extent. ACS.	Net demand. RS.
1. Madura	— 11	+ 427
2. Tirumangalam	+ 429	+ 404
3. Mélúr	— 159	— 272
4. Periyakulam	+1,572	+ 819
5. Dindigul	+ 36	+ 232
6. Palni	—4,821	—3,813
7. Kodáikanal	+ 159	+ 86
Total ..	+2,196	+1,968
	—4,991	—4,085
Net difference ..	— 2,795	— 2,117

Periyakulam.—The lands are in most cases gravelly and barren and are not fit for continuous cropping, but are adapted only for shifting cultivation, *i.e.*, cultivation once in several years. Hence they are not applied for on permanent patta.

Dindigul.—In this taluk also the soil is sterile, and it is only when the season is favourable, that the ryots enter upon the lands for temporary cultivation.

Palni.—On account of the Porundalar project, which is now under investigation in this taluk, the assignment of the waste lands in the villages affected by the project has been prohibited. This accounts, to some extent, for the large area under temporary occupation. Another cause is to be found in the fact that the lands in many cases being gravelly and rocky and far away from village habitations, they are enclosed occasionally for grazing purposes and brought under temporary occupation. It must, however, be admitted that a good deal of the temporary cultivation continues from year to year and orders have been issued to guard against the evasion of the darkhast rules.

Item 5—"*Occupation of poramboke lands*".—The following table compares the area of poramboke lands occupied and charged during faslis 1311 and 1312; and the talukwar particulars for these variations are appended in the margin:—

TALUKWAR particulars for the variations.

Taluks.	(*a*) Ordinary charge.		(*b*) Penal charge.	
	Extent.	Net demand.	Extent.	Net demand.
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Madura	— 16	— 55	— 27	+ 509
Tirumangalam	+ 110	+ 170	— 20	+ 291
Mélúr	+ 122	+ 75	+ 82	+ 475
Periyakulam	+ 186	+ 186	+ 63	+ 665
Dindigul	+ 119	+ 36	+ 600	+ 1,132
Palni	— 54	+ 44	+ 12	+ 1,391
Kodaikánal	+ 142	— 127	+ 147	+ 283
Total ..	+ 679	+ 511	+ 904	+ 4,746
	— 70	— 182	— 47	..
Net difference ..	+ 609	+ 329	+ 857	+ 4,746

Occupation of poramboke lands.

Fasli.	Extent.	Net demand.
	ACS.	RS.
(*a*) Ordinary charge—		
1311	2,432	3,632
1312	3,041	3,961
Increase ...	609	329
(*b*) Penal charge—		
1311	974	9,303
1312	1,831	14,049
Increase ...	857	4,746

No specific reason can be assigned for the increased extent of poramboke land entered upon except the general increase of cultivation owing to improvement of the season. As regards penalties the increase was mainly due to the fact that in former years penalties have been levied in accordance with the scale circulated with B.P., No. 172, Land Revenue, dated 15th May 1896. This has been found ineffectual in a majority of cases in causing vacation of objectionable encroachments because the dry taram on small encroachments is seldom more than an anna, and a penalty of 2 annas or even a multiple of the same was not sufficient to make the ryots vacate, with the result that many encroachments had continued for very long periods. An attempt was therefore made to inflict penalties that would effect this purpose.

* Items.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
(*a*) Tax on scattered trees held on patta by ryots ..	9,691	9,772	+ 81
(*b*) Sale-proceeds of assessed trees (withered trees and wind falls) ..	1,714	1,102	— 612
Total ..	11,405	10,874	— 531

Item 6 — *Tree revenue.*—The decrease of Rs. 531 is the net result of the variations particularised in the margin.* The increase of Rs. 81 under item (*a*) is spread over several taluks. The decrease of Rs. 612 noted against item (*b*) is not attributable to any special cause.

Item 7 — *Commission on estates under Court of Wards management.*—The increase of Rs. 1,532 is due to increased receipts of the estates due to the favourable character of the season.

Item 8—*Process fees.*—The increase of Rs. 1,205 is the net result of increase in certain taluks counterbalanced by decrease in others as shown in the margin.† The marked increase in Madura and Mélúr was due to the employment of special agency by the Tahsildars concerned to expedite collections especially of Periyár revenue. A special investigation will be made and orders issued to equalise receipts and charges in these taluks. The decrease in Tirumangalam is only apparent. The sum of Rs. 744 entered for fasli 1311 for this taluk includes Rs. 314, the arrears of process fees for fasli 1310 collected in that year, while in 1312 the arrear collection was only Rs. 23. The process fees which relate exclusively to faslis 1311 and 1312 are Rs. 430 and Rs. 429, respectively, for this taluk. The decrease in Periyakulam is explained by the Tahsildar as being due to the fact that the defaulters, against whom processes were issued and to whose village process servers were deputed to assist the village officers in the collection of kist, paid the kists before the arrival of the process servers. I am not satisfied with this explanation and have called for further report.

Receipts of process fees.

Taluks.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Madura	154	689	+ 535
Tirumangalam ..	744	452	— 270
Mélúr	192	1,166	+ 974
Periyakulam	204	120	— 84
Kodaikánal	34	3	— 31
Dindigul	21	30	+ 9
Palni	152	164	+ 12
Deputy Tahsildar's Divisions in zamindaris	415	497	+ 82
Total ..	1,916	3,121	+1,205

Items.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Sale-proceeds of Periyár waste lands	80,966	— 1,537	— 79,429
2. Capitalized value of abatement of revenue paid to Government on account of lands taken up for Madura - Pámban Railway	30,846	— 1,937	— 28,909
Total ..	..	..	—1,08,338

Items.		Amount.
		RS.
1. Increase under "holdings"	+	12,152
2. Do. under charge for water under "*dry*"	+	24,938
3. *Add* decrease under remissions for "waste"	+	847
Total increase ..	+	37,937
4. Decrease under charge for water under "wet"	—	3,915
5. Decrease under miscellaneous revenue ..	—	1,01,494
6. *Deduct* increase under "other remissions"	—	478
Total decrease ..	—	1,05,887
Net decrease ..	—	67,950

Item 9—"*Other items*".—Out of the decrease of Rs. 1,09,007 under this head, Rs. 1,08,338 is contributed by the two items noted in the margin. The variations under the remaining minor items are due to ordinary fluctuations.

11. The total current ryotwar demand including miscellaneous revenue, but excluding remissions amounted to Rs. 23,52,580 against Rs. 24,20,530 showing a decrease of Rs. 67,950 being the result of the marginally-noted variations which have been explained in the foregoing paragraphs. Adding to this demand, the amounts of land and village cesses (Rs. 1,53,558 and Rs. 1,09,114, respectively), the total current demand under ryotwar and cesses aggregated Rs. 26,15,252 against Rs. 26,80,239 in the previous year showing a decrease of Rs. 64,987. The increase in cesses amounted to Rs. 2,963 (Rs. 1,647 under land-cess and Rs. 1,316 under village-cess) and is the result of the increase in the items of land revenue and miscellaneous on which the cesses are calculated.

12. STATE OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—A separate report will be submitted. The reports from Divisional-officers have not all been received yet. Steps will be taken to ensure greater promptitude in future.

13. VILLAGE REGISTERS AND FIRKA BOOKS.—A report on this subject has already been submitted in my administration report, Ref. on Cur. No. 798-B. & G., dated 1st August 1903.

14. ASSISTANT COLLECTORS.—Assistant Collectors—Messrs. Fotheringham and Mackay—were attached to the district during the year and their conduct has been separately reported on. They are both now in charge of divisions.

15. WORKING OF THE LOANS ACTS.—The advances made during fasli 1312 under both the Acts are compared below with those made during the previous fasli:—

	Fasli 1311.			Fasli 1312.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Land Improvement Loans Act	69,912	8	0	30,900	4	0
Agriculturists Loans Act	67,095	0	0	55,240	0	0
Total ...	1,37,007	8	0	86,140	4	0

A large amount was being advanced every year for reclamation of waste lands and conversion of dry lands into wet in the tract irrigated by the Periyár. Further sales of waste lands having been stopped, there was a considerable reduction during the fasli in advances under Land Improvement Loans Act. Rupees 28,025 were advanced for reclamation, etc., of land and the remaining sum of Rs. 2,875 for sinking and repairing wells.

Under Agriculturists Loans Act also there was a decrease. The amount was advanced mostly in the Periyár tract for purchasing cattle. Out of the advance under this Act a small sum of Rs. 830 was given for manuring.

A sum of Rs. 1,77,869-11-8, including principal and interest under both the Acts, was due during the fasli including the balance at the beginning of the fasli, out of which Rs. 1,32,073-5-2 or 74 per cent. was collected during the fasli. Out of the balance of Rs. 45,796-6-6 a sum of about Rs. 280 relates to the previous fasli and

the remainder to the fasli (1312) under report. As already reported in this office D. Dis. No. 2120-Rev., dated 5th September 1903, a large portion of the arrears relates to the Periyár Deputy Collector's office and became due a few months before the end of the fasli. It could not therefore be collected in full within the fasli. Though there may be a large balance at the end of each fasli, it is collected almost in full within the next fasli. No amount was recommended for being written off. A sum of Rs. 1,475 was paid during the fasli voluntarily by the borrowers before it became due.

39 per cent. of the collection was recovered after issue of demand notices, 5 per cent. after attachment, ·008 per cent. after sale of immoveable property and 56 per cent. without resort to coercion.

With the aid of State loans 22 new wells were sunk during the fasli at a cost of Rs. 3,050 and 89·14 acres were benefited. Eleven old wells were repaired at a cost of Rs. 1,575 and 2,730·62 acres of land were reclaimed and converted into wet at a cost of Rs. 1,48,223-8-0. 2,756 bulls were purchased at a cost of Rs. 81,891 and 96·70 acres were manured at a cost of Rs. 3,375.

MADURA,
11th October 1903.

(Signed) C. G. TODHUNTER,
Acting Collector.

EXTRACT from the Collector's letter, R. on C. No. 386-Pdl., dated 13th December 1903.

Wages.—There has been no change either in the nature of the tenancy of the agricultural labourers or in the system in force of the payment of agricultural wages in this district as described in paragraph 6 (*b*) of this office report, D. Dis. No. 299-Rev. dated 9th February 1901. Wages are generally paid in kind and there is no indication at present that money wages will take their place in the near future. From fasli 1310 onwards the state of the season has been favourable and the prices of food-grains have been easier. The payment of wages in grain is preferred by both employers and employed. In the Periyár tract (portions of Madura and Mélúr taluks) in consequence of the extension of wet cultivation, the payment of money wages obtains to a larger extent than in the other parts of the district, and the rate of wages paid has also risen in consequence of the increased demand for labour.

Exd. Md. Pahilwan.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

TINNEVELLY.

I HAVE the honour to report on the settlement of the land revenue in this district for fasli 1312.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The season was favourable and the total rainfall during the year was 39·31 inches against 29·18 inches in the previous year, and 27·78 inches, the average for the preceding thirty years. Further details have been already given in the Land Revenue Administration report submitted in Camp A. No , dated 25th July 1903.

3. THE CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The following statement compares the area cultivated under the principal food-crops during the year with that of the previous year:—

Crops.		Area sown—Government and minor inam.		Difference.
		Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Food-crops	Paddy	333,010	310,991	—22,019
	Cholam	77,725	75,189	— 2,536
	Cumbu	110,858	116,469	+ 5,611
	Ragi	38,982	43,222	+ 4,240
	Others including pulses ..	371,718	362,599	— 9,119
	Total ..	932,293	908,470	—23,823
Industrial crops. ..	Cotton	172,519	168,228	— 4,291
	Indigo	604	419	— 185
	Sugarcane	283	221	— 62
	Castor	8,574	5,542	— 3,032
	Gingelly	75,545	80,916	+ 5,371
	All others	156,055	154,409	— 1,646
	Grand Total ..	1,345,873	1,318,205	—27,668

There is large decrease under paddy as compared with the previous fasli which was specially favourable for second crop paddy cultivation on single crop rain-fed lands, but when compared with fasli 1310, which was a normal year, there has been increase under this head. The variations in other crops are below 5 per cent.

The outturn of paddy crop is compared in the subjoined statement with that of the three previous faslis :—

Outturn in annas.	Area in acres.			
	Fasli 1309. *	Fasli 1310. *	Fasli 1311. *	Fasli 1312.
13 to 16 annas	7,254	13,802	5,803	8,602
12 ,, ...	47,554	82,141	121,515	102,412
8 to 11 ,, ...	105,912	15,442	142,589	108,601
4 to 7 ,, ...	80,069	54,710	57,089	76,091
0 to 3 ,, ...	33,970	1,310	6,014	15,285
Total ..	274,659	363,405	333,010	310,991

* In these faslis the anna notation adopted was as follows:—
13 to 16 annas.
9 to 12 ,,
5 to 8 ,,
1 to 4 ,,
This was corrected as given in column 1 in accordance with B. P. No. 24, dated 27th January 1903.

The adoption of the revised anna notation during the fasli must, to some extent, have contributed to an incorrect estimation of the outturn, but Mr. Buckley, who conducted the jamabandi of Srívilliputtúr, observed that the outturn of crops had been understated, and that though the year was exceptionally favourable for wet crops, the outturn was shown as considerably below the normal. The reviews of the Divisional-officers on the examination of the village and taluk accounts show that similar mistakes have been committed in other taluks. Instructions have been issued to the Divisional-officers and Tahsildars regarding the correct preparation of the village account No. 1-A, and its verification by themselves, Deputy Tahsildars and Revenue Inspectors during tour.

4. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES AND WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—The demand under peishcush was Rs. 3,09,304–2–5 last year. The current year's demand is Rs. 3,09,302–8–0. The decrease is the net result of the following changes :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Peishcush deducted on account of lands taken up in the Tenkási taluk	—1	7	4
Quit-rent erroneously added to peishcush in Naduvakurichi mitta, Sankaranáinarkóil taluk, and deducted under Collector's order.	—3	6	0
Total ...	—4	13	4
Assessment on an artizan inam omitted to be included in the peishcush in Gollapatti Zamin, Sáttúr taluk	+3	2	11
Net decrease ...	—1	10	5

The demand under shrotriem jodi is Rs. 55,271–0–2 against Rs. 54,970–1–0 in the previous year. The increase is due to the next result of the following changes :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Deduct—			
Quit-rent on an entire inam village transferred to minor inam in Srívilliputtúr taluk	53	0	0
Add—			
Quit-rent on inam villages classed as minor inam in Ettiyapuram zamindari, but found out on examination of inam register to be entire inam villages and accordingly classed as entire inam in zamindaris	352	10	8
Amount added to the shrotriem jodi in Nángunéri taluk on account of assessment on a resumed inam made over to the inamdar	1	4	6
Total ...	353	15	2
Net increase ...	300	15	2

5. RYOTWARI SETTLEMENT.—The taluks of Ottappidáram and Srívilliputtúr were settled by the Collector Mr. Buckley. The Sub-Collector, Tuticorin, had the heavy taluk of Srívaikuntam. The Head Assistant Collector, Sermadévi, was relieved of the jamabandi of two of his taluks, viz., Tenkási and Ambásamudram as he had to conduct the settlement of the Uttumalai estate. Similarly the Head-quarters Deputy Collector, who had the settlement of the Sivagiri estate, was relieved of one of his taluks, viz., Sankaranáyinárkóyil. The Divisional-officer, Sáttúr who was relieved of Srívilliputtúr (a big taluk) by Mr. Buckley, was deputed to conduct the jamabandi of Tenkási and Sankaranáyinárkóyil (two light taluks) in addition to his taluk of Sáttúr, which is also a light one, and the Probationary Deputy Collector M.R.Ry. Rangachariar Avargal was entrusted with the settlement of Ambásamudram taluk. The third jamabandi prescribed for the check of the June harvest accounts and the closing of the village and taluk manual accounts was conducted as usual. There was some delay in commencing this jamabandi in the taluks of Tinnevelly and Srívaikuntam and the submission of the jamabandi returns was therefore delayed until the 20th September 1903. There is, however, considerable improvement on the whole as compared with the previous year and with greater promptitude on the part of the Divisional-officers, it is expected that this jamabandi will, in addition to its securing accuracy in the accounts, also tend to secure punctuality in the submission of the returns. The number of pattas issued, etc., is compared in the subjoined statement with that of the previous year :—

Fasli.	Fresh pattas issued.	Old pattas modified.	Pattas remaining unaltered.	Total.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
1311	14,783	2,059	219,533	236,375
1312	13,377	2,082	225,765	241,224

Fourthousand eighthundred and forty-nine pattas have been newly brought on the rent-roll due to transfers and sub-divisions. The number of pattas requiring alteration is 28,636 during the year against 67,534 in the previous year. This decrease is without a corresponding increase in the number issued during the year and is attributed to mistakes in the preparation of the taluk returns in the previous year. The number of unaltered pattas is still large and this is attributed to the ryots' neglect to get them altered at jamabandi.

6. OCCUPATION.—The changes in the occupied area as compared with the previous year are given in the following statement :—

Items.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.
	ACS.	ACS.
Ryots' holdings at the beginning of the fasli ...	1,465,514	1,469,513
Deduct—		
(1) Relinquished	991	632
(2) Sold for arrears of revenue and bought in by Government	241	145
(3) Sold for arrears of revenue and bought in by private persons	1,253	953
(4) Transferred by private contract or gift ...	31,562	35,719
(5) Taken up for public purposes	626	613
(6) Other items	195	140
Total ...	34,868	38,202
Net ...	1,430,646	1,431,311

Items.		Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.
		ACS.	ACS.
Add—			
(1) Lands taken up on darkhast		5,674	5,512
(2) Purchased by private individuals in revenue sales		1,253	953
(3) Transferred by private contract or gift ...		31,562	35,719
(4) Other items		378	145
	Total ...	38,867	42,329
	Total holdings ...	1,469,513	1,473,640
	Waste remitted ...	558	87
	Remainder ...	1,468,955	1,473,553
	Actual cultivation ...	1,054,991	1,061,083
	Waste charged ...	413,964	412,470

The percentage of cultivation to holding was 72 as in fasli 1311. The area relinquished and taken up on darkhast was less than in the previous year, but there has been, however, increase in the total holdings. Talukwar details of relinquishments and darkhasts are given below in comparison with those of the three preceding years:—

Taluks.	Area relinquished.				Area taken up on darkhast.			
	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Tinnevelly	50	20	53	58	125	524	787	583
Nángunéri	425	568	29	18	737	695	992	2,466
Ambásamudram	23	16	5	25	200	115	253	134
Tenkási	79	88	1	4	416	124	122	182
Sankaranáyinárkóyil	224	126	58	36	226	234	597	354
Srívilliputtúr	1,225	117	580	349	288	250	358	861
Sáttúr	651	478	201	83	53	136	216	330
Ottappidáram	254	330	22	57	707	585	544	338
Srívaikuntam	80	18	42	2	884	242	1,805	264
Total ..	2,961	2,461	991	632	3,636	2,905	5,674	5,512

7. The relinquishments were large in faslis 1309 and 1310, as the former was a bad year which had its effect in the succeeding fasli also. The relinquishments in faslis 1311 and 1312 were normal and the large increase in Srívilliputtúr is due to the giving up of lands of inferior quality highly assessed in a few villages of Watrap division. The revision of assessment on these lands has been postponed to the next settlement.

The area taken up is large in Tinnevelly, Nángunéri and Srívilliputtúr and is due to assignment of big blocks in the first two taluks, and to taking in of relinquished lands in the last taluk owing to favourable season.

8. The extent of land sold for arrears of revenue is compared below talukwar with that of the two preceding years:—

Taluks.	Extent of land sold for arrears of revenue in fasli		
	1310.	1311.	1312.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Tinnevelly	68	59	128
Nángunéri	318	162	96
Ambásamudram	28	12	25
Tenkási	75	12	10
Sankaranáyinárkóyil	110	90	55
Srívilliputtúr	1,184	349	374
Sáttúr	299	313	118
Ottappidáram	582	278	172
Srívaikuntam	155	219	120
Total ..	2,819	1,494	1,098

There has been decrease in all taluks except Tinnevelly and Srívilliputtúr, owing to the continued favourable seasons since fasli 1310. The increase in Tinnevelly and Srívilliputtúr is small and calls for no special remarks.

9. The cultivation in each taluk and the percentage of cultivation to holdings are compared below with the figures of the previous year :—

Taluks.	Fasli 1311.			Fasli 1312.		
	Holdings.	Cultivation.	Percentage.	Holdings.	Cultivation.	Percentage.
Dry.	ACS.	ACS.		ACS.	ACS.	
Tinnevelly	106,498	52,603	49	106,980	53,173	50
Nángunéri	238,926	125,082	52	241,041	134,639	56
Ambásamudram	85,810	43,002	50	85,897	38,982	45
Tenkási	65,343	48,181	74	65 271	42,866	77
Sankaranáyinárkóyil	125,564	92 984	75	125,860	93,013	75
Srívilliputtúr	153,959	130,115	85	154,324	131,544	85
Sáttúr	141,582	127,564	90	141,826	128,104	90
Ottappidáram	166,591	129,792	78	166,872	125,894	76
Srívaikuntam	187,233	117,618	63	187,413	113,857	61
Total ..	1,269,506	864,941	68	1,273,484	869,072	68
Wet.						
Tinnevelly	28,992	27.898	96	29,010	28,045	97
Nángunéri	30,416	29,317	96	30,466	29.769	98
Ambasamudram	31,278	30.235	97	31,298	30,414	97
Tenkási	20,191	19,578	97	20,155	19,632	97
Sankaranáyinárkóyil	14,877	14,121	95	13,906	13,508	97
Srívilliputtúr	22,685	21,744	96	22,720	22,005	97
Sáttúr	3,741	3,428	92	3,741	3,519	94
Ottapoidáram	3,627	2.822	78	3,625	2,783	77
Srívaikuntam	45,250	41,907	93	45,235	42,336	94
Total ..	200,007	190,050	95	200,156	192,011	96

The percentage of dry cultivation was the same as in the previous year, but under wet, there has been an increase of 1 per cent.

10. ASSESSMENT ON HOLDINGS INCLUSIVE OF CHARGE FOR WATER—

Taluks.	Total assessment on holdings.		Water-rate.		Second-crop charge.		Gross ryotwar demand.	
	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	Fasli 131 .	Fasli 1312.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Tinnevelly	3,39,713	3,40,947	5,038	5,709	12,875	11,024	3,57,626	3,56,780
Nángunéri	3,10,259	3,11,198	9,327	11,398	56,850	38,112	3,76,436	3,55,707 1
Ambásamudram ..	3,86,271	3,86,147	6,478	6,863	3,964	2,346	3,96,713	3,95,521 135
Tenkási	1,82,990	1,82,696	1,747	1,959	1,251	958	1,85,988	1,85,599 14
Sankaranáyinárkóyil.	1,67,607	1,67,903	3,558	5,687	21,507	11,366	1,92,672	1,84,821 135
Srívilliputtúr ..	3,25,792	3,26,450	8,697	7,730	41,053	10,871	3,75,542	3,45,035 16
Sáttúr	1,84,948	1,85,164	8.8	731	1,407	1,754	1,87,183	1,87,649
Ottappidáram ..	1,46,004	1,46,057	2,451	3,009	2,804	1,927	1,51,259	1,50,830 163
Srívaikuntam ..	5,86,393	5,86,745	13 901	15,141	12,746	10,076	6,13,040	6,11,948 14
Total ..	26,29,977	26,32,707	52,025	58,227	1,54,457	83,434	28,36,459	27,73,890 478

There has been increase under water-rate—the effect of early rains in the north-east monsoon, and owing to reduction in the fall in the latter part of the same season, the second crop cultivation has considerably fallen down.

11. Remissions—Occasional.—The occasional remissions granted during the year are compared below with those of the previous two years:—

Items.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Remission for waste	3,911	2,706	478
2. Do. for savi	2,071	3,370	548
3. Do. for short crop	..	388	51
4.(a) Do. for tirwakammi or difference between wet and dry assessment	3,309	2,191	1,880
4.(b) Do. on lands assigned late on darkhast	..	..	199
5. Do. for lands submerged and inundated	104	13	93
6. Do. of fasaljasti charge	2,822	172	516
7. Do. of water-rate on dry lands	155	40	44
8. Do. for lands taken up for the Tinnevelly-Quilon Railway ..	1,821	373	170
Total ..	14,193	9,253	3,979

Talukwar details of remissions granted during the year are given in the subjoined statements:—

Taluks.	Waste.	Shavi.	Short crop.	Tirwakammi.	Submerged or inundated.	Fasaljasti charge.	Water-rate on dry lands.	Lands taken up for railway.	Land assigned late on darkhast.	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Tinnevelly	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	148	..	171
Nángunéri	1	248	51	..	12	..	4	..	162	478
Ambásamudram	135	22	..	48	..	..	..	6	37	248
Tenkási	14	47	..	189	..	..	..	16	..	266
Sankaranáyinárkóyil ..	135	202	..	72	..	..	..	..	..	409
Srívilliputtúr	16	28	..	13	..	398	..	..	..	455
Sáttúr	..	1	..	472	..	38	..	..	.	511
Ottappidáram	163	..	..	3	58	..	..	..	..	224
Srívaikuntam	14	..	..	1,083	..	80	40	..	..	1,217
Total ..	478	548	51	1,880	93	516	44	170	199	3,979

The amount of remission is considerably less than in the previous year of favourable season. The bulk of the amount shown under tirwakammi against Sáttúr and Srívaikuntam taluks represents the remission on wastes granted in accordance with B.P. Mis. No. 3166, dated 10th September 1903, and Mis. No. 5794, dated 1st November 1900.

12. Fixed Remissions.—The fixed remissions are compared below with the previous year:—

Items.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Remission on account of irrigation by lift	21,225	20,774	— 451
2. Cowle remission	..	..	..
3. Beriz deductions	2,48,524	2,19,286	— 29,238
Total ..	2,69,749	2,40,060	— 29,689

The decrease in item (1) is due to large extents registered under "lift" having been brought under direct irrigation in Srívaikuntam taluk. There was no payment on account of arrears due on account of tasdik allowances during the year.

13. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The total miscellaneous revenue in the year is compared with the previous year's figures itemwar in the subjoined statement:—

Items	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. (*a*) Jodi or quit-rent on minor inams in Government villages ..	49,057	49,159	+ 102
(*b*) Do. in zamindari villages	3,115	2,841	— 274
2. Water-rate on minor inams in ryotwari villages	9,057	6,267	— 2,790
3. Charge for water in zamin and inam villages	26,887	21,536	- 5,351
4. Penal charge for water used without permission	17,523	12,829	— 4,694
5. Lands occupied with or without application for which no patta was issued.	3,855	3,852	— 3
6. Concealed cultivation	..	4	+ 4
7. Occupation of porambokes	21,007	21,697	+ 690
8. Revenue derived from tree pattas	1,04,133	109,039	+ 4,906
9. Commission on estates under the management of Court of Wards	9,131	7,359	— 1,772
10. Revenue process fees	1,579	1,114	— 465
11. Other items including Huzur collections	56,068	52,348	— 3,720
Total ..	3,01,412	2,88,045	— 13,367

(*a*) The difference in item (*a*) is explained below :—

		Rs.	A.	P.
Quit-rent on an inam village transferred from entire inam .	+	53	0	0
Remission not allowed on lands taken up for Tinnevelly-Quilon Railway to rounding of quit-rent	+	0	12	4
Reduction of quit-rent on lands taken up for public purposes.	—	7	5	9
Quit-rent charged after rectification of errors noticed at jamabandi	+	55	3	1
Net increase ...		101	9	8

(*b*) *Item* 1 (*b*).—The decrease is explained below :—

		Rs.	A.	P.
Transferred to entire inam	—	352	10	8
Do. from entire inam	+	53	0	0
Miscellaneous tree-tax in entire inams newly added ...	+	25	7	0
Amount of quit-rent for which details not known	—	0	2	0
Net decrease ...		274	5	8

(*c*) *Items* 2 and 3.—Decrease due to want of sufficient supply for second-crop cultivation which was large last year.

(*d*) *Item* 4.—Decrease due to ready grant of permission for water-rate cultivation in cases where supply was enough.

(*e*) Increase due to adoption of stringent measures for reducing cultivation on poramboke by way of levying heavy penal rates. The area of poramboke cultivation has been considerably reduced this year, being 1,462 acres against 2,011 acres in the previous year. The matter received the personal attention of the Jamabandi and Divisional-officers. There has been a reduction in the extent on which penal charge was levied, the extent being 712 during the year against 954 in the previous year.

(*f*) *Item* 9.—Uttumalai estate came under the management of the Court of Wards only in September 1901, after a lapse of two months in fasli 1311. The estate has been under the court throughout fasli 1312.

(*g*) *Item* 10.—The collections were made with ease.

(*h*) *Item* 11.—The increase is mainly under 30 years' assessment and quarrying fees. Fasli 1312 is a triennial year of palmyra enumeration. There has been no adjustment during the year on account of abatement of land revenue for lands taken up by the South Indian Railway. This resulted in the decrease.

14. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE.—The total current demand under different items of land revenue during the year is compared below with that of the preceding year:—

Items.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
1. Permanently-settled revenue	3,09,304	3,09,302	— 2
2. Shrotriem jodi	54,970	55,271	+ 301
3. Ryotwar and miscellaneous	28,46,451	27,85,961	— 60,490
4. Thirty years' assessment on missing palmyras	12,418	32,413	+ 19,995
5. Cesses in ryotwari villages and in whole inam and zamindaris	3,96,980	3,88,167	— 8,813
Total ..	36,20,123	35,71,114	— 49,009

The variations in items 1 and 2 have been explained in paragraph 4 *supra*. The decrease in item 3 is, as explained in paragraph 13 against item 11, due to non-adjustment during the year on account of abatement of land revenue for lands given over to the South Indian Railway and to the decrease in water charges as explained in paragraph 10 *supra*. This latter explanation also holds good for the decrease in items 5. The increase in item 4 is due to palmyra enumeration during the fasli.

15. DISTRIBUTION OF LAND AND VILLAGE-CESSES.—Statement No. 7-B shows credits to cesses during the fasli. There is still balance outstanding for fasli 1309 and the collection of the arrears up to fasli 1310 is pending disposal of suits in the High Court. The final adjustment cannot therefore be made. The arrear in fasli 1311 includes similar items, and a sum of Rs. 618 which has to be collected after attaching an inam village for which steps are being taken.

16. COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—The total number of processes of all kinds employed during the year was 746,462 against 795,886 in the previous year. The decrease (6·46 per cent.) is no doubt due to the continued favourable seasons, and may, to a certain extent, be attributed to the system of issue of demands No. 1 by Revenue Inspectors in all the taluks. The arrears for which property was sold during the year is ·25 per cent. of the entire current demand, or ·24 per cent. of the demand including the arrears. There has been considerable reduction in the figures as compared with the previous year. The following statement compares talukwar the figures regarding the number of sales, etc., conducted during the year with the previous fasli:—

Taluks.	Fasli 1311.		Fasli 1312.		Number of pattas.	Percentage of the number of pattas to the number of sales.	Percentage in fasli 1311.
	Number.	Arrears.	Number.	Arrears.			
Tinnevelly	28	383	52	716	23,603	·2	·1
Nánguneri	100	2,109	63	2,212	28,750	·2	·4
Ambásamudram	42	1,242	29	1,060	22,516	·1	·2
Tenkási	12	9,114	13	300	13,348	·1	·1
Sankaranáyinárkóyil	46	6,167	49	700	19,383	·2	·2
Srívilliputtúr	142	1,798	131	1,315	39,120	·3	·4
Sáttúr	88	736	52	146	25,817	·2	·3
Ottappidáram	106	1,360	92	1,682	17,034	·5	·6
Srívaikuntam	57	764	57	735	51,203	·1	·1
Total ..	621	23,673	529	8,866	241,224	·2	·3

The difference in the number of sales as compared with the previous year is noticeable in Tinnevelly where there has been an increase. There is decrease in the taluks of Ambásamudram, Nánguneri, Sankaranáyinárkóyil, Srívilliputtúr, Sáttúr and Ottappidáram. The increase in Tinnevelly is due to the sale of lands belonging to non-resident pattadars. The extent bought in by Government during the year is 152 acres against 230 acres in the previous year.

17. PROCESS-SERVICE FEES.—The number of processes served by the special agencies is 5,412 against 7,629 in the previous year, and the fees amounted to Rs. 1,112 against Rs. 1,579 in the previous year. The Tahsildars have been directed to exercise proper supervision over the collection of process fees.

18. TRANSFER OF REGISTRY.—The number of applications received during the year through the Registration Department and those received direct by Revenue officials were 5,568 and 7,742 as against 6,436 and 7,969, respectively, in the previous year. There have been no applications pending over a year. The percentage of disposal was 99 against 93 in the previous year. The total number of cases reported under paragraphs 6 (11) and 7 of Standing Order No. 31 was 153 against 556 in the previous year. Two hundred and twenty-seven cases were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 23 at the close of the fasli. The matter has been engaging the attention of the settling officers at jamabandi.

19. LANDS SOLD UNDER STANDING ORDER NOS. 15 AND 45.—The area sold during the year was 183 acres against 158 acres in the previous year.

20. COSTS IN CIVIL SUITS.—The total demand, including the opening balance, amounted to Rs. 1,251, of which Rs. 1,112 was collected within the fasli. Rs. 98 has been since collected, and steps have been taken for the recovery of the balance.

21. INTEREST.—The total demand including the opening balance was Rs. 1,006, of which Rs. 651 have been collected during the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 365. Rs. 200 have to be written off in Sáttúr taluk, as the amount has been erroneously charged on sums embezzled by the amin. The remaining balance is distributed over all taluks and will be collected soon.

22. TANKS MADE OVER FOR PRIVATE REPAIRS.—No tanks were made over during the year.

23. SUB-DIVISION OF QUIT-RENT.—There have been no new cases of sub-divisions during the year, but mistakes in the calculation of quit-rent on inam sub-divisions were noticed at jamabandi in Sáttúr taluk and rectified.

24. TRANSACTIONS UNDER THE LAND IMPROVEMENT AND AGRICULTURISTS LOANS ACTS.—The amounts advanced during the year under the Act were Rs. 7,672 and Rs. 160, respectively, against Rs. 6,395 and Rs. 150 in the previous year. The advances were mainly for sinking wells. Twenty-one wells were newly constructed and nine repaired against 52 under the two heads in the previous year.

25. COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE WORKING OF THE FOREST RULES.—No complaints were brought to notice in the two taluks settled by the Collector or in the other taluks settled by Divisional-officers.

26. MARKING OF TANK WATERSPREADS WITH REFERENCE TO B.P. No. 213, DATED 20TH SEPTEMBER 1901.—The work has been almost finished in all taluks. The Collector noticed that the marking had not been done with care and instructions were issued in such cases to correct the mistakes after inspecting the tanks during the rainy season. There are still a few Public Works Department and minor irrigation tanks in some taluks in an incomplete state and orders have been issued for marking the waterspreads in the ensuing monsoon. In a majority of cases assessed wastes falling within waterspreads have been ordered to be transferred to poramboke; and the extents liable to submersion have also been noted in the adangal against each patta field.

27. MAINTENANCE OF SUB-DIVISION FILES WITH REFERENCE TO B.P. No. 122, DATED 3RD JULY 1902.—In the two taluks settled by the Collector, it was found that the files were not complete, that sketches and statements were not completely filed fasli-war, that no indexes were kept and that there were no correspondence between the village and taluk files. A thorough rearrangement was ordered to be made in accordance with the instructions specially issued for the purpose, and wherever a file was incomplete; copies were got made from the counterpart file which was complete, and thus agreement was secured as far as possible. Instructions were also issued to the Divisional-officers and Tahsildars to effect a similar check.

28. The jamabandi statements have been submitted as noted below :—

22nd September 1903.—Statements Nos. 2, 12 and 24.

1st October 1903.—Statements Nos. 1, 3, 4, 4-A, 5, 6, 7, 7-A, 8, 8-A, 8-B, 9, 10 and 11.

3rd October 1903.—Statements Nos. 15, 16 and 7-B.

(Signed) E. W. LEGH,
Acting Collector

5th October 1903.

EXTRACT from the Collector's letter, Ref. on C. No. 616-B. G./Ver., dated 15th December 1903.

Wages.—There does not appear to exist any marked difference in the rates of agricultural wages as compared with the figures furnished in fasli 1309. The wages of permanent labourers in Tenkási taluk are reported to have risen high in some parts owing to its recent connexion with the Tinnevelly-Quilon Railway. The servile system under which labourers were hereditorily bound to their masters is dying out, now that the labourers can gain a higher wage by daily hire, and it is further reported by the Tahsildar of Nángunéri that the payment of wages in kind is not acceptable to the labourers except during harvest seasons on account of the ryots not giving them good grains.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

COIMBATORE.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the Settlement of Land Revenue of this district for fasli 1312 (1902–1903) together with the prescribed statements.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The subjoined abstract furnishes particulars of monthly rainfall :—

Months.	Average of 30 years.	1901–1902.	1902–1903.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
April	1·92	1·11	1·39
May	3·32	3·84	4·64
June	1·67	0·94	0·66
July	1·39	0·95	1·78
August	2·29	1·20	2·78
September	2·99	8·17	1·62
Total ..	13·58	16·21	12·87
October	6·18	4·60	10·51
November	3·83	5·85	4·49
December	1·17	0·85	5·03
January	0·17	1·32	0·12
February	0·36	0·04	0·12
March	0·55	0·75	0·09
Total ..	12·26	13·41	20·36
Grand Total ..	25·84	29·62	33·23

The season during the year was, as in the preceding year, favourable for agricultural operations. The total rainfall for the district amounted to 33·23 inches against 29·62 inches in the preceding year and an average of 25·84 inches for the 30 years ending with 1899–1900. The rainfall during the year was rather late. The fall in October was heavy, being 4·33 inches more than the 30 years' average. The irrigation sources with the exception of some rain-fed tanks received sufficient supply. As in the preceding year there was no failure of wet or dry crops to any appreciable extent.

3. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The following statement compares the average rate of outturn of the principal crops with that of the preceding year :—

Years.	Paddy.	Cholam.	Cumbu.	Ragi.	Other cereals specified.	Horsegram.	All other food-grains including pulses.	Cotton.	Sugarcane.	Castor and lamp-oil seeds.	Gingelly-oil seeds.	Ground-nut.	Other oil seeds.	Tobacco.	All others including pulses.
1901–1902 ..	13	9	11	11	11	11	11	11	12	10	10	10	12	12	12
1902–1903 ..	13	10	11	11	10	10	9	11	12	10	10	9	16	12	12

The yield does not in general compare favourably with that of the preceding year. The area under "other oil seeds" is only acres six, and the crop is therefore unimportant. Though the rainfall during the year exceeded the 30 years' average and also that of the preceding year, the yield was not good, the rainfall not being evenly distributed throughout the year and the fall in October being remarkably excessive.

4. PRICES.—The prices of food-grains were a little fluctuating in all parts except Kollegal where there was a rise in the prices of grains on account of failure of rains and plague, the latter of which cause contributed to a great extent to the diminution of import of grains. In the case of rice (2nd sort) and ragi, the average prices for the year were above the normal and below the warning rates, while in the case of cholam and cumbu, they were a little below the normal rates.

5. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—The number of permanently-settled estates was 16, consisting of 50 villages, as in the preceding year. The amount of peshkash was also the same as in the preceding year, viz., Rs. 27,691.

6. WHOLE INAM AND SHROTRIEM VILLAGES.—The number of whole inam and shrotriem villages was 17, and the amount of quit-rent payable thereon, Rs. 3,418 as in the preceding year. The estate of Sivasamudram continued during the year to be under the management of the Court of Wards.

7. RYOTWAR SETTLEMENT.—The number of ryotwar villages was 1,492 as in the preceding year.

8. PATTAS.—The total number of ayan pattas was 247,283 against 243,090 in the preceding year, showing an increase of 4,193 pattas. The increase was due to changes of registry and other transfers, and occurred in all the taluks except Coimbatore, where there was a slight decrease.

9. The number of miscellaneous pattas issued during the year under report was 19,303 against 18,415 in the preceding year. The increase of 888 pattas, as compared with the preceding year, was due partly to new assignments of trees on patta and partly to the fluctuation in the unauthorized occupation of waste and poramboke lands.

10. OCCUPATION AND CHANGES IN RYOTWARI HOLDINGS.—Statement No. 3 and its enclosure A furnish the necessary particulars. The area of ryotwari holdings was acres 2,482,038 assessed at Rs. 28,55,229 as against an area of acres 2,473,359 assessed at Rs. 28,47,948 in the preceding year, showing an increase of acres 8,679 or ·35 per cent. in extent, and an increase of Rs. 7,281 or ·26 per cent. in assessment, over the figures of fasli 1311 as against an increase of ·39 per cent. in extent and ·27 per cent. in assessment in the preceding year over the figures of fasli 1310. The increase occurred in all the taluks and was mainly due to lands newly taken up during the year.

11. ACTUAL CULTIVATION, WASTE REMITTED AND CHARGED.—The extent of actual cultivation was 82 per cent. of the total occupied area against 83 per cent. in the preceding year. The extent of wet waste on which remission was granted was 204 acres, being 10 per cent. of the whole wet waste as against 14 and 23 per cent. in faslis 1311 and 1310, respectively. The amount remitted was Rs. 835 or ·13 per cent. of the total wet assessment against ·23 per cent. in the preceding year and ·52 per cent. in fasli 1310. Remission of assessment was granted during the year under B.P., No. 74, dated 10th March 1903, on 132 acres of land assigned on darkhast which were not cultivated within the fasli. The extent of dry waste charged was 448,572 acres against 422,191 in the preceding fasli. As usual a great portion of this extent is reserved for pasture in the taluks of Dhárápuram, Karúr and Palladam.

12. TIRVAJASTI AND FASALJASTI.—The following statement compares the amounts of tirvajasti and fasaljasti charged during the year, with those of the preceding year:—

Items.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Tirvajasti	34,750	38,697	3,947	..
Fasaljasli	14,656	17,248	2,592	..
Total ..	49,406	55,945	6,539	..

The increase under tirvajasti occurred in all the taluks except Kollegal, Karúr, and Dhárápuram where there was slight decrease. The increase was large in Coimbatore and Pollάchi and was due to the irrigation sources having received abundant supply owing to good rainfall. Pollάchi contributes a bulk of the increase under fasaljasti.

13. REMISSIONS.—The total amount of remissions other than that granted for waste was Rs. 59,756 against Rs. 58,480 in the preceding year and Rs. 62,570 in fasli 1310.

REMISSION ON WITHERED CROPS.—The amount of remission granted under this head during the year under report was Rs. 304, while there was no remission of this kind in the preceding fasli. This item occurred in Kollegal and Bhaváni owing to insufficient supply in some of the rain-fed tanks.

TIRVAKUMMI.—The amount of remissions granted under this head was Rs. 1,064 against Rs. 371 in the preceding year and Rs. 4,306 in fasli 1310, the net increase being Rs. 693 as compared with the preceding year. The increase of Rs. 534 in Bhaváni was due to the Gettisamudram tank having received insufficient supply, while the increase in the other two taluks was due to some tanks having breached owing to excessive rain. In Udamalpet there was no remission under this head, while Rs. 19 were remitted in the preceding year.

	RS.
Bhaváni	534
Erode	141
Palladam	37
Udamalpet ... ... —	19
Total ...	693

FASALKUMMI.—As in the preceding year no remission was granted under this head.

REMISSION GRANTED ON ACCOUNT OF IRRIGATION BY LIFT.—The decrease of Rs. 7 as compared with the preceding year occurred in Karúr, and was due to certain baling wet lands having been irrigated by direct flow during the year under report.

COWLE REMISSIONS.—There was a net increase of Rs. 61 under this head. In Palladam, Pollάchi and Dhárápuram there was an increase of Rs. 89 due to lands newly taken up on cowle. In Kollegal, Erode and Coimbatore there was a decrease of Rs. 28 due to abandonment of cowle lands, and cowle lands charged with full rent during the year.

TREE-TAX DEDUCTION.—In Satyamangalam and Dhárápuram there was an increase of Rs. 20, while in Bhaváni, Erode, Karúr, Coimbatore and Pollachi there was a decrease of Rs. 12, resulting in a net increase of Rs. 8 as compared with the preceding year. The increase in the two taluks was due to young palmyra trees beginning to bear fruit, while the decrease was mainly due to patta trees cut or withered or sold in auction and bought in by Government having been removed from patta.

REMISSION GRANTED TO HILL TRIBES.—The increase of Rs. 18 under this head was due to some lands in the occupation of Irulars, which were not brought to account, having been included under holdings during the year after collecting back assessment and the usual three-fourths remission allowed.

REMISSION ON LANDS ASSIGNED ON DARKHAST.—119 acres of dry and 13 acres of wet, assigned on darkhast during the year, were not cultivated within the fasli. The assessment of Rs. 179 on such lands were remitted during the year under B.P., No. 74, dated 10th March 1903.

14. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The sub-joined statement compares the miscellaneous revenue of the year under report with that of the preceding year :—

Items.	Net demand.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Jodi or quit-rent on minor inams. (a) In ryotwar villages	1,06,118	1,06,114	...	4
(b) In inam and zamindari villages	123	123	..	..
2. Water-rate on minor inams in ryotwar villages	7,700	7,833	133	..
3. Charge for water on zamindari and inam villages	234	354	120	..
4. Penal charge for water on lands irrigated without permission	10,851	7,079	..	3,772
5. Lands occupied with or without application for which no pattas were granted	17,815	17,526	..	289
6. Concealed cultivation	..	..	..	..
7. Occupation of poramboke lands	17,977	20,993	3,016	..
8. Revenue derived from tree pattas	16,133	16,252	119	..
9. Commission on private estates under the Court of Wards' management	413	318	..	95
10. Revenue process-service fees	..	..	..	..
11. Other items	6,167	11,574	5,407	..
Total	1,83,531	1,88,166	4,635	..

Item 1—(*a*) *Jodi or quit-rent on minor inams in ryotwari villages.*—The decrease of Rs. 4 under this item occurred in Kollegal, Satyamangalam and Erode, and was due to the transfer of inam lands to Government.

Item 2—*Water-rate on minor inams in ryotwari villages.*—There was an increase of Rs. 303 in the taluks of Udamalpet, Palladam, Coimbatore and Pollachi, while in the remaining taluks there was a decrease of Rs. 170 resulting in a net increase of Rs. 133 in the demand under this item as compared with the preceding year. The increase of Rs. 217 in Palladam and Pollachi was mainly due to the additional extent irrigated from Government sources owing to the favourable character of the season. On the other hand, the increase of Rs. 86 in Coimbatore and Udamalpet and the decrease of Rs. 75 in Satyamangalam, Erode, Karúr and Dhárápuram is attributed mainly to the changes in the nature of crops irrigated and charged for, while the decrease of Rs. 95 in Kollegal and Bhaváni is accounted for by the decrease during the year in the extent irrigated during the year from Government sources owing to failure of supply in some of the rain-fed tanks.

Item 3—*Charge for water on zamindari and inam villages.*—This item of revenue occurred in Coimbatore and Pollachi. The increase of Rs. 120 under this item as compared with the preceding year was due to the favaurable character of the season.

Item 4—*Penal charge for water on lands irrigated without permission.*—There was a net decrease of Rs. 3,772 under this item. In six taluks there was decrease,

while in the remaining four, viz., Erode, Dhárápuram, Palladam and Pollachi, there was an increase of Rs. 715. The bulk of the decrease was contributed by the marginally-noted taluks. The decrease was due partly to the fact that the ryots who felt the charge made in the preceding year for taking water without permission took care to obtain tickets during the year, and partly to the fact that the irrigation sources received sufficient supply during the year which led to the liberal grant of permission to take water.

	Rs.
Karúr	1,036
Udamalpet	1,306
Coimbatore	970

Item 5—*Lands occupied with or without applications for which no pattas have been granted.*—There was an increase in the revenue from this item in all the taluks except Bhaváni, Karúr, Udamalpet and Palladam, where the decrease was due mainly to the assignment on patta of some of the last years' sivoyijamma lands. The net increase of Rs. 289 was due to the favourable character of the season.

Item 7—*Occupation of poramboke lands.*—There was an increase of Rs. 3,016 in the revenue and an increase of 487 acres in the area occupied as compared with the preceding year. The increase in the revenue occurred in all the taluks except Karúr and Udamalpet where the decrease was slight, being Rs. 137. The reasons for the increase are that heavy penal assessment was charged to repress poramboke occupation and that there was increase in the number of poramboke cultivation cases as in the preceding year. Penal assessment was charged on acres 2,266 out of the total occupied area of acres 3,806.

Item 8—*Revenue from trees.*—There was a net increase of Rs. 119 under this item, being the result of increase in five taluks and decrease in five taluks. In Karúr there was an increase of Rs. 117 due to the grant on patta of the trees on the Amarávati river padugai. The decrease of Rs. 74 in Satyamangalam was due to the tree-tax on the unauthorized enjoyment of trees which was wrongly credited to "Land Revenue Miscellaneous" having been credited to "Forests" during the year under report. The variations in the other taluks do not call for remarks.

Item 9—*Commission on private estates under the management of the Court of Wards.*—The decrease of Rs. 95 under this item was due to the decrease in the income of the Sivasamudram estate as compared with the preceding year.

Item 11—*Other items.*—The revenue under "other items" was Rs. 11,574 against Rs. 6,167 in the preceding year showing an increase of Rs. 5,407. The important of these items are—

	Rs.
(1) Quit-rent on bungalows and house-sites	990
(2) Rent on railway "B class" lands	876
(3) Sale-proceeds of lands sold under Board's Standing Order No. 15.	5,322
(4) Sale-proceeds of resale of waste lands (Board's Standing Order No. 45)	1,252
(5) Karnam's survey examination fees	555
(6) Sale-proceeds of trees on tank-bed lands under the charge of the Revenue department	511
(7) Rent of railway "C class"	615

Item (2) occurred in Erode taluk.

Item (3).—Karúr and Udamalpet contributed a bulk of the revenue.

Item (4).—The revenue under this item was derived in Bhaváni, Erode, Coimbatore, Kollegal and Satyamangalam, of which the first two contributed a bulk of the revenue.

Item (5).—Karnams' survey schools were held during the year at the several taluks, while no such schools were held in the preceding year.

Item (6).—This item occurred in Palladam.

Item (7).—Rs. 302 in Palladam and Rs. 313 in Coimbatore were collected during the year.

The increase under "other items" was mainly made up of the increase as compared with the last year in the revenue derived from sale of lands under Board's Standing Order Nos. 15 and 45.

15. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE OF LAND REVENUE—CURRENT.—The following table compares the total Land Revenue demand for this and the preceding faslis :—

Items.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.
	RS.	RS.
Permanently-settled estates	27,691	27,691
Shrotriem and jodi	3,418	3,418
Ryotwar	28,37,392	28,50,583
Miscellaneous	1,83,531	1,88,166
Total ...	30,52,032	30,69,858

The miscellaneous receipts include a sum of Rs. 10,084 which represents collections realized in the Taluk and Huzur cutcherries as required by B.P., No. 531, Land Revenue, dated 26th September 1892. Compared with the preceding year there was an increase of Rs. 13,191 in the ryotwari demand as against an increase of Rs. 14,476 in fasli 1311 over the demand of fasli 1310. The increase was due to (1) the increase in the extent of holdings on account of lands newly taken up, and (2) the increase in the amounts of Tirvajasti and fasaljasti, which are accounted for by the favourable nature of the season. The increase under "miscellaneous revenue" was chiefly due to the large increase in the revenue derived from sale of lands under Board's Standing Orders Nos. 15 and 45 and to the increase in the penal charge imposed for occupation of poramboke lands, as explained in paragraph 14 *supra*.

16. CESSES.—The total current demand under cesses amounted to Rs. 4,16,099 against Rs. 3,61,370 in the preceding fasli as noted below :—

Items.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Land-cess on permanently-settled estates ..	4,721	4,721	..
2. Railway-cess on permanently-settled estates ..	..	1,180	+ 1,180
3. Land-cess on shrotriem and inam villages ..	2,357	2,449	+ 92
4. Village-cess in inam villages amalgamated with ryotwari villages	218	218	..
5. Railway-cess on shrotriem and inam villages.	..	627	+ 627
6. Land-cess on ryotwar and miscellaneous ..	2,02,309	2,03,399	+ 1,090
7. Village-cess on ryotwar and miscellaneous ..	1,51,765	1,52,566	+ 801
8. Railway-cess on ryotwar and miscellaneous ..	..	50,939	+ 50,939
Total ..	3,61,370	4,16,099	+ 54,729

Items 2, 5 *and* 8.—A special cess of 3 pies in the rupee of assessment and water-tax was levied during the year under G.O., No. 592-A L., dated 27th June 1902.

Item 3.—The increase of Rs. 92 under this head was due to the levy of cess during the year in the case of Perur whole inam village on the settlement assessment instead of on the paimash assessment.

Items 6 *and* 7.—The increase in the ryotwari assessment, charge for water and miscellaneous revenue liable to cesses accounts for the increase in the land and village cesses in ryotwari villages.

17. The following table compares the demand, collection and balance of land revenue and cesses (current) of this and the preceding fasli :—

Fasli.	Demand.	Collected and written off.	Balance at the close of the fasli.	Pecentage of collections.	Balance at the end of September.
	RS.	RS.	RS.		
1311	34,13,402	34,13,306	96	99·99	..
1312	34,85,957	34,85,696	261	99·99	..

The current demand amounted to Rs. 34,85,957 against Rs. 34,13,402 in the preceding year, while the collections were Rs. 34,85,696 against Rs. 34,13,306 in fasli 1311. The balance at the end of the fasli was Rs. 261 against Rs. 96 in fasli 1311. Out of the balance of Rs. 261 outstanding at the end of June 1903, a sum of Rs. 121 was subsequently collected and Rs. 140 written off, thus leaving a *nil* balance at the close of September 1903.

18. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—ARREARS.—The revised arrear demand of land revenue and cesses at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 104, of which Rs. 74 was collected and Rs. 30 written off during the fasli.

19. TOTAL DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE—CURRENT AND ARREARS.—The total demand, current and arrears amounted to Rs. 34,86,061, of which Rs. 34,85,770 was collected and Rs. 30 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 261 at the close of the fasli. This amount was subsequently collected or written off, leaving no balance at the end of September 1903.

20. COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—Enclosure A to No. 8 exhibits particulars of the coercive processes employed for the realization of the Government demand under Act II of 1864. The subjoined abstract compares the number of processes issued during this and the preceding two faslis :—

—	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.
Number of demand notices	238,153	125,799	26,854
Number of attachment notices	575	218	225
Number of sale notices	524	143	171

DEMAND NOTICES.—The decrease in the number of demand notices occurred in all the taluks. Demand notices were issued during the year only in cases in which they were considered necessary. This system was brought to effect in March 1902 and since then the number of notices issued was considerably diminished. The striking decrease was due solely to the care taken by officers not to issue at all demand notices in the case of the individuals from whom the kist could be collected without them.

In the rare cases in which the kist was not paid before a certain date in the absence of demand notices, monigars were empowered to issue the demands themselves as already reported to Board in 1902.

21. Property, moveable and immoveable, was attached in 225 cases or ·8 per cent. of the number of cases in which demand notices were issued as against ·16 per cent. in the preceding fasli and ·2 per cent. in fasli 1310. The proportion of the number of defaulters whose property was attached to the total number of pattadars was ·09 per cent. as against ·08 per cent. in the preceding year and ·2 per cent. in fasli 1310. Karúr showed an increase of 59 in the number of attachment notices. This was probably due to prompt steps being taken for the collection of revenue which in some cases was not paid till after the property was attached, as will be evident from the fact that in only 5 out of 119 cases attached in this taluk the property was sold.

22. The number of notices issued for distraining moveable property was 133 for an arrear of Rs. 1,872 as against 110 for arrears amounting to Rs. 1,589. The immoveable property of 92 defaulters was attached during the year for an arrear of Rs. 1,262 as against 93 defaulters and an arrear of Rs. 1,524 in the preceding year.

23. Compared with the total number of pattadars the number of persons whose property was sold for arrears of revenue was ·01 per cent. as against ·01 per cent. in the preceding fasli and ·04 per cent. in fasli 1310. Taking the taluks individually, the proportion of the number of persons whose property was sold to the total number of pattadars was nearly 0·05 per cent. in Kollegal, the proportion in the other taluks being less than ·05 per cent. Compared with the preceding year there was a decrease of five in the number of sales of moveable property and an increase of five in the number of sales of immoveable property. In none of the taluks are there any remarkable variations.

24. Personal property was brought to sale in 1 out of 133 cases in which such property was distrained as against 6 out of 110 in the preceding fasli. The estimated value of the property sold for arrears of Rs. 2 was Rs. 3 and the amount realized was Rs. 2–5–0. In the preceding year the arrears amounted to Rs. 225, the estimated value of property sold Rs. 58 and the amount realized Rs. 54.

25. Immoveable property of the estimated value of Rs. 892 was sold for recovery of arrears of Rs. 228, and the amount realized was Rs. 110–10–2. The total extent of land sold during the year was acres 176 (dry 175 + wet 1) as against acres 223 in the preceding year and acres 751 in fasli 1310. The extent of lands bought in by Government for want of bidders was acres 135 against acres 136 in the preceding year.

26. RECEIPTS FROM PROCESS-SERVICE FEES AND CHARGES AND THE EXTENT TO WHICH SPECIAL-PAID ESTABLISHMENTS WERE UTILISED FOR SERVING PROCESSES.—The ordinary village establishments were, as usual, employed to serve all the processes. No special-paid establishment was entertained in this district and there was therefore no collection under the head "Process-service fees".

27. LANDS SOLD UNDER BOARD'S STANDING ORDERS NOS. 15, 20, 21 AND 45.—Under the rules for the sale of the occupancy right in assessed waste lands and in the case of specially valuable unassessed lands the grant of which is not objectionable (paragraphs 12 and 17 of Standing Order No. 15), 135 acres assessed at Rs. 159 were sold during the year for Rs. 5,322 in the taluks of Karúr, Dhárápuram, Udamalpet, Palladam and Coimbatore. Acres 302 assessed at Rs. 214 were sold under Board's Standing Order No. 45 and the amount realized was Rs. 984. The whole of these amounts were collected during the year with the exception of Rs. 13 in Coimbatore, which was also collected subsequently in July 1903. There were no sales during the year under Board's Standing Order Nos. 20 and 21.

28. LOANS.—Rs. 14,463 were advanced during the year under the Land Improvement Loans Act against Rs. 17,550 in the preceding year. Under the Agriculturists' Loans Act Rs. 50 were advanced during the year, while no loan was advanced in the preceding year.

29. The total advances including the outstandings at the beginning of the year and the recoveries made during the year are shown in the subjoined abstract:—

Items.	Total advances including the outstandings.	Amount repayable within the fasli including previous year's balance.	Recoveries.			Repayable balance.
			Of the amount due.	Voluntary advance payments.	Amount written off.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land Improvement Loans Act ..	6,22,758	37,810	37,259	224	..	551
Agriculturists' Loans Act	240	39	39	..	..	..

The percentage of collections to demand under Land Improvement Loans Act was 98·54 per cent. against 98·44 per cent. in the preceding year, and that under the Agriculturists' Loans Act was 100 as in the preceding year. There were two land sales during the year for recovery of arrears of loans. Rs. 351 have been recommended to be written off as irrecoverable and the rest was covered by processes.

30. The following abstract shows the demand, collection and balance of interest:—

Items.	Total demand.	Collected or written off.	Balance.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land Improvement Loans Act	23,388	23,160	228
Agriculturists' Loans Act	10	10	..

The percentage of collections to demand under the Land Improvement Loans Act was 99 against 99·3 in the preceding fasli. The collection under the Agriculturists' Loans Act was cent per cent. With the exception of the amount recommended to be written off the rest of the balance was covered by processes.

31. The subjoined abstract shows the improvements effected with the aid of the state loans during the year :—

Improvements.	No.	Amount advanced.	Extent benefited.
		Rs.	Acs.
Construction of new wells	20	6,813	163
Repair of old wells	34	4,425	190
Removal of prickly-pear	..	550	17
Construction of calingulah	..	350	40
Others	..	2,325	58

32. Costs in civil suits.—The balance at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 98–1–3. The amount awarded during the year was Rs. 145. Out of the total amount of Rs. 243–1–3, Rs. 49–7–3 were collected and Rs. 145 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 48–10–0 at the close of the year, the collection of which is pending the result of a Letters Patent appeal.

33. Ruined or abandoned tanks.—As in the preceding year no ruined or small isolated tanks were made over to private individuals for repair under Standing Orders Nos. 8 and 9.

34. Interest on arrears of Land Revenue.—No amount was outstanding at the beginning of the fasli. The current demand was only As. 7–1 which was either collected or written off within the fasli.

35. Sub-division of quit-rent.—As in the preceding year there were no applications for sub-division of quit-rent.

36. Applications for transfer of revenue registry.—Statement No. 10 shows the disposal of applications for transfer of revenue registry. Compared with the preceding year there was a decrease of 494 in the number of applications presented to Registration officers and a decrease of 20 in the number presented to Revenue officers. The decrease in the total number of applications occurred in all the taluks except Karúr, Udamalpet and Pollachi where there was a slight increase. The number of applications presented through Registration offices, as usual, showed an increase over the number presented direct, to revenue officers, being 93 per cent. of the total number of applications as against 94 and 96 per cent. respectively in fasli 1311 and 1310. Total number of applications pending at the close of the year was 173, all of which were applications presented through the Registration officers. The percentage of disposal of the applications was 98 as in the preceding year. Out of 173 applications pending at the close of the year, most of which were received about the close of the fasli, 37 were since disposed of and the rest were pending with the village officers for verification with the chitta or for the preparation of pattas.

37. The following abstract shows the number of cases in which steps were taken to transfer the registry of holdings under paragraphs 5 and 7 of Board's Standing Order No. 31 :—

Kollegal	93
Satyamangalam	1,237
Bhavání	53
Erode	114
Karúr	161
Dharapuram	600
Udamalpet	1,082
Palladam	297
Coimbatore	260
Pollachi	115
Total ...	4,012

The total number of cases in which action was taken under the paragraphs quoted above, was 4,012 against 1,792 in the preceding fasli, showing a net increase of 2,210. The increase occurred in all the taluks except Kollegal, Bhaváni, Karúr and Coimbatore where there was a slight decrease. The increase was remarkable in the marginally-noted taluks due to the prompt steps taken by the Tahsildars of those taluks to secure agreement between ownership and registry. Only 14 applications were pending at the close of the year.

Udamalpet	1,028
Satyamangalam	643
Dharapuram	475

38. COMPOSITION OF SECOND CROP ASSESSMENT AT REDUCED RATES.—One application was pending at the beginning of the year and one was received during the year. In both these cases the composition was sanctioned and there was no application pending at the close of the year.

39. STATE OF SUB-DIVISION RECORDS.—Orders were issued to Tahsildars last year to see to the maintenance of the Sub-division records according to the instructions issued in Board's Proceedings, No. 122, dated 3rd July 1902. These instructions are being attended to.

40. AGRICULTURAL WAGES.—Agricultural labourers are generally paid in grain according to the nature of the work they are engaged in. The system of payment in kind is still in force in the case of permanent farm servants. Labourers employed temporarily on particular occasions are paid both in money and grain.

41. STATEMENT SHOWING THE OFFICERS BY WHOM EACH TALUK WAS SETTLED DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS.—Statement No. 2 furnishes the necessary particulars. The taluks of Bhaváni and Palladam which were last settled by me in fasli 1308 will be settled by me in fasli 1313. There were no taluks which have not been settled by the Collector personally during the five years ending the fasli under report.

10*th October* 1903. (Signed) J. ANDREW,
Acting Collector.

Exd. Md. Pahilwan.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

THE NILGIRIS.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the Land Revenue settlement of this district for fasli 1312, together with the prescribed statements. Explanations for variations in figures have been furnished in the statements themselves.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The season was a normal one as regards coffee and tea and food-crops.

The average rainfall was 92·70 inches as compared with 77·75 inches in the previous year and 63·91 inches, the average of 30 years (1870—1899).

3. OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The outturn of coffee and tea and food-crops was fair.

4. PRICES.—Compared with the figures of the previous year, the prices of the chief food-grains have fallen during the year. This, as usual, was not due to any local causes, but to a fall in the prices in the markets of the adjoining districts, whence the supplies are imported.

5. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE ASSISTANT AND HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTORS' OFFICES.—Mr. Hannyngton was, for a short time, employed as Assistant Collector while Mr. Knapp acted as Sub-Collector, and on his proceeding on furlough, Mr. Hannyngton succeeded him. Both of them can read tamil petitions themselves; but those in Malayalam were read out by clerks. The correspondence with the Deputy Tahsildar continued to be conducted in English.

6. MAINTENANCE OF THE SUB-DIVISION REGISTERS.—These registers have not been maintained in this district, as the original tracings of the new sub-divisions are filed in the Superintendent's office.

7. AGRICULTURAL WAGES.—The agricultural labourers on the plateau are mostly paid in money, except in the case of Badugas who work for grain wage during the harvest time. The farm servants (Panniers) in the Gúdalúr taluk are paid in grain and given a meal daily in addition to clothes at festivals and a small portion of the paddy crop at the harvest time.

OOTACAMUND,
24th September 1903.

(Signed) C. M. MULLALY,
Collector of the Nilgiris.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

SALEM.

I HAVE the honour to submit the jamabandi report of the district for fasli 1312 with the prescribed statements.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The average rainfall registered for the district amounted to 34·03 inches against 35·55 in the preceding year and 31·85 inches, the average for the thirty years ending 1899. As already stated in my administration report of season and rainfall for 1902-1903, No. 1703, dated 9th July 1903, the season was on the whole, owing to timely rains, favourable except in parts of the Salem and Tiruchengód taluks where the tanks did not receive adequate supply. The cultivation under wells was as usual fair. There were fairly good freshes in the Cauvery and the other minor rivers during the year under report.

3. THE CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The average rate of outturn of the principal crops of the district is exhibited in the following table :—

Name of crop.	Outturn in annas.
Paddy	10
Cholam	9
Cumbu	9
Ragi	10
Varagu	7
Samai	9
Horsegram	8
All other food-grains including pulses	9
Cotton	10
Indigo	9
Sugarcane	11
Caster-oil seeds	8
Gingelly	8
Ground-nuts	8
Other oil-seeds	8
Tobacco	9
All others including topes	10

4. The prices of the principal food-grains are compared in the subjoined statement:—

Grains.	Price per garce.		
	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Paddy .. first sort	239	201	— 38
Paddy .. second sort	211	177	— 34
Cholam	285	192	— 93
Cumbu	259	175	— 84
Ragi	252	166	— 86
Horsegram	241	166	— 75
Varagu	130	96	— 34

The prices of all the food-grains exhibited fall during the year under report. This was chiefly due to the favourable character of the season.

5. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.—The total number of estates rose from 216 to 218 by the sub-division of the Amburpet mittah in the Tiruppattúr taluk into three divisions with reference to B.P. Mis. No. 1828 (Land Revenue), dated 2nd June 1902. The peishcush on the permanently-settled estates was Rs. 4,50,617–4–11 against Rs. 4,50,634–11–6 in the previous year. The variation is explained in the enclosure to the statement No. 6.

6. WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—The number of these villages was 268 as in the previous year. The quit-rent was Rs. 43,003–5–1 against Rs. 42,974–3–9 in the last year. The increase of Rs. 29–1–4 is due to the charge of full assessment on a share which lapsed to Government on the death of one of the shareholders of the Vellakkuttai jaghire in the Tiruppattúr taluk.

7. RYOTWARI VILLAGES.—No change in the number of villages.

8. OCCUPATION AND THE CHANGES THEREIN—*vide* STATEMENT No. 3.—The net increase in the holdings, as compared with that of the last year, is 22,209 acres under both dry and wet with an assessment of Rs. 19,943, and this is chiefly due to the favourable character of the season.

9. ACTUAL CULTIVATION AND WASTE CHARGED AND REMITTED—*vide* STATEMENT No. 3.—The increase under "actual cultivation" of 16,804 acres and decrease of 1,439 acres under "waste remitted" was due also to the same cause.

10. WATER-RATE (TIRVAJASTI AND FASALJASTI).—Water-rate amounting to Rs. 21,707 was charged against Rs. 25,315 in the last year.

11. The total assessment of ryotwari holdings including water-rate amounted to Rs. 19,93,352 against Rs. 19,77,017 in the previous year. Of this demand, remissions and beriz deductions amounted to Rs. 95,168 under the following heads:—

	Rs.
(1) Occasional remissions	25,853
(2) Fixed remissions	1,947
(3) Beriz deductions	67,368
Total ...	95,168

12. REMISSIONS—*vide* STATEMENT No. 4.—The large decrease under "occasional remissions" was due to the favourable character of the season. The other items do not call for special remarks here, as the necessary explanations for the variations have been furnished in the remarks column of the statement itself.

13. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE—*vide* STATEMENT No. 5.—The revenue under this head amounted to Rs. 1,18,685 against Rs. 1,17,243 in the previous year as detailed in the subjoined statement:—

Items.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Jodi or quit-rent on minor inams	24,849	24,824	..	25
2. Water-rate on minor inams in ryotwari villages	1,819	1,715	..	104
3. Charge for water in zamindari and inam	6,268	4,421	..	1,847
4. Penal charge for water on lands irrigated without permission.	4,772	3,853	..	919
5. Land occupied with or without application for which no pattas have been granted	26,087	32,378	6,291	..
6. Occupation of poramboke lands	12,023	15,463	3,440	..
7. Revenue derived from tree pattas	25,458	25,225	..	233
8. Commission on private estates under the Court of Wards' management	3,555	3,152	..	403
9. Revenue process-service fees	347	315	..	32
10. Other items—				
(*a*) Sale of lands under Board's Standing Order No. 90, paragraph 30 (iv)	1,272	427	..	845
(*b*) Resale of bought in lands under Board's Standing Order No. 45	1,758	507	889	1,251
(*c*) Sale of valuable darkhast lands under Board's Standing Order No. 15, paragraph 17 (foot-note)	839	1,728	..	..
(*d*) Sale of tank-bed lands under Board's Standing Order No. 16	1,458	110	..	1,348
(*e*) Lease amount of corundum magnesite, etc., and stone-quarry receipts	3,804	1,627	..	2,177
(*f*) Other miscellaneous items	2,934	2,940	6	..
Total ..	1,17,243	1,18,685	1,442	..

Item 1.—The decrease of Rs. 25 was due to the resumption of certain minor inams in the taluks of Hosúr, Uttangarai, Salem and Námakkal.

Item 2.—The decrease is small.

Item 3.—The large increase last year was due to the charge of water-rate on the Manappalli and Vengarai agraharams in the Námakkal taluk for the two previous years which had been deferred for the reasons given in the last year's report.

Item 4.—The decrease was due to the better understanding of the permit rules by ryots and to the consequent grant of permits in a larger number of cases for water-rate cultivation. This led to the imposition of the prohibitory rates in a fewer cases this year than in the last.

Item 5.—The large increase of Rs. 6,291 was chiefly due to the non-assignment of lands on pattas in the Atúr taluk pending the investigation of the Gudamala project scheme.

Item 6.—The increase was mainly due to the levy of heavy penal assessment in all objectionable cases in order to prevent future encroachments and also to the favourable character of the season. The increase occurred in the taluks of Atur, Salem, Hosúr, Námakkal and Tiruchengód.

Item 8.—The decrease was due to the handing over of the Kakangarai and Shulagiri estates to the proprietors concerned, the former at the end of fasli 1311 and the latter in March 1903.

Item (10) (*a*).—This represents the amount realised by the sale to the original owners of the lands acquired for the Marandahalli project and subsequently relinquished with reference to B.P. No. 1933 (Land Revenue), dated 18th July 1900. There were larger sales last year than during fasli 1312.

Item (10) (*b*) (*c*) (*d*).—These are fluctuating items.

Item 10 (*e*).—The large decrease of Rs. 2,177 was due to the cancellation of the corundum mining lease granted in favour of Messrs. Gordon, Woodroffe & Co., in the Námakkal taluk—*vide* G.O., No. 118, Revenue, dated 24th January 1903, communicated in B.P. Mis. No. 292 (Land Revenue), dated 30th January 1903.

14. The total land revenue demand under all heads amounted to Rs. 25,10,489 against Rs. 24,84,295 in fasli 1311 as shown below :—

Items.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Permanently-settled estates	4,50,635	4,50,617	— 18
2. Shrotriem jodi	42,974	43,003	+ 29
3. Ryotwar and miscellaneous	19,90,686	20,16,869	+ 26,183
Total ..	24,84,295	25,10,489	+ 26,194

15. Cesses.—The current demand is compared below with that of the previous year—

Items.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Cess in zamindaris	46,922	48,196	+ 1,274
2. Cess in inam villages	11,743	11,845	+ 102
3. Cess in ryotwari villages	2,35,449	2,38,209	+ 2,760
Total ..	2,94,144	2,98,250	+ 4,136

The increase in item (1) was mainly due to the fact that cess was levied during the year on the rental actually derived from instead of on the paimash assessment on the home-farm lands in all the mittahs in the district with reference to clause 3, section 64 of Madras Act V of 1884 as amended by Acts III of 1890 and VI of 1900. The small increase under item (2) does not call for remarks. The increase under item (3) was chiefly due to the increase in the assessment on holdings, etc.

16. The total demand under land revenue and cesses (current) amounted to Rs. 28,08,739 against Rs. 27,78,409 in the previous year. The collections amounted to Rs. 27,80,022 or 98·98 per cent. of the demand against Rs. 27,44,053 or 98·76 per cent. of the demand in fasli 1311.

17. The arrear demand at the beginning of the fasli amounted to Rs. 36,851, of which Rs. 35,433 were collected and Rs. 1,251 written off the accounts as irrecoverable, leaving a balance of Rs. 167.

18. Total arrears and current.—Statement No. 7 shows the demand, collection and balance of land revenue and cesses up to end of June 1903. The total demand under arrears and current amounted to Rs. 28,45,590, of which Rs. 28,15,455 were collected and Rs. 1,267 written off the accounts as irrecoverable, leaving a balance of Rs. 28,868 or 1·01 per cent. This has been reduced by subsequent collections and remissions to Rs. 13,061 up to the end of September 1903. Of this balance, Rs. 110 relates to fasli 1311 and the remainder to fasli 1312. A greater portion of the arrears relating to fasli 1311 is under correspondence and will be disposed of soon. Out of the balance relating to fasli 1312, Rs. 5,732 are due on the Mudalaipatti (Rs. 2,116), the Kollukattipaliem (Rs. 1,853) and the Palmedu (Rs. 1,763) mittahs which are under Government management under Act II of 1864. Rupees 266 have been since collected and the remainder is covered by processes. Every endeavour is being made for the realization of these arrears at an early date.

19. Distribution of collections between land revenue and cesses.—The statement showing how the distribution was made in fasli 1312 is submitted. From this it will be seen that there is no difference between proper and actual credits. The final adjustment has been made up to fasli 1310.

20. PROCESSES UNDER ACT II OF 1864.—Particulars of the coercive processes employed for the realization of the Government demand under Act II of 1864 are exhibited in statement No. 8-A. The following abstract compares the numbers of processes of each kind issued during the year with those of the preceding year:—

Fasli.	Number of processes issued.				Number of defaulters whose property was sold.		Extent of lands sold.		Amount realised by the sale of		
	Demand notices.	Attachment notices.	Sale notices.	Total.	Moveable.	Real.	Dry.	Wet.	Real property	Moveable property	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
							ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1311	172,635	951	704	174,290	30	80	320	45	742	336	1,078
1312	145,116	676	585	146,377	35	76	310	17	876	270	1,146

As compared with the figures of the previous year, there was a decrease of 27,519 in the number of demand notices, the decrease chiefly being in Salem and Námakkal taluks. This decrease was chiefly due (1) to the fact of the pattadars having paid their kists more readily in this fasli on account of favourable season and (2) to the greater exertion on the part of the collecting agency. It is also due to the fact that the arrear balance at the beginning of the year was less than that of the previous fasli.

As compared with fasli 1311, there was a decrease in the percentage of distraints and attachments to the number of demand notices, viz., 0·4 against 0·6 and 0·3 against 0·4 in the previous year.

The cases of attachment of immoveable property amounted to 266 or 53 less than that of the previous year. This is also due to favourable season, but looking into talukwar details it is found that the attachments of real property exceeded the number of distraints of moveables in Hosúr, Tiruppattúr and Salem, which was due to the fact that in cases where the whereabouts of the pattadars were not known, the immoveable property had to be proceeded against in the first instance.

SALE NOTICES.—Out of 676 cases in which property was attached arrears were paid before the issue of notices of sale in 91 cases or in 13·50 per cent. out of the total number of attachments against 247 or 26 per cent. in fasli 1311.

SALES.—Out of 585 in which sale notices were issued, sale was actually resorted to in 111 cases or in 19 per cent. of the total number of notices against 110 or 15·62 per cent. in fasli 1311. Immoveable property of the estimated value of Rs. 1,231 was sold for the recovery of arrears amounting to Rs. 700 and the amount realised was Rs. 793, the prices fetched by lands sold to private individuals being on the average twice the assessment in the case of dry lands and 5·6 times the assessment in the case of wet.

The variations in the percentage of the number of processes served by the special paid agency to the total number of processes served and in the receipt and charges of process service are explained in the subjoined table:—

Faslis.	Number of processes served.			Process service.		
	Total.	By special-paid agency.	Percentage.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Difference.
1311	173,658	2,205	1·27	347	310	+ 37
1312	145,967	1,075	0·73	315	207	+ 108

The decreases in the number of processes served by the special paid agency, in the proportion of processes served by that agency and in the cost of process-service establishment are due to the smaller establishments entertained during the year under report.

21. Costs in civil suits.—Statement No. 11 shows the costs awarded to Government in civil suits. The total demand including the opening balance amounted to Rs. 516, of which Rs. 37 were collected within the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 479. This sum has been collected since.

22. Interest on Arrears of land revenue.—The total demand on account of interest on arrears of land revenue, including the balance at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 1,245, of which Rs. 1,096 were collected and Rs. 6 written off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 143 at the end of the year. Out of this balance Rs. 64 have been since collected and the remainder is mainly due on Palamedu mittah in the Tiruchengód taluk under Government management under Act II of 1864.

23. Sales of land under Board's Standing Order Nos. 15, 20, 21 and 45.—Under the rules for the sale of occupancy right in assessed waste lands (paragraph 12 of Board's Standing Order No. 15), 65 acres assessed at Rs. 72 were sold during the year under report for Rs. 1,628, while Rs. 507 were realised by the resale under Standing Order No. 45 of 261 acres assessed at Rs. 323 which had been bought in by Government at sales for arrears of revenue. There were no sales under Standing Order Nos. 20 or 21.

24. Sub-division of quit-rent.—No applications were received during the year.

25. Transfer of registry of holdings.—As compared with the previous years, the applications received through the Registration officers and direct by Revenue officers show a small decrease due to the more favourable season. The progress made in the disposal of applications as well as those under paragraphs 5 and 7 of Board's Standing Order No. 31 was satisfactory. There were 602 cases pending at the close of fasli 1312, of which 199 cases have been since disposed of. But as compared with the previous year, there was a marked rise from 2,879 to 4,824 in the number of cases of transfer taken up by Revenue officers acting *on their own motion under* paragraphs 5 and 7 of Board's Standing Order No. 31. The increase was chiefly due to the extra efforts of taluk officers in bringing to notice such cases. Of the 6,029 cases including those pending at the end of the last year, 2,879 or 47 per cent. were disposed of. The remaining cases are pending publication of Gazette notices or expiry of the time allowed in the notices and will soon be disposed of.

26. Ruined tanks.—No ruined tank was made over for private enterprise during the year.

27. Fixing the limits of the waterspread of Government tanks.—Detailed instructions were issued to Tahsildars and the minor irrigation establishment and also to the Executive Engineer in the matter of fixing limits of waterspread of tanks and for the registry and reservation of the lands within the waterspread as tank poramboke and the Divisional-officers were also requested to make enquiries at the jamabandi to ensure that the orders had been given effect to. The work has not yet been completed. It has to be done either by actual observation when the tank is at full-tank level or by taking levels with the aid of a levelling instrument. In cases in which tanks do not get full supply, the latter course had to be adopted. Only one instrument has been supplied to the minor irrigation overseer in charge of the Salem and Atur taluks and none to the other sub-overseers in charge of the other divisions of the district. As the overseer had sufficient work in his own division, his services could not be transferred to the taluks in which only the sub-overseers are employed. In these taluks the village officers have been ordered to peg out the edges of the waterspread on the dates when the tanks receive full supply and the minor irrigation establishment to measure the portions so marked out and plot them on the village and taluk maps. The difficulties attending the completion of this special work have already been dealt with in several communications to the Board and in the last jamabandi report and it is unnecessary for me to repeat them here.

Stringent orders have, however, been issued and every endeavour will be made to get the work done as soon as practicable. More levelling instruments and two more sub-overseers have also been applied for (*vide* letter, No. 1197-H.C., dated 13th July 1903, and letter, Ref. No. 1789-H.C., dated 10th September 1903).

28. Reports regarding the inspection of boundary and field marks, the examination of the village and taluk accounts and the famine analysis village registers and firka books have already been submitted to the Board.

29. Sub-division registers.—The files of sub-division sketches called the sub-division registers maintained by karnams and in the taluk and the Deputy Tahsildar's offices under Board's Standing Order No. 3, paragraph 2, were examined during the fasli. The files with the karnams are generally maintained in good order. The files of the duplicate copies of the sketches maintained in the taluk and the Deputy Tahsildar's offices were not complete, the sketches in some cases having been found to be wanting, as the duplicate sketches were bundled up with the respective darkhast disposals. Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars have been instructed to have the sketches separated from the disposal bundles and arranged chronologically village by village, so as to be easily available for reference.

30. Vernacular correspondence in the Head Assistant Collector's Offices.—During the year under report Messrs. C. G. Spencer, F. J. Richards and C. W. E. Cotton were in charge of the Hosúr division and Messrs. A F. G. Mascardi, J. K. Lancashire and R. F. L. Whitty in charge of the Tiruppattúr division of the district. All these officers can speak Tamil fairly well. They are understood to have passed orders on vernacular petitons after having them read out.

31. Complaints against the working of the Forest rules.—Notice was given to the District Forest-officers of the commencement of the jamabandi of the taluks settled by me and by the Divisional-officers. The District Forest-officers or their subordinates were present at the time of jamabandi. There were no complaints of importance.

32. Loans and advances—Land Improvement Loans Act.—The advances made under this Act amounted to Rs. 11,008 against Rs. 10,178 in the preceding year. The increase was chiefly in the Námakkal, Dharmápuri and Uttangarai taluks. Out of the amount advanced, Rs. 4,010 was for sinking wells, Rs. 5,873 for repairing old wells, Rs. 875 for reclamation of land, and Rs. 250 for other improvements.

33. Agriculturists' Loans Act.—Under this Act Rs. 75 were advanced and this was granted in the Salem taluk for the purchase of cattle.

The following abstract shows the total advances including the outstandings at the beginning of the year and the recoveries of principal and interest effected during the year :—

—	Total advances including outstandings.	Amount repayable including arrears.	Recoveries.		Repayable balance.	Percentage of balance to demand.	Voluntary advance payments.	Amount outstanding at the end of fasli.
			Amount due.	Amount written off.				
Principal.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Land Improvement Loans Act ..	49,281	5,237	4,855	..	382	7·30	251	44,175
Agriculturists' Loans Act	1,565	244	244	..	..	..	..	1,321
Interest.								
Land Improvement Loans Act ..	..	1,928	1,877	..	51	2·64	..	..
Agriculturists' Loans Act	..	66	66	..	..	..	..	..

Of the balance shown in column 6, Rs. 164 on account of principal and interest have since been recovered and the balance is covered by processes.

The improvements effected during the year with the aid of loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act were as shown below:—

Purpose.	Number.	Amount.	Extent benefited.
		RS.	ACS.
Construction of wells	26	3,835	107·08
Repair of old wells	44	4,563	207·38
Reclamation of land	..	475	12·21

The outlay incurred in the construction and repair of wells gives an average per well of Rs. 148 and Rs. 104, respectively. The average area benefited is 4 acres for each well constructed and 6 acres for each well repaired.

34. SURVEY ADVANCES.—The advances made during the year for survey operations amounted to Rs. 3,148. The total amount that became repayable in the year including the outstandings of the previous year was Rs. 10,790, of which Rs. 8,524 were recovered or adjusted, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,266. Of this balance Rs. 683 have since been collected and steps are being taken for the collection of the remainder.

(Signed) F. J. RICHARDS,
Acting Collector.

17th October 1903.

EXTRACT from the Collector's letter, No. 547-R., dated 18th November 1903.

Since fasli 1309, there has been no material change in the condition of the agricultural labourers or in the system of payments of wages to them. The farm servants who form the bulk of the agricultural labourers are still paid in kind, though in some rare cases, money wages are paid to them. In addition to their wages, they receive perquisites in the shape of food and cloths on feast days, etc. Their condition shows no tendency to deteriorate, and there is no tendency to give up farm labour or to exchange grain for money wages. Casual labourers are paid in money or in kind. In the vicinity of towns and in villages of commercial importance, cash is more readily taken than in rural tracts. The rates of these labourers are not generally fixed by custom but vary with the demand.

SETTLEMENT REPORT
OF
SOUTH CANARA.

I HAVE the honour to submit the report on the settlement of the district for fasli 1312 together with the prescribed statements except those dealt with in the Land Revenue Branch which are being submitted to it direct.

2. The new settlement rates sanctioned in G.O., No. 757, Revenue, dated the 25th August 1902, were introduced in the Mangalore taluk during fasli 1312.

3. SEASON AND RAINFALL AND CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The rain brought by the south-west monsoon and north-east monsoon was 24·98 inches and 2·53 inches, respectively, in excess of the average. Though the water-supply was insufficient in parts in the earlier months of the year, yet it was sufficient on the whole and its abundance has rendered the harvest generally fair.

4. PRICES.—The prices continued to be high until the first rice crop was harvested. The prices then declined; and the decline continued till June 1903 in which month they rose owing chiefly to closure of ports on the setting in of the south-west monsoon. The average rate for the whole year was 13·06 seers of rice against 12·58 seers in fasli 1311.

	Seers per rupee.
Fasli 1311	14·05
„ 1312	17·71

The average price of horsegram was lower than in fasli 1311. As this pulse is chiefly imported, the decline in price must be attributed to the state of market of the places from which it is imported.

5. AVERAGE RATES OF WAGES OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.—The rates of wages for the three years ending fasli 1312 are given below:—

Fasli.	In the vicinity of towns per diem.		In rural tracts per diem.		Remarks.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	AS. P.	AS. P.	AS. P.	AS. P.	
1310	4 0	3 0	3 5	2 8	
1311	3 8	2 10	3 2	2 6	
1312	3 8	2 10	3 2	2 6	

The agricultural labourers are still generally paid their wages in kind, *i.e.*, (paddy or rice) at the customary rates. The variations noticeable above are due to the calculation of money value of the wages at the average price of rice which prevailed in each year.

	Rs.
Fasli 1310	10·84
„ 1311	12·58
„ 1312	13·06

6. PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES AND WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.—None in this district.

7. RYOTWARI SETTLEMENT—(*a*) *Villages.*—The number of villages was 1,193 as against 1,284 in the previous year. The decrease is owing to the introduction of the new settlement into the Mangalore taluk at which the number according to survey was recognized.

	Number of pattas.
Fasli 1311	48,608
„ 1312	57,415
Increase ...	8,807

(*b*) *Pattas.*—There was a net increase of 8,807 in the number of pattas as explained below:—

(a) Settled portion of the district —	
(1) Pattas issued in the Mangalore taluk with reference to settlement accounts	22,072
(b) Unsettled portion of the district—	
(2) Pattas issued for new holdings (Hosagame)	191
(3) „ banjar (waste) wargs taken up for cultivation.	13
Total ...	22,276
Deduct—	
(1) Pattas of wargs relinquished	32
(2) „ sold for arrears of revenue and bought in by Government	11
(3) Pattas of wargs included in reserved forests and therefore struck off the accounts	7
(4) Old pattas of the Mangalore taluk struck off in consequence of new ones having been issued at the settlement...	13,419
Total ...	13,469
Balance ...	8,807

8. OCCUPATION AND CHANGES THEREIN.—The extent cannot still be shown for holdings except for the Mangalore taluk. The assessment of the holdings for the district exceeded that of the preceding year by Rs. 2,43,175. As will be found from enclosure A to statement No. 3, page 9, nearly 99·5 per cent. of this increase was due to the introduction of the settlement rates in the Mangalore taluk.

	Assessment.
	RS.
Fasli 1311	13,98,108
„ 1312	16,41,283
Increase ...	2,43,175

9. ACTUAL CULTIVATION AND WASTE CHARGED AND REMITTED.—The total assessment of wargs and the demand, after deducting remissions on account of land revenue proper and also the demand under miscellaneous revenue and cesses for fasli 1312, are compared below with those of fasli 1311 :—

Items.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	Increase	Decrease.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Assessment of holdings ..	13,98,108	16,41,283	(a) 2,43,175	..	(a) *Vide* paragraph 8 *supra*.
Deduct—					
Waste remitted	5,885	5,876	..	9	(b) Increase represents increment remission in Mangalore taluk consequent on the introduction of new settlement.
Temporary remissions as per statement No. 4.	96,422	2,66,926	(b) 1,70,504	..	
Total ..	1,02,307	2,72,802	1,70,504	9	
Remaining beriz	12,95,801	13,68,481	72,680	..	
Add—					
Miscellaneous revenue as per Statement No. 5.	73,269	60,373	..	(c) 12,896	(c) For explanation—*vide* paragraph 12 *infra*.
Land-cess	1,33,281	1,39,700	(d) 6,419	..	(d) Due chiefly to increase of assessment by reason of introduction of new settlement in Mangalore taluk.
Village-cess	67,083	70,345	(d) 3,262	..	
Total ..	15,69,434	16,38,899	82,361	12,896	
Net increase ..			69,465		

10. WATER-RATE (TIRWAJASTI AND FASALJASTI).—There are no Government irrigation works in this district.

	RS.
1. Kattuttar remission (remission granted for the construction of dams, etc.)	2,638
2. Remissions granted by Collector Mr. Harris	27,833
Total ...	30,471

11. REMISSIONS—(*a*) *Permanent.*—These remissions amounted in fasli 1312 to Rs. 1,01,301 against Rs. 1,31,772 in fasli 1311. The decrease (Rs. 30,471) is due to the remissions noted in the margin having disappeared in the Mangalore taluk on settlement therein.

(*b*) ***Fixed—Including items allowed from entire beriz of villages and occasional remissions.***—The remissions under this head amounted to Rs. 2,66,926 as shown below:—

		RS.
Remissions for fasli 1311		96,422
Deduct—	RS.	
(1) Remissions on cowle lands due to progressive increase of assessment in the year	4	
(2) Remissions under the following heads re-imposed owing to the introduction of settlement in Mangalore taluk—		
Lands submerged and inundated	201	
Deficiency of land and over-assessment	577	
Board Shiffaras	384	
	1,166	1,166
Balance ...		95,256
Add—		
Increment remissions allowed on the introduction of the new rates of assessment in the Mangalore taluk		1,71,670
Total ...		2,66,926

12. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE (STATEMENT No. V).—Important variations in the items under this head of revenue are explained below:—

		RS.
Item 5 ..	Fasli 1311	3,939
	,, 1312	3,738
	Decrease ..	201
Item 6 ..	Fasli 1311	1,494
	,, 1312	2,529
	Increase ..	1,035
	Net increase ..	834

(*a*) *Important items of increase—Items 5 and 6—Land occupied with or without application for which no pattas have been granted and concealed cultivation.*—The net increase of Rs. 834 under this head is due to a larger number of detected cases of occupation without applications dealt with during the year under report.

(*b*) *Important items of decrease—Item 7—Occupation of poramboke lands—Penal charge.*—The decrease of Rs. 9,445 under this head is due chiefly to the fact that the figures of fasli 1311 included an item of heavy penal assessment imposed in respect of an encroachment upon certain valuable land within the port limits of Malpe; but the encroacher K. Srinivasa Rao who sued Government about it won the suit and the case is now pending in the District Court of Mangalore in appeal preferred by Government—*vide* B.P., Mis. No. 3282 (Confdl. No. 205), dated the 7th October 1903. The item was, in consequence, not included in the demand of fasli 1312 at the jamabandi of the taluk.

	RS.
Fasli 1311	10,097
,, 1312	652
Decrease ..	9,445

		RS.
Fasli 1311	.. ..	6,829
,, 1312	.. ..	2,770
	Decrease ..	4,059

	Extent.	Sale-proceeds.
	ACS.	RS.
Fasli 1311	1·98	13
,, 1312	73·76	627
Increase ..		614

(2) *Quit-rent on bungalows, gardens, &c.*—The decrease is chiefly due to the absorption of lands held on quit-rent in Mangalore taluk into ordinary ryotwar lands at the new settlement.

(3) *Sale-proceeds of waste lands and river accretions.*—The increase of Rs. 614 is due to the larger extent (73·76 acres) sold during the year.

Revenue derived from coir, the produce of the Amindivi Islands.—The decrease in the value realized in spite of the larger quantity of coir sold points out to the dullness of the market during the year under review.

	CANDIES.	Value. RS.
Fasli 1311	620	31,130
,, 1312	750	30,892
Decrease ..		238

	Rs.
Fasli 1311	1,073
,, 1312	1,203
Increase ..	130

Hakkal cultivation.—The increase of Rs. 130 is due to the increase in the extent cultivated owing chiefly to the favourable character of the season.

Rents on account of the Konde, Budoli and other escheated estates.—The decrease is due partly to the fall in the price of rice during the year under report (*vide* paragraph 4 *supra*) and partly to some of the rice having been sold after the close of the fasli.

	Rs.
Fasli 1311	17,310
,, 1312	16,037
Decrease ..	1,273

Price of survey maps.—There was a very large demand for maps on the part of the ryots in connection with the introduction of the new settlement in the district. Hence the increase.

	Rs.
Fasli 1311	7
,, 1312	524
Increase ..	517

13. *Demand, collection and balance Current, Ryotwari and Miscellaneous revenue for fasli* 1312.—The state of the collections during fasli 1312 is compared below with that of fasli 1311 :—

Fasli.	Current demand.	Collections in the fasli.	Remissions in the fasli.	Balance.	Subsequent collections up to 31st October 1903.	Total collections and remissions.	Balance.	Percentage of collections in col. 7 to the demand in col. 2.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1311	13,69,070	13,54,771	..	14,299	3,827	13,58,598	10,472	99·23
1312	14,28,854	13,55,244	..	73,610	57,636	14,12,880	15,974	98·88

The increase of Rs. 54,282 under collections (column 7) is mainly due to the increase in the demand (column 2). The decrease (35 per cent.) in the percentage of collections to the demand is slight. It was chiefly due to the unavoidable delay in holding the jamabandi of the Mangalore taluk with reference to settlement figures and the consequent delay in making collections of the correct amounts which were finally settled at jamabandi on the holdings. On the whole the collection by the Tahsildars may be said to be fair considering the difficulties consequent on the settlement and the natural disinclination of the ryots to pay the increased rates.

Demand, collection and balance—Arrears.—The collection of arrears during the year under report is compared below with the figures of the preceding fasli :—

Fasli.	Arrears at the beginning of the fasli.	Collections within the fasli.	Remissions.	Balance at the end of the fasli.	Subsequent collections and remissions up to 31st October 1903.	Balance.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1311	10,638	8,621	936	1,081	945	136	
1312	15,380	5,773	1,154	8,453	417	8,036	

The balance (column 7) mainly represents the amount of penal assessment imposed in respect of encroachment on land at the port of Malpe, the collection of which had been postponed pending disposal of the Civil suit in which Government has filed an appeal—*vide* paragraph 12 of the report for fasli 1311 and paragraph 12 of this report *supra*.

14. *Coercive processes and sales for arrears of revenue.*—The subjoined statement shows the extent to which resort was had to Act II of 1864 for the realisation of the Government demand in the year under report as compared with the figures for the preceding fasli. The figures show a satisfactory decrease in the sale of moveable property. Land in this district is seldom or never sold if it is of value :—

Fasli.	Number of pattas.	Number of processes.			Number of defaulters whose property was			
		Notice of demand.	Notice of distraint or attachment.	Notice of sale.	Attached.		Sold.	
					Personal.	Real.	Personal.	Real.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1311	48,608	7,358	158	271	750	158	104	53
1312	57,415	(a) 8,078	109	(b) 193	666	109	44	54

(a) The increase which occurs in Kasaragod taluk was due to prompt action.
(b) The decrease is due to favourable character of the season which rendered resort to sales unnecessary.

15. *Receipts from process-fees and the extent to which special-paid establishment were utilized for serving processes.*—No special-paid establishment was entertained for the service of processes, which were served through the village agency without charging any fees.

16. *Lands sold under Board's Standing Orders.*—1·80 acres of wet land (river accretions and reclamations) were sold under Standing Order No. 15 before the issue of orders for the lease of such land and 71·96 acres of land under Standing Order No. 45. They realised Rs. 382 and Rs. 245, respectively. No lands were sold under Standing Orders Nos. 20 and 21.

17. *Advances*—(*a*) *Loans.*—No advances were made during the year under report. The only instalment of Rs. 68 which fell due in the year under report was collected without coercive process.

(*b*) *Survey advances.*—The arrears outstanding at the beginning of the fasli were Rs. 3,013. The whole of this amount except Rs. 46 was collected within the fasli. The current demand amounted to Rs. 9,714; of this, Rs. 3,818 were collected within the fasli leaving a balance of Rs. 5,896 at its close. Steps are being taken to collect these balances promptly.

18. *Costs in Civil suits.*—The amount outstanding at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 226. Adding to this the costs Rs. 49 awarded to Government during the year under report in suits to which Government was a party, the total demand amounted to Rs. 275. Of this amount, Rs. 128 were collected within the year leaving a balance of Rs. 147. Of this amount, Rs. 50 being Vakil's fees are irrecoverable, having been disallowed in appeal and steps are being taken for the recovery of the remaining amount by proceeding against the property of the judgment-debtor.

19. *Ruined tanks and tanks handed over to ryots under Standing Order No.* 8.—There are no Government irrigation works in this district.

20. *Interest charged on arrears of land revenue.*—The total demand under this head including the balance at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 262, of which Rs. 42 were collected within the fasli and Rs. 102 written off the accounts under B.P., No. 173, dated 20th January 1882, leaving a balance of Rs. 118 at the end of the year. Of this, Rs. 9 are reported to be irrecoverable. For the prompt collection of the remainder steps are being taken.

21. *Inspection of boundary and field marks and examination of village and taluk accounts.*—A report on these points has already been submitted to Board—*vide* Dis. R. No. 407-Ver., dated the 15th August 1903.

22. *Application for transfer of revenue registry.*—The figures for the year of the report are compared with those of the previous year in the subjoined table:—

How received.	Fasli.	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the fasli.	Received during the fasli.	Total.	Disposed of during the fasli.	Pending at the close of the fasli.	Percentage of pending cases col. 7) to the total (col. 5).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Through the Registration office.	1311	29	634	663	650	13	1·9
	1312	13	719	732	682	50	6·8
Direct by Revenue officers ..	1311	108	1,431	1,539	1,441	98	6·3
	1312	98	5,046	5,144	4,841	303	5·8
Total ..	1311	137	2,065	2,202	2,091	111	5·0
	1312	111	5,765	5,876	5,523	353	6·0

There was a very large increase in the number of cases which had to be dealt with in all the taluks, especially in the Mangalore and Kasaragod taluks. This was due to efforts made to render ownership agree with land registers at the settlement. The cases under paragraph 7 of Board's Standing Order No. 31 also show an increase attributable to the same cause. Though the actual figures of pending cases show a large increase, the number disposed of was more than three times that of last fasli.

23. *Vernacular correspondence in the Head Assistant and Assistant Collectors' offices.*—There was no Head Assistant Collector in the district. The Assistant Collectors Messrs. Davis and Whitty are reported to have disposed of the vernacular correspondence of their offices without the preparation of English abstracts beforehand.

24. The following points are noted with reference to the Board's Proceedings, No. 810, L.R., dated 16th November 1889 :—

(*a*) *Adjustment of differences between village and taluk accounts.*—The village and taluk accounts were reconciled and the necessary adjustments carried out in all the taluks except Mangalore before the close of the year. The reconciliation of the village and taluk accounts of the Mangalore taluk has not been completed as the jamabandi of the taluk was completed only recently.

(*b*) *Explanations of variations in the demand on account of cesses.*—This will be found in paragraph 9 *suprd.*

(*c*) *Reconciliation of the demand, collection and balance statement with the treasury figures as communicated by the Accountant-General.*—The Accountant-General's figures have been received on the 11th November 1903. The reconciliation between the two sets of figures will be submitted within the prescribed date (15th December 1903).

25. *Credit of cesses.*—The statement prescribed in paragraph 9 of B.P., No. 74, L.R., dated the 6th February 1890, is separately submitted to the Board of Revenue in the Land Revenue branch. The proportionate credits have been correctly made in accordance with the rules prescribed in B.P., No. 105, L.R., dated the 22nd April 1899, in respect of the collections in fasli 1312. Final adjustment of the collections appertaining to fasli 1308 was carried out during the year under report. That for the faslis 1309 to 1312 will be effected as soon as the outstanding arrears are either collected or remitted.

26. *Condition of karnams' survey instruments.*—The survey instruments supplied to karnams are reported to be in good condition except in a few cases. Arrangements have been ordered to have the missing and damaged instruments replaced or repaired at the cost of the karnams concerned.

27. *Lapse of pagoda allowances and other inams.*—The following assignments, amounting to Rs. 61-12-9, were resumed in the year :—

Names of the inam and the taluk in which held.	Amount of inam and pagoda allowances.	How paid.	Grounds of resumption
	Rs. A. P.		
Patla Shastava, Kasaragod taluk.	0 3 3	Under beriz deduction system.	Inam was resumed in consequence of the god having been removed to a different village without orders
Keravase Jangama Matt, Udipi taluk.	35 3 7	By assignment of assessment.	The inams were resumed in consequence of the non-performance of the religious services for more than twelve years.
Sural Jangama Matt, Udipi taluk.	26 5 11	Do.	
Total ..	61 12 9		

CAMP HEBRI,
6th December 1903.

(Signed) P. S. P. RICE,
Acting Collector.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

MALABAR.

I HAVE the honour to submit the Jamabundi report of the district for fasli 1312 together with the prescribed statements.

2. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The season was, on the whole, favourable for agricultural operations. The average rainfall during the year (1902–1903) was 140·5 inches against 105·61 inches in the previous year.

3. CONDITION AND OUTTURN OF CROPS.—The excessive rains in the early part of the year slightly damaged the kanni crops in Kottayam, Calicut, Ernad and Walluvanad taluks. The second crop was generally good. The outturn was, on the whole, bumper as usual.

4. PRICES.—The prices remained stationary in Chirakkal, Kóttayam and Kurumbranat taluks, and fell a little in the other taluks. The district depends chiefly on foreign importation for the supply of food grains.

5. NUMBER OF VILLAGES.—The total number of ryotwar villages in the returns of this year (1241) exceeds that returned in the previous year (529) by 712. The increase relates to Wynaad (35), Calicut (114), Palghat (25), Kurumbranat (284), and Walluvanad (254). The number of amsams instead of desams was wrongly shown in the previous year's return in respect of the first three of these taluks. In the other two the number of old amsams was reported. The number of desams has now been shown for all the taluks into which the Settlement has been introduced.

6. REVENUE FROM PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES—*Vide* statement No. 6.—It may be here stated that in fact the karar territory of Mahomed Ali Rajah of Cannanore is not really a permanently-settled estate.

7. HOLDINGS AND CHANGES THEREIN.—The variations in unsettled taluks are due to the practice which prevails in this district of exhibiting areas taken up for fugitive cultivation under holdings. Similarly areas not taken up for fugitive cultivation are treated as relinquishments from holdings. In settled taluks this practice has been discontinued and fugitive assessment is shown under miscellaneous revenue. The variations in these taluks are small and call for no remarks except in Calicut, where the increase is due to rectification of mistakes made by the Tahsildar in the previous year's statement.

8. CULTIVATION.—The extent shown under "actual cultivation" and "waste charged" are unreliable in respect of all the taluks except Wynaad where alone the fieldwar monthly cultivation account is regularly kept.

9. WATER-RATE AND SECOND-CROP CHARGE.—There are no irrigation sources in the district and no thirvajasti is charged. The increase of Rs. (18,454—10,641) 7,813 under faslijasti is due partly to better season and partly to timely inspection which was impossible in the previous year owing to the introduction of settlement. The continuance of rain till December was particularly favourable for the second-crop cultivation.

10. FIXED REMISSIONS.—There was a decrease of Rs. 58,318 in the amount of remissions allowed on the gradual introduction of the new rates of settlement. It relates to the taluks of Kurumbranat, Walluvanad and to a part of Calicut taluk which were settled in fasli 1311.

11. BERIZ DEDUCTION.—Certain inam lands in Walluvanad taluk were ordered to be resumed and the assessment paid to the inamdar—*vide* B.P., Mis. No. 3630, dated 14th December 1900. The Tahsildar failed to give effect to this order in fasli 1310. The mistake was subsequently rectified. Necessary particulars have been given in statements Nos. 4 and 4A.

12. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—*Item* 5. "*Lands* cultivated without application for which no pattas were granted." Unoccupied dry lands are held under patta and they are therefore occupied in the sense in which the word is understood in other districts. But as they are liable to assessment only when they are cultivated the revenue derived from such cultivation is treated as miscellaneous revenue and shown under

this head. The large increase in the area as compared with the figures of last year is mainly due to non-inclusion of the area relating to Palghat taluk in the last year's statement. The increase in the amount is chiefly due to timely inspection and also to the favourable season.

13. LAND REVENUE RYOTWARI AND MISCELLANEOUS.—The demands of faslis 1311 and 1312 are compared below:—

	Rs.
Fasli 1311	23,18,707
Fasli 1312	24,01,574
Increase	82,867

The bulk of the increase is due to the reduction in the amount of increment remission in Kurumbranat, Walluvanad, and Calicut taluks.

14. CASES ON RYOTWAR AND MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—The following compares the demands of faslis 1311 and 1312:—

—	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land-cess	2,80,376	2,54,694	25,682
Village-cess	1,21,931	1,17,890	4,041

The decrease under land-cess occurs chiefly in the four settled taluks of Kurumbranat, Palghat, Walluvanad and Calicut, and is due to the reduction allowed in the rate of land-cess under the recent orders of Government.

15. TOTAL DEMAND UNDER LAND REVENUE, MISCELLANEOUS AND CESSES (ARREARS AND CURRENT).—The total demand (arrears and current) under the item is given below:—

Items.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Permanently-settled estate	1,03,639	..	1,03,639
2. Land-cess on permanently-settled estate.	339	..	339
3. Ryotwar miscellaneous and cesses ..	83,810	27,74,158	28,57,968

The whole of the land revenue under permanently-settled estates is due from M.R.Ry. Ali Raja Avergal of Cannanore. No part of it was collected during the year. The whole of the cess was collected. Of the arrears under ryotwar miscellaneous and cesses Rs. 75,810 were collected and Rs. 3,112 written off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,831 at the end of the fasli. A major portion of this balance is janmabhogam due on certain lands in Muttil amsam, Wynaad taluk, the collection of which has been held in abeyance under G.O., No. 531, dated 20th October 1896, pending settlement of janmam dispute between the Kottayath Raja and Government. Out of the current demand of Rs. 27,74,158, Rs. 27,67,178 were collected and Rs. 25 written off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,960 at the close of the fasli. Rupees 5,030 of this balance have since been collected.

16. PROCESSES UNDER ACT II OF 1864.—*Vide* statement 8A which contains the necessary explanation.

17. INSPECTION OF BOUNDARY MARKS, COMPLETION OF FIELD MEASUREMENT BOOKS, AND EXAMINATION OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS.—A separate report was submitted on these subjects—*vide* letter to Board, dated 23rd July 1903, D. No. 921-R. of 1903.

18. INAM LANDS RESUMED.—*Nil.*

19. RENT ON RAILWAY C CLASS LANDS.—The prescribed statement is appended to statement No. 7.

CALICUT,
28th September 1903.

(Signed) A. F. PINHEY,
Collector.

EXTRACT from the Collector's letter, D. No 1734-Rev., dated 26th November 1903.

Wages.—There was no change in the system of paying agricultural labourers during the three years ending fasli 1312—(*vide* this office letter dated 19th October 1900, D. No. 1667 of 1900 in B. P., Mis. No. 6453, dated 6th December 1900).

REPORTS

ON THE

SETTLEMENT OF THE LAND REVENUE

OF THE

DISTRICTS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR FASLI 1313 (1903-1904).

MADRAS:
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.
1905.

CONTENTS.

	PAGES
Maximum size prescribed	80
PROCEEDINGS OF GOVERNMENT, No. 269, Revenue, dated 21st March 1905 ...	i to iii
REPORT FROM THE BOARD OF REVENUE, No. 32, dated 27th January 1905 ...	1 to 13
	PARAS.
Prefatory	1
Season, rainfall, prices, etc.	2
Condition of cattle	2
Number of ryotwari villages	3
Heads of Land Revenue	4
Peshkash or revenue from permanently-settled estates	5
Shrotriyam jodi	6
Holdings	7 & 8
Cultivation	9
Water-rate and second-crop charge	10
Season remissions	11
Fixed remissions	12
Beriz deductions	13
Miscellaneous revenue	14
Net ryotwar demand	15
Total land revenue demand (current)	16
Total demand under cesses (current)	17
Demand and collection under land revenue and cesses (current)	18
Demand and collection of arrears	19
Balance of total land revenue and cesses	20
Reconciliation of differences between the collections of land revenue and cesses as shown in the Jamabandi and in the Accountant-General's statements ...	21
Excess collections	22
Distribution of collections between land revenue and cesses	23
Charges debited to Land Revenue	24
Processes under Act II of 1864	25
Demand notices	26
Distraints and attachments	27 & 28
Sale notices	29
Sales	30
Process-service establishments	31
Costs in civil suits	32
Interest on arrears of land revenue	33
Sales of land under Standing Order Nos. 15, 16, 21 and 45	34
Sub-division of quit-rent	35
Transfer of registry of holdings	36
Ruined tanks	37
Settlement by Collectors	38
Loans and advances	39–45
Survey advances	46
Vernacular knowledge of Civilians	47
Relations between landlords and tenants in the larger zamindaris	48
Growth of sub-letting in ryotwari villages	49
Relations of the people to Government and of different classes of people to one another	50
Effect of recent legislation on the people	51

STATEMENTS— PAGES

No. 1.—Statement showing the retail and wholesale prices of food-grains in seers of 80 tolas per rupee, compared with the commutation rates of the newly-settled districts, in each district of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1313 (1903–1904) ... ... 14 & 15

„ 2.—Statement showing the approximate area and revenue of the zamindaris in the Presidency of Madras for fasli 1313 (1903–1904) 16

„ 3.—Statement of Ryots' Holdings and Cultivation in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1313 (1903–1904) ... ... 18 to 21

„ 4.—Comparative statement of Holdings and Settlement of the Ryotwari Land Revenue for fasli 1313 (1903–1904) ... ... 22 to 26

„ 5.—Statement showing the details under different causes of net variations in the extent and assessment of ryotwar holdings in each district of the Madras Presidency in fasli 1313 (1903–1904) 27

„ 6.—Statement showing particulars of remission and beriz deductions for fasli 1313 (1903–1904) 28

„ 7.—Statement showing alienations of land revenue in ryotwari (temporarily settled) tracts up to the end of the official year 1903–1904 29

„ 8.—Statement showing the lands granted on cowle for fasli 1313 (1903–1904) 30

„ 9.—Comparative statement of land revenue miscellaneous items for fasli 1313 (1903–1904) 30

„ 10.—Statement showing the demand, collection and balance of land revenue and cesses for fasli 1313 (1903–1904) ... ... 31 to 34

„ 11.—Statement showing the excess collections for fasli 1313 (1903–1904) ... 34

„ 12.—Statement showing the details of coercive processes employed in the realization of arrears of revenue in the several districts during fasli 1313 (1903–1904) ... ... 35 to 37

„ 13.—Statement showing the particulars of processes issued and the fees collected under Act II of 1864 in the several districts during fasli 1313 (1903–1904) 38

„ 14.—Statement showing the demand, collection and balance of interest charged on arrears of land revenue for fasli 1313 (1903–1904) ... 39

„ 15.—Statement showing the disposal of cases of transfer of registry during fasli 1313 (1903–1904) ... ... 40 & 41

„ 16.—Statement showing the advances and recoveries under the Land Improvement Loans Act for fasli 1313 (1903–1904) ... ... 42 & 43

„ 17.—Statement showing the advances and recoveries under the Agriculturists' Loans Act for fasli 1313 (1903–1904) ... ... 44 & 45

„ 18.—Statement showing the classification of loans sanctioned under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts during fasli 1313 (1903–1904) 46

Quinquennial.

No. 19.—Statement showing the number and state of repair of the irrigation works in each district of the Madras Presidency classified according to their capacity (ayacut) for fasli 1310 (1900–1901) ... ... 48 to 52

„ 20.—Statement showing the rent-roll in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1310 (1900–1901) ... ... 53 to 59

TABLE C.—Incidence of Land Revenue on area and population in each district in the Madras Presidency in the agricultural year ending 30th June 1904 ... ... 60 & 61

TABLE E.—Transfer of property in land in each district in the Madras Presidency in the agricultural year ending 30th June 1904 62

EXTRACTS FROM DISTRICT REPORTS OF—

	PAGES
Ganjám	63 & 64
Vizagapatam	64 & 65
Gódávari	65 & 66
Kistna	66 & 67
Nellore	67 & 68
Cuddapah	68
Anantapur	69
Bellary	69 & 70
Kurnool	70 & 71
Madras	71 & 72
Chingleput	72
North Arcot	73
South Arcot	74
Tanjore	74–76
Trichinopoly	76 & 77
Madura	77–79
Tinnevelly	79 & 80
Coimbatore	80 & 81
The Nilgiris	81 & 82
Salem	82 & 83
South Canara	83 & 84
Malabar	84

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

READ—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture:—

Settlement of Land Revenue (Jamabandi)—Submitting to Government report on the—for fasli 1313 (1903–1904.) } (Here enter No. 32, dated 27th January 1905.)

ORDER—No. 269, Revenue, dated 21st March 1905.

Miscellaneous.

With the above Proceedings the Board of Revenue submits its report on the Land Revenue Settlement of the Presidency for fasli 1313 or the revenue year ending 30th June 1904. The Government are glad to notice that the Board has been able to submit its reports for faslis 1312 and 1313 before the date (January 31st) fixed in G.O., No. 476, dated 12th May 1903. The Board will now be requested to report whether the date cannot be advanced to December 31st for future reports, as was contemplated by it in 1903.

2. The Government are also gratified that the instructions issued in G.O., No. 565, dated 1st June 1904, for the improvement of the report have been satisfactorily carried out with the result that the length of the report has been decreased by 12 pages without any detriment to its value.

The chief alterations are (*a*) the curtailment of the portion of the report relating to season and crops in respect of which a detailed report has already been submitted, (*b*) the insertion of remarks on the relations between landlord and tenant and between the Government and the different classes of agriculturists and on the effects of recent legislation on the condition of the people, (*c*) the exclusion of various figured tables from the body of the report and of the two statements bearing on rainfall and human mortality, (*d*) the inclusion of a return of land revenue assignments and (*e*) the publication of selected extracts instead of the complete reports of Collectors.

3. The rainfall in all districts except Tinnevelly was above the average and the season was favourable to agriculture. Considerable damage to crops was however caused by the heavy floods of October and November 1903 in Kistna, Cuddapah, South Arcot, Salem and Trichinopoly. The prices of all the staple food-grains were below those of the three previous years. They rose above the warning rates for a month or two in Ganjám, South Canara and Tinnevelly, but the prices of rice, cholam and cumbu were below normal in many districts throughout the year.

4. The total extent under ryotwari holdings increased by 250,000 acres or 1·1 per cent., but the extent cropped fell by nearly 0·1 million acres to 83 per cent. of the total holdings. The decrease was due to scanty rainfall in Tinnevelly and excessive rains and floods in Kistna, Nellore, Coimbatore and Salem.

5. The following statement exhibits under the principal heads, the land revenue and cesses that accrued in the year under review and in the previous year :—

Number.	Items of revenue.	Fasli 1312, 1902-1903.	Fasli 1313, 1903-1904.	Difference.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Peshkash or revenue from permanently-settled estates ..	49,91,636	49,91,798	+ 162
2	Land-cess on permanently-settled estates	10,82,541	11,24,630	+ 42,089
3	Quit-rent levied on inam villages held on favourable tenure.	7,66,035	7,56,884	— 9,151
4	Land cess on inam villages held on favourable tenure ..	3,05,323	3,15,629	+ 10,306
5	Revenue from lands held under the ryotwari system including water-rate and miscellaneous revenue.	5,43,24,194	5,51,15,285	+ 7,91,091
6	Land and village cess on ryotwari and miscellaneous ..	68,17,531	67,45,876	— 71,655
	Total Land Revenue and Miscellaneous ..	6,00,81,865	6,08,63,967	+ 7,82,102
	Total Cesses * ..	82,05,395	81,86,135	— 19,260

* Includes Railway cess in Kistna, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore and Kurnool.

6. There was an increase of Rs. 12·38 lakhs from the introduction of settlement rates into portions of Malabar, South Canara and Salem, of 1·28 lakhs from the expansion of cultivation and of Rs. 3·29 lakhs from the extension of the irrigation of dry lands and of second crop on wet lands. On the other hand there was a decrease of Rs. 0·73 lakh under miscellaneous revenue and an additional abatement of Rs. 7·00 lakhs as increment remission in Malabar and South Canara. Seasonal remissions increased by 1·57 lakhs mainly in Gódávari and Kistna where they were necessitated by the excessive rains and floods of October and November 1903.

7. *Current collections.*—Of the total current demand (Rs. 6,90,50,102) Rupees 6,79,78,866 were collected within the fasli and Rs. 71 were written off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 10,71,165 or 1·6 per cent. against Rs. 8,98,684 and 1·3 per cent. in the previous year.

8. The arrear balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 10,67,548, of which Rs. 8,65,763 were collected and Rs. 38,695 written off.

9. The total balance, current and arrears due at the end of the fasli was Rs. 12,34,255, of which more than three-fourths had been collected or written off by the end of November 1904.

10. *Coercion.*—The number of demand notices was still very large being in fact larger than last year: but Government hope that there will be a considerable reduction in fasli 1314 as the result of the orders issued in May 1904 restricting the issue of such notices to cases where there is good reason to believe that the defaulter will not pay without being subjected to actual coercion. They are however glad to notice that as compared with the previous year there was a considerable reduction in the number of instances in which recourse was had to the severer forms of coercive procedure. The total number of persons against whom distraints were issued fell from 12·4 to 11·4 per cent. of the total number of ryotwari pattadars, while property was sold in only 2·5 per cent. of the cases in which it was attached against 3·5 in last year.

11. The delays noticed by the Board in the disposal of cases of the transfer of the registry of holdings in certain districts (paragraph 36 of the report) are unsatisfactory. The jamabandi officers' attention should be drawn to the importance of seeing that such cases are settled within the fasli, a matter which should seldom be difficult.

12. *Loans.*—The advances made under the Loans Acts fell from 3·61 lakhs to 2·43 lakhs. The decrease is attributed no doubt rightly to the favourable character of the season : but the Government would gladly see an extension of the demand for loans even in a good year. A proper appreciation of the objects of the Loans Acts should result in an increase in the demand for loans in a time of prosperity from small holders anxious to improve their land, and the importance of encouraging such enterprises cannot be over-estimated. The improvement noticed last year in the recovery

of advances under the Acts was maintained in the year under report, the percentages of unrecovered balances falling from 20 and 27 to 15 and 18 under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Agriculturists' Loans Act respectively.

The net financial result to the Government of the year's operations was a gain of Rs. 47,657 against Rs. 38,222 in the previous year.

13. The relations between landholders and their ryots in the larger zamindaris were on the whole fairly satisfactory.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) M. HAMMICK,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture).
„ the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue).
Copy to the Public Department (for the Presidency Administration Report).

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1905.

Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), MADRAS.

Recd.	1905.	*Enclosures*
Regd.		*Spare copies*

Printed May 23rd.

Proceedings, No. 32, 27th January 1905.

JANUARY.

Settlement of Land Revenue (Jamabandi).—Submitting to Government report on the — for fasli 1313 (1903–1904).

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE

(REVENUE SETTLEMENT, LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE).

The Hon'ble Mr. C. J. WEIR, I.C.S.,
Commissioner of Land Revenue.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. E. CASTLESTUART STUART, I.C.S.,
Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. TWIGG, I.C.S.,
Commissioner of Land Revenue and Inam Commissioner.

RESOLUTION—No. 32, dated 27th January 1905.

The Board begs to submit the report on the settlement of land revenue in this Presidency during fasli 1313 (1903–1904) together with the prescribed statements. Effect has been given to the various suggestions contained in the appendix to G.O., No. 565, Revenue, dated 1st June 1904, for the reduction and curtailment of this report and the additional information called for in paragraph II thereof has been embodied therein. Statement No. 1—showing the rainfall in each district of the Madras Presidency under the two monsoons—has been omitted, as appendix A of the season and crop report already issued contains this information.

2. *Season, rainfall, prices, etc.*—The total rainfall during the year exceeded the average in all the districts except Tinnevelly, and was, on the whole, favourable to agricultural operations. Much damage, however, was done by excessive rains during the south-west monsoon in the Gódávari, Kistna and Tanjore deltas and by heavy floods in October and November 1903 in the Kistna, Cuddapah, South Arcot, Salem and Trichinopoly districts. The average annual prices * of the staple food-grains were cheaper than in the preceding two years. The prices of rice were below the warning rates generally and were below the normal rates for a few months in Vizagapatam, Kurnool, Anantapur and Salem and throughout the year in Cuddapah, Nellore, Chingleput and North Arcot. The prices of dry grains were cheaper than the warning rates everywhere except in Tinnevelly, while those of cholam and cumbu were below the normal throughout the year in some districts. The area under crops slightly exceeded that of the previous year. Food-grains, which occupied nearly four-fifths of the total area cropped, showed a falling off under cholam, ragi and "other food-grains," while, under industrial crops, there was a rise except under sugarcane. The *outturn* of paddy ranged from As. 10 to 12 and that of the other crops from As. 8 to 12 generally.

* Statement No. 1.

The condition of cattle was generally good and mortality from diseases among horned cattle fell from 91,854 to 88,930.

3. *Number of villages.*—The total number of ryotwari villages was 24,340 against 23,593 in 1902–1903. The increase was brought about by the resumption of two whole inam villages in Nellore and by the adoption of desams as "villages" instead of amsams in Malabar. In South Canara, however, there was a decrease of 236 villages in consequence of the introduction of survey and settlement into three more taluks.

Statement No. 3, column 2.

4. The land revenue of the Presidency is derived from the undermentioned sources:—

(*a*) Peshkash or revenue from permanently settled estates;
(*b*) Shrotriyam jodi or quit-rent levied on inam villages;
(*c*) Assessment (including water-rate) levied on lands held under the ryotwari system; and
(*d*) Miscellaneous revenue.

5. *Peshkash or revenue from permanently-settled estates*.—The total amount of peshkash payable during the fasli was Rs. 49,91,798 or Rs. 162 more than in the preceding year. The main variations are the following :—

	RS.
Increase—	
(1) Assessment on lands given up by the Public Works department and made over to the proprietors concerned	+ 274
(2) Assessment on resumed inams made over to zamindars	+ 287
(3) Increase in the peshkash of the Kotapad pargana (*vide* G.O., No. 1942, Judicial, dated 28th December 1900)	+ 268
Decrease—	
(1) Reduction of peshkash consequent on the acquisition of lands for public purposes	— 218
(2) Arrears of peshkash levied in fasli 1312	— 403

6. *Shrotriyam jodi*.—The quit-rent payable to Government on villages held on shrotriyam or favourable tenure amounted to Rs. 7,56,884 or Rs. 9,151 less than in the preceding year. The decrease is accounted for by the following items :—

	RS.
(1) The inclusion in the demand of fasli 1312 of the arrears of faslis 1310 and 1311 on account of certain inam villages in the Gódávari district resumed and assigned to the zamindar of Kirlampudi	— 8,575
(2) The exclusion of certain tracts in the Tinnevelly district hitherto treated as whole inam villages which are minor inams in ryotwari villages	— 374
(3) Quit-rent for back years charged in fasli 1312 on certain whole inam villages of the Tanjore district	— 250

7. *Holdings*.—The total extent under occupation was 23·35 million acres or 250,000 acres more than in 1902–1903. The increase occurred in all the districts except Nellore and the Nilgiris, and was largely due to the introduction of survey areas (96,565 acres) in the four taluks brought under settlement in Malabar and to the favourable character of the season, chiefly in South Arcot (46,142 acres), Bellary (24,963 acres), Kurnool (16,335 acres) and Anantapur (14,417 acres). The decrease in Nellore was only 9,577 acres and is attributed chiefly to the system of cultivating the poorer lands in one year and relinquishing them in the next. The decrease in the Nilgiris was small.

Statement No. 4, columns 19, 20 and 21.

The total assessment of holdings was 474·90 lakhs of rupees or 14·07 lakhs or 3·05 per cent more than in the preceding year. The increase occurred in all the districts except Nellore and the Nilgiris, and was due mainly to the introduction of the settlement into portions of Malabar, South Canara and Salem (Rs. 12·38 lakhs), to the expansion of cultivation (Rs. 1·28 lakhs) and to the conversion of "dry" lands to "wet" in Kistna (Rs. 0·42 lakh).

Statement No. 4, columns 23, 24 and 25.
Statement No. 5, columns 3, 5 and 13.

8. Compared with fasli 1285 (1875-76) the year preceding the great famine of 1876-78, the extent under holdings advanced by 3·33 million acres. Including cultivation classed as "Miscellaneous" the increase amounted to 4·34 million acres or 21 per cent. A portion of this increase, 1·33 million acres, was brought about by the adoption of correct survey areas and the resumption of inams, and the remainder, 3·01 million acres, resulted from the steady extension of cultivation throughout the Presidency. In Kurnool too, in which there was a deficiency for many years past, the increase as compared with fasli 1285 rose from 33,235 acres in 1902–1903 to 170,054 acres in the year.

9. *Cultivation*.—Notwithstanding the increase in the area occupied and the favourable character of the season referred to above, the extent cropped was only 19·39 million acres or 83 per cent. of the total holdings against 19·47 million acres or 84 per

Statement No. 3, column 49.

cent. in 1902–1903. The decrease was 83,210 acres and occurred chiefly in Kistna, Nellore, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore and Salem. It is attributed in Tinnevelly to scanty rainfall and elsewhere generally to excessive rains and floods which rendered the dry lands unfit for cultivation. In Salem, the decrease was to some extent due to the adoption of resurvey areas in the taluks resettled. On the other hand, there was extension of cultivation especially in Anantapur, Bellary, South Arcot and Malabar.

10. *Water-rate and second-crop charge.*—The revenue derived from these sources amounted to Rs. 28·26 lakhs and exceeded that of the previous year by 3·29 lakhs. Of this increase, 2·10 lakhs related to water-rate on *dry lands* and was mainly contributed by North Arcot, South Arcot, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Salem, Gódávari and Trichinopoly in which the season was favourable and consequently the supplies in the irrigation sources were ample. There was, however, a large fall in Kistna (Rs. 22,092) and Tinnevelly (Rs. 13,817) owing, in the former, to the conversion of a large extent of "dry" lands into "wet," and, in the latter, to insufficient supplies.

Statement No. 3, columns 43, 48 and 53.

The increase under second-crop charge on "*wet land*" was Rs. 1·18 lakhs, and occurred mainly in North Arcot, Anantapur, Chingleput, Malabar and South Arcot, while in Tinnevelly, owing to the cause referred to, there was a large fall (Rs. 38,136).

11. *Remissions—Season remissions.*—The amount of season remissions granted during the year rose by Rs. 1·57 lakhs. The increase occurred under all the sub-heads except "Tirwakammi" and was large under "Shavi or short crop" (Rs. 1·29 lakhs) and "injured by water" (Rs. 0·94 lakh). The largest amount remitted under both these items was in Kistna (Rs. 1·65 lakhs) due to excessive rains and heavy floods.

Statement No. 6.

The remissions on lands left waste amounted to Rs. 1,23,388, excluding Rs. 4,592 remitted in South Canara for which particulars under "dry" and "wet" have not been reported. Of this, Rs. 468 were granted on 387 acres of dry land in Kistna (365 acres), Madura (12 acres) and Vizagapatam (10 acres). In the first named district the remissions were granted under G.O., No. 958-R., dated 30th August 1904, on dry lands under river-fed tanks in the Divi Island. In the other two districts no explanation has been furnished by the Collectors; but the Board presumes that the amount remitted in Madura was, as in the preceding year, on lands damaged by Periyar water. Rs. 1,22,920 were remitted on 25,803 acres of wet land in nearly all the districts particularly in Kistna (9,774 acres), Tanjore (2,424 acres) and Tinnevelly (5,095 acres).

Statement No. 3, columns 33 to 36.

"*Shavi or short crop.*"—The amount remitted under this head was Rs. 1,67,360 against Rs. 38,121 in the previous year. The increase occurred mainly in Kistna, Tinnevelly and Gódávari in which the remissions granted were Rs. 87,531, Rs. 47,382 and Rs. 17,219, respectively. Of the total amount, Rs. 292 were remitted on 66 acres of dry land in Kistna under river-fed tanks in the Divi Island, in accordance with B.P., No. 161, dated 3rd August 1901.

Injury by floods.—The remissions granted under this head amounted to Rs. 1,24,829 the bulk of which was in Gódávari and Kistna.

Tirwakammi (*i.e.*, the remission of the difference between wet and dry assessment on wet lands cultivated with dry crops, owing to the insufficiency or failure of water supply) amounted to only Rs. 44,973. The largest reduction under this head was in Cuddapah.

12. *Fixed remissions* (or abatements of the demand granted from year to year for various reasons) rose from Rs. 7,68,421 to Rs. 14,70,156. Of this amount, Rs. 99,550 were granted for irrigation by lift and Rs. 34,427 for the maintenance of irrigation works; but the largest item under this head is the abatements allowed on the introduction of settlement or resettlement, the increase over the old assessment in excess of 25 per cent. being levied by annual increments. These remissions amounted to Rs. 12,81,538 and were granted in Gódávari, Kistna, Anantapur, Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Salem and particularly in South Canara and Malabar in which they amounted

to Rs. 5,22,828, and 7,32,126, respectively. Of the items grouped under "other items" the following may be mentioned:—

Rs. 18,944 were granted on lands assigned late in the year on which no crop was raised; Rs. 5,712, under the Board's Standing Order No. 18, in cases in which both land assessment and tree-tax are leviable; Rs. 2,870, as special remissions in the Madura and Mélúr taluks of the Madura district on waste lands sold under the Periyár project, and Rs. 9,363, on lands irrigated by the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, which are deducted from land revenue and credited to canal revenue.

13. *Beriz deductions* (*i.e.*, deductions made from village collections in favour of inamdars and religious institutions,) amounted to Rs. 8·80 lakhs against Rs. 8·69 lakhs in the previous year.

14. *Miscellaneous revenue* fell from Rs. 76·97 lakhs to Rs. 76·23 lakhs. No special remarks are called for on items (1)—jodi and quit-rent on minor inams, (5)—lands cultivated without issue of pattas, (8)—revenue from tree pattas and (10)—process-service fees.

Statement No. 9.

Items 2 *and* 3.—Water-rate on minor inams in ryotwari villages and on lands in proprietary villages amounted to 27·32 lakhs, of which 22·07 lakhs were contributed by Gódávari and Kistna and 1·06 lakhs by Madura. The revenue under the two items increased by Rs. 40,725 during the year. Under penal charge for water (item 4) there was a fall of Rs. 23,121 which occurred in the Kistna district.

Items 6 *and* 7.—The revenue under "concealed cultivation" rose from Rs. 7,886 to Rs. 9,476. Of this, a sum of Rs. 6,807 or nearly 72 per cent. was derived from South Canara alone and the remainder was contributed by ten other districts. The assessment imposed—chiefly penal charge—for the cultivation of lands set apart for public or communal purposes amounted to Rs. 4·16 lakhs against Rs. 4·01 lakhs in the preceding year. The extent occupied or cultivated rose from 101,981 acres to 105,838 acres. Nearly 71 per cent. of this increase occurred in Anantapur. Penal charge amounting to Rs. 2·87 lakhs was levied on 34,272 acres, which gives an average rate of Rs. 8 per acre against Rs. 7 in the previous year. The highest rate charged was Rs. 78 an acre in South Canara which was followed by Tanjore (Rs. 47), Malabar (Rs. 28), Gódávari (Rs. 25), Tinnevelly (Rs. 23) and the Nilgiris (Rs. 15). The following are the more important of the items grouped under "other items":—

	RS.
(i) Rent from lankas or islands situated in rivers realised mostly in Gódávari and to some extent in Kistna and Ganjám ..	1,73,657
(ii) Sale-proceeds of assessed and unassessed waste lands including those bought in on behalf of Government in previous auction sales realised mostly in Ganjám (Rs. 85,605), Gódávari (Rs. 18,760) and South Arcot (Rs. 16,331) ..	1,67,617
(iii) Quit-rent and ground-rent in the town of Madras	73,805
(iv) Revenue from coir, the produce of the Amindivi islands in South Canara	32,797
(v) Quit-rent on escheat lands in Malabar	26,318
(vi) Assessment, quit-rent and water charge of previous years brought to account particularly in Ganjám and Tinnevelly.	21,272
(vii) Sale-proceeds of lands under Iskapalle project in Kistna ..	18,318
(viii) Janmabhogam on Government lands in Malabar	17,649

15. The net ryotwar demand excluding remissions, but including water-rate, second-crop charge and miscellaneous revenue rose from Rs. 543·23 lakhs to Rs. 551·16 lakhs. The increase of about eight lakhs of rupees is made up as shown below:—

	LAKHS OF RUPEES.
Increase in the assessment of holdings	+ 14·07
Do. under second-crop charge and water-rate	+ 3·29
Do. under remissions	— 8·70
Decrease under miscellaneous revenue	— 0·73
Total ..	7·93

16. *Total land revenue demand (current).*—The demands under the several heads are exhibited below together with the corresponding figures of the previous year :—

Statement No. 10.

	Fasli 1312.	Fasli 1313.
	RS.	RS.
Peshkash on permanently-settled estates ..	49,91,636	49,91,798
Shrotriyam jodi	7,66,035	7,56,884
Ryotwar and miscellaneous	5,43,24,194	5,51,15,285
Total ..	6,00,81,865	6,08,63,967

The increase of Rs. 7,82,102 which occurs mainly under "Ryotwar and miscellaneous" has been explained in the preceding paragraphs.

17. *Total demand under cesses (current).*—The current demand under cesses was as follows :—

Statement No 10.

	Fasli 1312.	Fasli 1313.
	RS.	RS.
(i) Land-cess on permanently-settled estates ..	10,82,541	11,24,630
(ii) Do. on whole inam villages	3,05,323	3,15,629
(iii) Land and village cesses on ryotwar and miscellaneous revenue	68,17,531	67,45,876
Total ..	* 82,05,395	81,86,135

* Includes Railway cess in Kurnool and Coimbatore.

The bulk of the increase under items (i) and (ii) is due to the inclusion in the returns by the Collectors of Kistna and Tinnevelly of the cess levied in their districts during the fasli for railway purposes. Under item (iii) the decrease was chiefly caused by the levy of village cess at 8 pies in the rupee instead of 9 pies which was the rate adopted in fasli 1312.

18. *Demand and collection under land revenue and cesses (current).*—The current demand under land revenue and cesses amounted to Rs. 6,90,50,102, of which Rs. 6,79,78,866, or 98·4 per cent. were collected within the fasli and Rs. 71 were written off the accounts.

Statement No. 10.

19. *Demand and collection of arrears.*—The total arrear demand under all heads amounted to Rs. 10,67,548 ; of this a sum of Rs. 8,65,763, or 81 per cent. was collected within the fasli and Rs. 38,695 or 3·6 per cent. was written off the accounts.

Statement No. 10.

20. *Balance of total land revenue and cesses.*—The balance outstanding at the end of the fasli, both arrears and current, amounted to Rs. 12,34,255. Adding to this the balance relating to Local funds other than cesses and miscellaneous revenues dealt with in the demand, collection and balance statements of land revenue and cesses, the total demand on 1st July 1904 was Rs. 12,71,208. Of this amount Rs. 9,53,415 or 75 per cent. had been collected up to the end of November 1904, Rs. 15,219 had been written off the accounts and Rs. 4,653 ascertained to be irrecoverable ; the net recoverable balance on 1st December 1904 was Rs. 2,97,921. A large portion of this amount, viz., Rs. 1,10,858 was due from Muhammad Ali Raja of Cannanore, and as stated in the reports of previous years, no steps were taken for its recovery pending the orders of Government. The districts of Kistna, Nellore, Tinnevelly, South Canara and Tanjore contribute nearly a lakh and a half towards the balance ; the collection of nearly Rs. 32,000 in Kistna was postponed until the exact amount to be remitted on account of floods with reference to G.O., No. 958, Revenue, dated 30th August 1904, could be ascertained ; a sum of about Rs. 19,000 was due on the Chundi estate in Nellore which was under the management of the Court of Wards and no immediate

steps could be taken for its recovery; about half a lakh was under suspension either under special orders or pending disposal of Civil suits; and the balance is being collected.

21. *Reconciliation of differences between the collections of land revenue and cesses as shown in the jamabandi and the Accountant-General's statements.*—According to the statements of receipts furnished by the Accountant-General, the collections of land revenue and cesses, excluding the receipts in Mysore, Presidency audit, etc., but including the Government contribution to the village service fund for the twelve months, July 1903 to June 1904, amounted to Rs. 6,85,26,500 as against Rs. 6,83,44,629 shown in the demand, collection and balance statements furnished by Collectors. With the exception of the figures relating to the Gódávari district, the return from which has not yet been received and the figures furnished by the Collectors of South Canara and Malabar in regard to which further information is required, the variations have been fully explained by the Collectors concerned.

22. *Excess collections.*—Statement No. 11 shows the collection made in excess of the settled demand for the year, which amounted to Rs. 2,99,780 against Rupees 3,09,039 in fasli 1312. In the districts of Gódávari, Kistna and Tinnevelly there were large increases over the previous year's figures which should be explained by the Collectors. The main causes of excess collections are :—

	Rs.
Gódávari	14,440
Kistna	4,668
Tinnevelly	8,024

(1) the collection of assessment on a provisional demand in anticipation of the settlement at jamabandi of the proper demand;

(2) payment by persons holding under joint pattas of sums in excess of their individual shares;

(3) payment of the same amount twice over by pattadars—especially non-resident pattadars—and their tenants or agents in the village;

(4) payment of assessment, often by postal money order, by each of several contending claimants to land in order to assert his right;

(5) voluntary overpayments—especially by zamindars.

The excess payments due to the last three causes cannot be prevented. Nor is it possible to avoid overpayments due to the second cause so long as the individual shares of joint pattadars are not separately registered in the revenue accounts; there is nothing in the rules in force to prevent the joint pattadars from having their holdings sub-divided and separately registered if they so desire, but from apathy, or interested motives or inability to come to a settlement as to their respective shares they have been slow to avail themselves of the remedy.

The first mentioned cause is a necessary consequence of the existence of the remission rules, for in most districts it is not possible to complete the jamabandi and fix the final demand before the last kists are collected. Much may no doubt be done to minimise the excess collections by insisting on special care being bestowed by the village and taluk officials in fixing the provisional demand. As a step in the same direction it has been recently proposed that the Divisional Officers should be required to pass orders before the actual jamabandi on all accounts necessary for the ascertainment of the annual demand. The Collectors have also been instructed to see that excess collections of one year are adjusted towards the next year's dues in cases in which the payees are pattadars of the village. Further measures for reducing excess collections as far as practicable are under the consideration of the Board.

23. *Distribution of collections between land revenue and cesses.*—Land revenue and cesses are not collected separately and no attempt is made to exhibit them separately in the village accounts. The total collections are distributed between land revenue and the several cesses in the Collector's office. The process consists of two stages of which the first or the provisional distribution is effected by crediting to each head month by month, a portion of the lump collections bearing to the demand under that head, the same proportion that the total collection bears to the total demand under all the heads. The statements of distribution for fasli 1313 received from Collectors show that in all but five districts, viz., Anantapur, Ganjám, South Arcot, Tinnevelly and Kurnool there was no large difference between the amounts provisionally credited and

the proportionate amounts actually due. The second stage is the final adjustment which consists in correcting the provisional credits by transfers from one head to another where necessary after the entire demand for the year under all the three heads has been collected or written off. The accounts of faslis 1309, 1310 and 1311, which remained unadjusted in 3,11 and 17 districts in fasli 1312 have not yet been finally adjusted in 3, 5 and 7 districts respectively.

21. The charges debited to *Land Revenue—Charges of District Administration* including salaries of Revenue Inspectors but not those of village establishments amounted to Rs. 45,22,543 or 6·6 *per cent.* of the realizations of land revenue and cesses. The increase of Rs. 62,722 as compared with the previous year occurs chiefly under "Salaries of officers" and was mainly due to (1) the appointment during the year of an additional Sub-Collector and Joint-Magistrate for the Madura district and (2) the payment of larger leave allowances in consequence of the absence of several officers on privilege leave.

25. *Processes under Act II of* 1864.—Statement No. 12 exhibits particulars of the coercive processes employed in the realization of the Government demand under Act II of 1864 (Madras). The subjoined abstract compares the number of processes of each kind issued during the year with the figures for the three preceding faslis :—

Coercive processes.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	Fasli 1313.
	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.
Demand notices	6,515,815	6,535,738	6,184,628	6,212,162
Distraints and attachments	488,380	491,243	409,719	375,441
Sale notices	329,926	295,598	200,419	173,755
Sales	23,556	18,880	14,622	9,479
Total ..	7,357,677	7,341,459	6,809,388	6,770,837

It will be seen that as compared with the preceding faslis there was a further decline during the year in the total number of processes.

26. *Demand notices.*—The number of demand notices issued during the year exhibits a slight increase (+ 27,534) or 0·4 per cent. The advance was marked in the districts noted in the margin. The increase in Tanjore and Anantapur is ascribed to the adoption of prompter steps for collection, but it is observed that in Anantapur it was not accompanied by any increase in the number of distraints, attachments or sales. In Trichinopoly demand notices are reported to have been issued in large numbers in two taluks, where the ryots withheld payment in the hope of getting remissions on account of damages alleged to have been caused by floods. In Salem and Malabar though the new settlement rates were introduced in some taluks and there was an increase in the number of demand notices, the number of distraints and attachments was smaller than in the preceding year. In Madras the abnormal increase of 71 per cent. in the number of demand notices was accompanied by a decrease in the number of distraints and attachments. The increase was due to the adoption in the revenue accounts of the results of the resurvey, late in the previous year and the consequent issue of notices for the demand of that fasli during the year under report.

	NO.	
Tanjore	+	51,860
Anantapur	+	50,808
Malabar	+	47,615
Trichinopoly	+	20,228
Salem	+	14,660
Madras	+	14,383
Nellore	+	14,364

Since the close of the fasli Government have issued orders that these demand notices should be restricted to cases where there is good ground to believe that the defaulter will not pay without being subjected to actual coercion.

27. *Distraints and attachments.*—There was a decrease (—34,278) in the total number of cases in which it was found necessary to distrain moveables or attach real property. In seventeen districts there was a falling off ascribed generally to the favourable character of the season. There was an increase in five districts chiefly in Nellore and Tanjore; in the latter district the increase is attributed to promptitude in collections, while in the former it is ascribed to the dullness of the market and to enhanced demand caused by the inclusion of survey advances.

Fasli.	Percentage of attachments to the total number of demands.		Total.
	Personal property.	Real property.	
1	2	3	4
1312	5·8	0·8	6·6
1313	5·5	0·5	6·0

28. As compared with fasli 1312, there was a still further decrease in the percentage of distraints and attachments to the number of demand notices.

The attachments of immoveable property amounted to 32,361 or 19,835 less than the number for the previous fasli. There was noticeable increase only in Kistna where it occurred chiefly in the taluks affected by floods.

The large disproportion between the number of distraints of personal property and the number of attachments of real property in the Madura district which was noticed in the previous year's report still exists: the Collector will be requested to investigate the subject and report the result at an early date.

29. *Sale notices.*—Out of the 375,441 cases in which property was attached, arrears were paid up before the issue of sale notices in 201,686 cases or 53·7 per cent. The corresponding percentages in the three preceding faslis 1312, 1311 and 1310 were 51·1, 39·8 and 32·4 respectively. The decrease of 26,664 in the total number of sale notices as compared with the previous year was the net result of a fall of 35,654 in thirteen districts, and an increase of 8,990 in nine. The increase is slight except in Tanjore (+ 5,042) and Malabar (+ 1,365); in the former district it followed the increase in the number of attachments, and in the latter district it has not been explained.

30. *Sales.*—Out of 173,755 cases in which notices of sale were issued, sales took place only in 9,479 cases or 5·46 per cent. against 7·29 per cent. in fasli 1312. There was also a decline from 0·44 per cent. to 0·29 per cent. in the proportion of sales to the total number of pattadars. The decrease of 5,143 in the number of sales as compared with the previous fasli is made up of a decrease of 5,952 in fourteen districts and an increase of 809 spread over eight districts.

The following statement shows in one view the percentages of sales in fasli 1313 as compared with the past faslis :—

—	Personal property.				Real property.				Total.			
	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	Fasli 1313.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	Fasli 1313.	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	Fasli 1313.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Percentage of—												
Sales of property to the number of pattadars.	0·27	0·25	0·21	0·14	0·44	0·32	0·23	0·15	0·71	0 57	0·44	0·29
Sales of property to the number of attachments.	2·2	1·9	1·9	1·3	17·7	16·2	15 0	15·3	4·8	3·8	3·5	2·5
Sales of property to sale notices.	The figures relating to sale notices do not distinguish between personal and real property.								7·1	6·3	7·2	5·45
Arrears at the beginning of the fasli under ryotwar and miscellaneous.	In lakhs of rupees.								37·85	16·46	14·32	8·31
Arrear balance at the end of the fasli under ryotwar and miscellaneous.					..	..	..		1·44	0·97	0·55	0·51
Percentage of current collections to current demand.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97·1	97·8	98·7	98·4

The percentages for the year under report generally show a decrease as compared with those of the previous years.

Value of land sold.—Immoveable property of the estimated value of Rs. 1,69,957 was sold for the recovery of arrears amounting to Rs. 76,089 and the amount realised was Rs. 97,129; the prices fetched by lands other than those bought in by Government for want of bidders was on the average 3·3 times the assessment in the case of wet

lands and 3·8 times the assessment in the case of dry lands. In the previous fasli, it was found necessary to sell land of the estimated value of Rs. 2,25,253 for the recovery of an arrear amounting to Rs. 1,06,902 and the dry land sold fetched almost the same rate (3·7 times the assessment) while the wet land realized five times the assessment.

Extent of land sold.—The actual extent of land sold during the year was 18,249 acres under dry and 5,134 acres under wet against 25,266 and 5,317 acres respectively in the previous fasli.

Lands bought in by Government.—The total area of lands bought in for want of bidders was 8,095 acres of dry and 1,312 acres of wet against 10,411, and 1,766 acres respectively in fasli 1312. The extent of bought-in lands resold during the year was 5,435 acres inclusive of areas bought in in previous years and remaining undisposed of. The amount realized by the resale was Rs. 19,263 or 3·3 times the assessment.

31. Statement No. 13 exhibits particulars of processes served by the ordinary village agency or by special establishments and the fees collected during the year. The total number of processes amounted to 6,418,278 or 18,465 less than in the previous fasli. There was a decrease in the number as well as in the proportion of processes served by the special agency, viz., 172,140 or 2·7 per cent. in fasli 1313 against 180,273 or 2·8 per cent. in fasli 1312. The special establishment was entertained in the 13 districts in which it was employed in the previous year and its cost was Rs. 15,411 as against Rs. 16,596 in fasli 1312; the process fees levied during the year amounted to Rs. 19,264.

32. *Costs in civil suits.*—The costs awarded to Government during the year in suits in which they were concerned amounted to Rs. 10,469. Adding to this the opening balance of the year, Rs. 7,949,* the total demand amounted to Rs. 18,418, of which Rs. 7,962 were collected and Rs. 1,794 written off the accounts. Of the balance a sum of Rs. 809 is probably irrecoverable as the parties are reported to have no property. The net recoverable balance at the end of the year is Rs. 7,853 and is accounted for as follows:—

* Revised figures reported by Collectors.

	RS.
(1) Amount collected after the close of the year	1,053
(2) Amount remaining uncollected pending the decision of appeals by Civil Courts	528
(3) Amount under or requiring execution proceedings	4,147
(4) Amount under correspondence or of which the collection has been ordered	802
(5) Amount in respect of which no special reason for non-collection has been assigned	1,323

33. *Interest on arrears of land revenue.*—The total demand on account of interest on arrears of land revenue including the balance at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 1,07,530, of which Rs. 19,140 were collected and Rs. 3,160 written off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 85,230 as against Rs. 87,853 † at the end of the previous year. The bulk of the outstanding arrears (Rs. 70,900) is due from Muhammad Ali Raja in Malabar and remains uncollected for the reason stated in paragraph 20 *supra*. Towards the balance of Rs. 14,330, Kistna contributes a sum of Rs. 5,520 almost the whole of which represents interest on overdue instalments of purchase money of lands sold under the Iskápalle project, and is either irrecoverable or has to be recovered through civil courts. The only other districts in which the arrears under this head are at all large are Nellore, Bellary, Cuddapah and Kurnool.

Statement No. 14.

† Revised figure.

34. *Sales of land under Standing Order Nos.* 15, 16, 21 *and* 45.—Under the rules for the sale of the occupancy right in assessed waste lands (Standing Order No. 15), 2,882 acres assessed at Rs. 2,869 were sold for Rs. 56,698; 114 acres of tank-bed land assessed at Rs. 360 were sold for Rs. 8,457 under Standing Order No. 16; 7 acres of house-site in towns were sold for Rs. 1,962 under Standing Order No. 21; the resales under Standing Order No. 45 of 5,435 acres assessed at Rs. 5,851 which had been bought in by Government at sales for arrears of revenue fetched Rs. 19,263.

35. *Sub-division of quit-rent.*—No applications were received during the year for the sub-division under Standing Order No. 58 of the joint liability of the holders of shares in whole inam villages or in minor inams except in Vizagapatam and Nellore. In these districts, there were four applications in all, of which one was rejected for want of the consent of all the parties concerned and three were pending disposal at the end of the year.

36. *Transfer of registry of holdings.*—Transfers of revenue registry fall under one or other of the following three heads:— Statement No. 15.

(i) Transfers applied for *through* Registration officers.
(ii) Transfers applied for *direct* to Revenue officers.
(iii) Transfers proposed *by* Revenue officers *suo motu*.

(i) Under the first head, 57,212 applications were received during the year. The increase of 737 or 1·3 per cent. more than in the previous year is the net result of an increase of 2,813 in nine districts and a decrease of 2,076 in 12 districts. The largest increase occurred in Tinnevelly (+ 799) apparently in consequence of the instructions issued by the Board in its Proceedings, No. 15, Settlement, dated 13th January 1904, with a view to secure agreement between registry and ownership preparatory to resurvey and resettlement.

(ii) The number of applications presented direct to Revenue officers was 57,256 against 57,805 in fasli 1312, a decrease of 549 or less than one per cent. In 14 districts there was a decrease of 4,379 and in eight districts an increase of 3,830 applications. The largest decrease was in South Canara where a large number of applications were filed in fasli 1,312 in anticipation of the introduction of the new settlement. There was a large increase in Tinnevelly for the reason already stated.

(iii) As compared with fasli 1312, there was a slight fall—from 30,772 to 30,111 in the number of cases of transfer taken up by Revenue officers on their own initiative under paragraphs 5 and 7 of Board's Standing Order No. 31. In twelve districts there was a decrease of 11,372 and in nine there was an increase of 10,711. The decrease was considerable in Salem, Cuddapah and Kistna. The large falling off in Salem was, it is reported, due mainly to the absence of special efforts on the part of Revenue officers who expected the Settlement Officers to effect transfers during the course of the introduction of re-settlement. The increases in Trichinopoly, Tanjore and North Arcot were large.

The total number of cases of all kinds to be dealt with in the year including the number pending disposal at its beginning was 165,663. Of these, 144,172 cases or 87 per cent. were disposed of, leaving a balance of 21,491 cases pending at the end of the fasli. The percentage of pending cases was disproportionately high in Madras, Cuddapah, North Arcot, Trichinopoly and South Arcot.

District.	Percentage of pending cases to total.
Madras	50·
Cuddapah	41·7
North Arcot	24·4
Trichinopoly	20·
South Arcot	16·5

It is reported that a large number of pending cases in South Arcot were received in the last quarter of the fasli, but it is also observed that this district together with Madras and Bellary is responsible for the bulk of the cases pending for more than a year. The percentage of disposals in Coimbatore (97·9) and Tanjore (96·4) was satisfactory.

37. *Ruined tanks.*—Eight ruined tanks were handed over to private persons for repair under Standing Order No. 8 on condition of payment of the special rate of assessment prescribed. Of these, four were in Cuddapah, two in Bellary, one was in South Arcot and one in Salem.

38. The rule laid down in paragraph 3 of the Board's Standing Order No. 12 was complied with except in the Sattenapalle and Narasaraopet taluks of the Kistna district, the Rapur taluk of the Nellore district and the Wynaad taluk of the Malabar district.

39. *Loans and advances.*—The advances made under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts amounted to Rs. 2·43 lakhs against 3·61 lakhs in the Statements Nos. 16 and 17.

preceding year, Rs. 0·92 lakh being advanced under the former Act and Rs. 1·51 lakh under the latter Act. The decrease which occurred chiefly in Anantapur (Rupees 50,499), Cuddapah (Rs. 45,876) and Kurnool (Rs. 29,842) was due to the favourable character of the season during the year, in consequence of which fewer applications for loans were received from ryots.

40. *Purpose of the loans.*—Of the advances made under the Land Improvement Loans Act, Rs. 32,365 or 35 per cent. were for sinking new wells, the bulk of which was advanced in the Bellary, Anantapur, Salem and Coimbatore districts; Rs. 15,650 or 17 per cent. for repairing old wells, of which over 45 per cent. was advanced in the Anantapur and Cuddapah districts, and Rs. 26,136 or 29 per cent. for reclamation of land, of which over a third was taken by the ryots of the Madura district. The loans for other purposes amounted to Rs. 17,418. Under the Agriculturists' Loans Act Rs. 1,35,424 or 89 per cent. was advanced for the purchase of cattle, principally in the Madura and Cuddapah districts, Rs. 3,918 or 3 per cent. for the purchase of seed-grain, Rs. 1,993 for the purchase of fodder and Rs. 10,111 for other purposes.

41. The recoveries of loans amounted to 85 per cent. under the Land Improvement Loans Act and 82 per cent. under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, and compare favourably with those of the preceding year, in which they were 80 per cent. and 73 per cent., respectively. Rs. 11,969 under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 1,101 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act were repaid by borrowers on account of advances, the repayment of which had not fallen due during the year.

42. Including interest Rs. 7,25,441 became repayable during the year under both the Acts, of which Rs. 1,81,433 or 25 per cent. were recovered without the use of any notices, Rs. 3,81,031 (53 per cent.) after the issue of demand notices, and Rs. 49,501 (7 per cent.) on attachment of property; Rs. 7,771 (1 per cent.) were recovered by the sale of property, Rs. 2,014 by the sale of moveables, Rs. 5,695 by the sale of land and Rs. 62 by the sale of other immoveable property. Out of Rs. 1,05,705 that remained uncollected at the end of the year, the largest arrears appear against Madura (Rs. 34,705), Bellary (Rs. 33,996) and Kurnool (Rs. 13,116).

43. The following abstract shows the financial results to Government by the operations of the Loans Acts:—

Fasli.	Interest collected from borrowers.	Interest due to Government of India.	Difference.	Amount written off under principal.	Net financial results.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1305	1,28,882	1,20,577	+ 8,305	1,486	+ 6,819
1306	1,13,314	1,34,080	— 20,766	5,583	— 26,349
1307	1,34,572	1,47,403	— 12,831	917	— 13,748
1308	1,49,964	1,53,937	— 3,973	1,652	— 5,625
1309	1,79,984	1,40,721	+ 39,263	2,410	+ 36,853
1310	1,85,417	1,33,571	+ 51,846	2,199	+ 49,647
1311	1,68,504	1,30,505	+ 37,999	2,693	+ 35,306
1312	1,77,576	1,28,980	+ 48,596	10,374	+ 38,222
1313	1,80,830	1,24,126	+ 56,704	9,047	+ 47,657

NOTE.—The interest due to the Government of India has been calculated at 4 per cent. for faslis 1305 and 1306 and at 3½ per cent. for other faslis on the mean of the outstanding and closing balances of the fasli year.

44. With the aid of loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 275 wells were constructed during the year at a cost of Rs. 47,812 and they will benefit 1,408 acres; 290 wells irrigating 1,869 acres were repaired at a cost of Rs. 38,634; Rs. 13,166 were expended in the reclamation of 503 acres and Rs. 49,103 in other improvements calculated to benefit 5,220 acres. The Anantapur district shows the largest number of wells (139) constructed or repaired, Cuddapah follows with 78 wells, Salem with 72 wells and North Arcot with 54 wells. The average cost incurred in the construction and repair of wells was Rs. 174 and Rs. 133 respectively. The average extent benefited was 5·1 acres for each well constructed and 6·4 acres for each well repaired. The number of wells constructed since the promulgation of the rules is 18,406 and the number of those repaired is 19,714. The amount spent upon the

former was 27·28 lakhs and on the latter 24·83 lakhs. The total extent benefited was 58,108 acres and 73,808 acres respectively.

45. Under the Agriculturists' Loans Act Rs. 82,264 were expended in the purchase of cattle, Rs. 5,371 in rebuilding houses destroyed by fire, Rs. 4,121 in the purchase of seed-grain, Rs. 1,434 in the purchase of fodder and Rs. 231 for other purposes. The largest number of cattle was purchased in Madura 1,165; Kistna, Cuddapah and Vizagapatam follow with 379, 228 and 194 respectively.

46. The advances made during the year for survey operations amounted to Rs. 3,22,055, of which Rs. 1,50,644 were advanced in Vizagapatam, Rs. 1,12,115 in Nellore, and Rs. 30,173 in Kurnool. The total amount that became repayable in the year was Rs. 4,92,801, of which Rs. 3,51,767 were recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,41,033. The largest balances appear against Gódávari, Nellore and Tanjore.

47. *Vernacular knowledge of Civilians.*—The reports of the Collectors show that most of their civilian assistants keep up a fair knowledge of the vernaculars.

48. *The relations between landlords and tenants in the larger zamindaris* were, on the whole, fairly satisfactory and there was little resort to coercive processes under the Rent Recovery Act VIII of 1865. In the Jalantra zamindari in the Ganjám district purchased by the Maharaja of Vizianagram, an attempt was made to change money rents into payments in kind; but after much litigation the change was condemned. The Maharaja of Bobbili attempted to raise rents in a few villages, but, owing to the interference of the Collector, the Maharaja considerably reduced his claims for enhancement. In the Gódávari district, the relationship between the landlord and tenant in the Gopalpur estate was not as harmonious as was desirable; the zamindar tried to enhance rents, while the tenants claimed occupancy rights, with the result that recourse was had to civil courts. In Nellore, the Collector states that the general complaint of the tenants is that the improvement or restoration of irrigation works is greatly neglected, while the amounts allotted are not all spent upon them, that there is no annual settlement of accounts nor any system of writing off old arrears. In Madura, the Ramnad zamindari has been leased to a firm of wealthy Nattukottai chettis who sublease the villages to such an extent that the Collector fears that the rack-renting of tenants is bound to follow as a matter of course. The tenant is declared to have no absolute right to the trees growing on his patta land and he cannot obtain wood for fuel or his agricultural implements except with the previous permission of his landlord. If he sinks a well and with the aid of its water raises valuable crops, he has to pay a very high rent varying with the crop, being thus deprived of the value of his improvements. The tenants in the Sivaganga zamindari also labour under the same disabilities; but under the more liberal management of the European lessees they enjoy better facilities. The Collector of Tinnevelly states that the Zamindari tenants are not allowed to cut the crops when the rents are payable in kind, but have to wait the pleasure of the Zamindars' men and that the tenants are thus becoming discontented.

49. *Growth of sub-letting in ryotwari villages.*—The sub-letting of land obtains chiefly in Malabar and South Canara, but in other districts also it is resorted to by Brahmins and Vysyas who have yet to learn that there is nothing derogatory in the practice of agriculture, and by absentee land-owners, many of whom are vakils, traders, officials and so forth.

50. *The relations of the people to Government* were satisfactory. Even in the matter of the plague and forest rules which cannot be said to be popular, the people are beginning to realize that these are worked in their best interests.

The relationship between different classes of people is gradually becoming more tolerant. The racial and religious animosities of Hindus and Muhammadans manifest themselves less frequently than they used to do. Local factions and sectarian prejudices exist as they have existed for centuries in every village and the day is far off when it may be possible to report their extinction.

51. *The effect of recent legislation on the people.*—Of the Acts in operation during the year the following require special notice:—

(1) The Income Tax Amendment Act XI of 1903, under which the taxable minimum has been raised from Rs. 500 to 1,000, is generally appreciated,—particularly by those most benefited by it;

(2) The reduction of duty on salt has afforded tangible relief to the middle and lower classes;

(3) The enfranchisement of village service inams in proprietary estates is in progress and will prove beneficial to village officers and should operate as an incentive to them for better work;

(4) The Assam Emigration Act is reported to have checked the exodus of a good many coolies to Assam. Notwithstanding very low wages in Ganjám, an ordinary cooly is reluctant to engage for a term of four years on the tea estates;

(5) The amendment of the old Irrigation Cess Act only legalised the existing practice, and no hardship appears to have been felt by the people;

(6) The Co-operative Credit Societies Act bids fair to encourage thrift;

(7) The Extradition and Rendition Act tends to improve the criminal administration by embracing more offences under its scope.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) V. K. RAMANUJA CHARI,
Secretary.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) S. KRISHNAMA CHARI,
Acting First Assistant.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with extracts of Collectors' reports.
,, all Collectors (Divisional-officers and Tahsildars).
,, the Deputy Director of Land Records.
,, ,, of Agriculture.

No. 1.—STATEMENT showing the retail and wholesale prices of food-grains in seers of 80 tolas per rupee, Presidency for fasli

(Paragraph 2

Districts.	Rice, second sort.			Paddy, first and second sort.					Cholam.				
	Normal rate (a).	Fasli 1312.	Fasli 1313.	Average (b).	Fasli 1312.	Fasli 1313.	Wholesale prices, fasli 1313.	Commutation rate.	Normal rate (a).	Fasli 1312.	Fasli 1313.	Wholesale prices, fasli 1313.	Commutation rate.
1. Ganjám	17·0	12·0	15·8	34·3	* 20·9	28·0	32·0	60	..	..	..	..	..
2. Vizagapatam	15·0	12·0	15·3	28·2	20·4	26·5	31·2	45	..	..	..	..	..
3. Gódávari	15·0	13·3	14·1	26·3	21·8	23·2	27·3	40	28·0	28·5	29·5	..	..
4. Kistna—													
Masulipatam	15·4	12·4	13·0	25·0	21·2	22·1	26·0	40	26·0	25·0	26·1	30·7	28
Guntúr								48					43
Kurnool—													
Proper							25·9	43				36·1	45
Pattikonda, Cumbum and Markapur	13·2	11·6	13·0	22·0	* 18·5	22·0	24·9	40	30·0	‡24·3	†33·3	38·6	39
Koilkuntla							21·2	38				44·0	35
Bellary—													
Black-cotton soil taluks—Bellary, Alúr and Adóni ..	13·2	10·5	11·9	22·8	17·7	21·0	23·3	35	30·0	†20·9	†29·5	34·2	36
Western taluks—Hospet, Huvinhadagalli, Kúdligi, Rayadrug and Harpanahalli.							26·1	35				35·2	39
7. Anantapur—													
Gooty and Tadpatri	13·2	11·5	14·0	24·9	18·4	24·0	26·8	35	30·0	†23·3	† 34·0	38·4	36
Anantapur, Kalyandrug, Dharmavaram and Penukonda							28·6	40				40·8	37
Hindupur and Madakasira ..							29·6	40				..	..
8. Cuddapah	13·2	11·9	15·0	25·3	17·8	24·3	28·7	38	30·0	*†24·6	† 32·0	..	35
9. Nellore	14·0	13·8	15·0	24·6	* 21·1	23·1	25·7	45	26·0	25·4	27·2	30·2	37
10. Madras	12·9	9·9	10·6	23·6	16·8	17·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	14·0	13·7	14·4	26·1	22·0	23·8	27·2	45	..	..	..	..	..
12. South Arcot	14·0	12·4	13·2	26·5	20·6	21·8	25·6	45	..	..	..	..	..
13. North Arcot	14·0	13·5	14·6	27·4	21·5	23·7	26·3	51	..	..	..	..	..
14. Salem	13·6	12·1	13·4	24·9	* 19·1	21·6	26·7	48	26·0	§ 24·5	§ 26·3	36·0	48
15. Coimbatore	13·0	11·7	12·2	23·2	17·7	18·6	20·7	38	24·0	§ 22·6	§ 25·2	28·0	40
16. Trichinopoly	14·0	12·5	13·0	26·1	20·7	21·4	25·2	39	24·0	‖ 24·2	‖ 29·1	..	..
17. Tanjore	15·0	13·5	12·6	26·4	22·8	21·3	25·1	39	..	..	..	..	..
18. Madura	14·0	14·1	13·6	24·6	22·9	21·7	24·1	39	24·0	‖ 26·8	‖ 28·7	31·9	45
19. Tinnevelly	13·4	12·1	11·9	22·4	19·6	19·2	22·7	45	23·0	21·4	22·6	..	..
20. Nilgiris (Hills)	11·0	9·4	10·0	14·0	13·5	13·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. Malabar—													
Palghat and Calicut	13·4	*11·3	11·4	24·0	18·5	18·1	21·3	38	..	..	..	..	..
Other taluks							..	..					
22. South Canara	14·0	13·2	12·1	24·2	20·5	18·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Average ..	13·8	12·5	13·4	25·4	20·3	21·8	..	..	26·7	24·4	28·8	..	..

(a) Normal rates fixed under G.O., No. 306, dated 2nd July 1896 and B.P., No. 31 of 1897.
(b) Averages for the ten normal years ending fasli 1309. Normal rates have not been fixed.
(c) Normal rates have not been fixed.
* Since corrected.
† Average of white and yellow cholum.
‡ The average price recorded only in the Wynaad.
§ Includes red cholum.
‖ Includes black cholum.

NOTE.—(1) The wholesale prices shown against Cuddapah district, Koilkuntla and Kurnool proper, are the prices in the ryots' selling months, *i.e.*, the period adopted as the basis of the commutation rate, but the market prices entered against them are the averages of the year.

(2) The commutation rates shown against Trichinopoly are those adopted in the Tanjore district, differences in the commutation rates deduced from Trichinopoly prices not being large.

(3) Black paddy was taken as the standard grain for dry in the Gódávari and Kistna districts. The commutation rate fixed for this grain was Rs. 96.

compared with the commutation rates of the newly-settled districts, in each district of the Madras 1313 (1903–1904).

of the report.)

Cumbu.					Ragi.					Horsegram.			(c) Varagu.			
Normal rate (a).	Fasli 1312.	Fasli 1313.	Wholesale prices, fasli 1313.	Commutation rate.	Normal rate (a).	Fasli 1312.	Fasli 1313.	Wholesale prices, fasli 1313.	Commutation rate.	Average (b).	Fasli 1312.	Fasli 1313.	Fasli 1312.	Fasli 1313.	Wholesale prices, fasli 1313.	Commutation rate.
..	..	..	..	..	30·0	23·6	31·1	35·5	45	35·2	28·6	32·7	..	..	..	..
30·0	26·3	33·6	32·5	42	28·0	26·0	32·0	37·6	38	35·4	26·6	29·6	..	..	..	..
28·0	29·1	32·6	..	..	28·0	25·6	28·4	..	..	30·5	23·1	24·8	..	..	..	..
26·0	26·5	26·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·6	19·9	23·0	..	..	..	..
28·0	21·2	29·3	..	..	(c)	23·1	31·3	..	..	26·4	21·7	28·5	34·2	48·6	..	79
..	..	..	..	..	(c)	25·2	35·8	..	..	30·3	22·3	31·1	..	..	..	..
28·0	23·1	32·9	..	..	32·2	25·0	35·9	..	..	32·2	27·7	32·3	..	..	..	..
								..	..							
								53·4	48							
28·0	26·9	32·8	37·9	36	32·2	27·2	33·9	..	..	27·6	26·6	28·2	..	..	..	..
24·0	24·0	27·7	30·8	45	28·0	26·0	29·1	..	..	23·7	20·8	23·1	42·1	51·8	57·6	75
..	..	..	..	..	24·0	19·3	21·8	..	..	24·4	20·9	20·6	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	24·0	20·7	23·8	27·2	33	21·6	20·1	19·8	..	..	..	54
26·0	21·7	23·6	27·8	39	28·0	22·1	25·0	..	..	26·2	23·4	21·3	36·1	34·4	40·5	60
27·0	23·6	27·0	30·0	42	32·0	23·3	27·0	30·0	38	26·2	25·7	24·7	39·1	21·4	23·8	63
27·0	23·9	26·0	35·6	48	31·0	* 25·8	30·7	42·1	48	31·2	*30·3	28·9	43·3	48·0	..	..
26·0	24·6	27·3	30·3	40	28·0	25·0	28·7	31·9	40	30·4	26·4	25·5	..	..	..	..
26·0	20·1	23·2	27·3	36	28·0	23·8	27·9	32·8	36	26·0	22·9	21·8	* 41·8	50·8	59·8	63
(c)	* 24·7	24·1	28·4	36	28·0	25·9	25·5	30·0	36	..	..	..	49·5	58·6	68·9	63
26·0	* 23·0	24·2	26·9	42	28·0	25·1	27·2	..	..	29·8	* 24·6	22·6	* 46·9	42·8	..	..
22·0	17·2	17·5	..	..	26·0	23·0	25·7	..	..	25·7	* 21·6	20·8	43·9	45·5	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	21·0	17·4	19·7	..	..	22·3	20·5	20·6	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	(c)	‡ 27·2	26·5	31·2	..	23·1	18·3	17·4	..	..	..	..
								..								
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18·8	17·7	16·6	..	..	..	..
26·3	24·2	27·8	..	..	28·0	24·6	29·1	..	..	27·2	23·9	24·1	40·6	41·0	..	..

No. 2.—STATEMENT showing the approximate area and revenue of the zamindaris in the Presidency of Madras for fasli 1313 (1903–1904).

Districts.	Names of zamindaris.	Area as per census of 1881.			Estimated revenue realized by zamindars for fasli 1313.	Peishkash payable to Government in fasli 1313.
		Cultivated and cultivable.	Uncultivable.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám	Parlákimedi	227,200	40,800	268,000	4,21,503	82,157
Vizagapatam ..	Vizianagram	384,000	81,280	465,280	18,07,748	4,94,166
	Bobbili	65,280	12,160	77,440	5,35,985	83,652
Gódávari ..	Pithápuram	157,120	49,280	206,400	8,56,115	2,43,355
	Nidadavólu and Baharzhalli.	122,880	18,560	141,440	4,37,308	1,14,610
Kistna	Dévarakóta	89,600	28,160	117,760	3,47,453	79,508
Nellore	Venkatagiri	760,960	401,280	1,162,240	11,03,392	3,68,865
North Arcot ..	Karvetnagar	218,880	222,720	441,600	8,24,117	1,73,880
	Kálahasti in North Arcot ..	128,640	245,120	373,760	5,45,000	1,73,033
	Do. in Nellore ..	239,360	166,400	405,760		
Madura	Ramnad	586,880	158,720	745,600	9,13,171	2,94,483
	Sivaganga	232,960	137,600	370,560	8,18,579	2,56,613
Tinnevelly ..	Ettaiyapuram	..	..	337,750	3,02,031	88,349
	All other estates	..	..	7,996,640	1,10,94,322	25,23,147
	Jeypore	..	..	5,975,680	..	16,000
	Total ..	3,213,760	1,562,080	19,085,910	2,00,66,724	49,91,798

No. 3.—STATEMENT of Ryots' Holdings and Cultivation in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1313 (1903–1904).

No. 3.—STATEMENT of Ryots' Holdings and Cultivation

Districts.	Number of ryotwari villages. (r)	Ryots' holdings.					
		Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
		Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Ganjám	1,271	221,691	2,55,430	165,458	5,36,015	387,149	7,91,445
Vizagapatam ..	382	* 108,015	1,09,096	61,669	3,39,418	* 169,684	4,48,514
Gódávari	828	* 591,784	* 8,64,988	*403,145	* 28,44,475	* 994,929	* 37,09,463
Kistna	1,139	1,683,855	25,47,093	357,105	24,17,596	2,040,960	49,64,689
Nellore	599	868,701	9,82,052	208,773	11,36,924	1,077,474	21,18,976
Cuddapah	1,090	1,203,010	9,21,670	129,702	7,95,824	1,332,712	17,17,494
Anantapur	617	1,014,389	5,10,754	98,287	4,21,761	1,113,176	9,32,515
Bellary	873	1,714,776	12,61,994	39,205	2,28,526	1,753,981	14,90,520
Kurnool	700	1,309,132	12,03,033	29,126	1,84,241	1,338,258	13,87,274
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	1,486	296,968	3,21,630	359,734	12,71,093	656,702	(a) 15,98,724
North Arcot ..	1,634	576,946	6,93,043	250,650	13,73,366	827,596	20,66,409
South Arcot ..	2,587	1,159,431	17,23,522	364,267	20,03,512	1,523,698	37,27,034
Tanjore	1,436	366,914	5,39,735	768,412	49,51,112	1,135,326	54,90,847
Trichinopoly ..	579	* 919,763	9,25,323	140,860	9,89,569	* 1,060,623	19,14,892
Madura	734	872,916	9,63,457	177,622	8,90,720	1,050,538	18,54,177
Tinnevelly	885	1,273,484	9,24,810	200,156	17,07,897	1,473,640	26,32,707
Coimbatore	1,492	2,393,888	22,06,170	88,150	6,49,059	2,482,038	28,55,229
Nilgiris, The ..	48	184,962	1,14,195	5,490	11,792	190,452	1,25,987
Salem	2,781	1,311,375	14,10,016	102,796	5,61,629	1,414,171	19,71,645
South Canara ..	957	..	..	..	..	..	(b) 16,41,283
Malabar	* 2,222	587,120	10,30,851	491,775	16,12,314	1,078,895	26,43,165
Total ..	24,340	18,659,620	1,95,08,862	4,442,382	2,49,26,843	23,102,002	4,60,82,989

Districts.	Remainder—*cont.*				Add lands taken up or transferred			
	Wet.		Total.		Dry.		Wet.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Ganjám	163,452	5,29,517	382,961	7,82,317	3,629	3,956	3,474	10,574
Vizagapatam	60,440	3,33,109	166,478	4,40,103	2,844	2,868	1,350	7,053
Gódávari	394,624	27,87,459	958,559	36,28,746	36,702	29,672	9,590	59,296
Kistna	348,974	23,69,700	1,992,414	48,60,580	35,703	47,173	16,049	98,304
Nellore	206,333	11,24,352	1,057,433	20,91,161	7,895	7,757	2,569	13,575
Cuddapah	126,957	7,82,430	1,302,868	16,85,866	34,057	20,244	3,306	16,038
Anantapur	96,097	4,13,495	1,075,881	9,11,497	49,244	15,692	2,468	9,250
Bellary	37,995	2,21,670	1,713,982	14,51,218	63,579	47,512	1,383	7,654
Kurnool	28,402	1,80,006	1,314,361	13,65,127	39,275	25,687	957	5,354
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	349,404	12,34,266	638,738	(a) 15,53,441	9,919	10,711	10,835	38,217
North Arcot	245,945	13,48,688	813,285	20,30,324	14,332	15,922	4,671	24,581
South Arcot	357,160	19,64,737	1,497,808	36,61,059	63,479	73,272	8,553	45,196
Tanjore	748,575	48,29,130	1,109,352	53,59,832	6,783	9,708	20,108	122,999
Trichinopoly ..	134,593	9,39,567	1,035,182	18,43,707	27,571	29,171	6,746	52,055
Madura	173,016	8,67,847	1,028,449	18,13,535	25,952	25,422	5,189	23,640
Tinnevelly	194,735	16,63,015	1,443,374	25,69,104	27,801	19,760	5,497	45,256
Coimbatore	85,780	6,31,278	2,412,212	27,72,969	73,589	67,755	2,494	18,258
Nilgiris, The ..	5,396	11,592	181,124	1,20,257	8,727	4,749	48	98
Salem	96,449	5,40,537	1,351,458	19,02,674	59,569	1,60,721	4,681	67,932
South Canara ..	..	..	..	(b) 16,38,237	....	..	..	..
Malabar	489,421	16,08,067	1,072,637	26,33,701	54,479	3,77,300	48,344	2,25,281
Total ..	4,343,748	2,43,80,462	22,548,556	4,51,15,405	645,079	9,95,052	158,312	8,90,611

* Since corrected.

(a) Includes Rs. 6,001, the assessment of certain izara villages for which particulars of dry and wet are not available.
(b) Particulars under 'dry' and 'wet' are not available.
(r) Paragraph 3 of the report.

in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1313 (1903–1904).

Deduct lands given up or transferred to other heads.						Remainder.	
Dry.		Wet.		Total.		Dry.	
Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
2,182	2,630	2,006	6,498	4,188	9,128	219,509	2,52,800
1,977	2,102	1,229	6,309	3,206	8,411	106,038	1,06,994
27,849	23,701	8,521	57,016	36,370	80,717	563,935	8,41,287
40,415	56,263	8,131	47,896	48,546	1,04,159	1,643,440	24,90,830
17,601	15,243	2,440	12,572	20,041	27,815	851,100	9,66,809
27,099	18,234	2,745	13,394	29,844	31,628	1,175,911	9,03,436
35,105	12,752	2,190	8,266	37,295	21,018	979,784	4,98,002
38,789	32,446	1,210	6,856	39,999	39,302	1,675,987	12,29,548
23,173	17,912	724	4,235	23,897	22,147	1,285,959	11,85,121
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7,634	8,456	10,330	36,827	17,964	45,283	289,334	3,13,174
9,606	11,407	4,705	24,678	14,311	36,085	567,340	6,81,636
18,783	27,200	7,107	38,775	25,890	65,975	1,140,648	16,96,322
6,137	9,033	19,837	1,21,982	25,974	1,31,015	360,777	5,30,702
19,174	21,183	6,267	50,002	25,441	71,185	900,589	9,04,140
17,483	17,769	4,606	22,873	22,089	40,642	855,433	9,45,688
24,845	18,721	5,421	44,882	30,266	63,603	1,248,639	9,06,089
67,456	64,479	2,370	17,781	69,826	82,260	2,326,432	21,41,691
9,234	5,530	94	200	9,328	5,730	175,728	1,08,665
56,366	47,879	6,347	21,092	62,713	68,971	1,255,009	13,62,137
..	..	..	..	..	(*b*) 3,046	..	..
3,904	5,217	2,354	4,247	6,258	9,464	583,216	10,25,634
454,812	4,18,157	98,634	5,46,381	553,446	9,67,584	18,204,808	1,90,90,705

from other heads.		Total holdings.					
Total.		Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
7,103	14,530	223,138	2,56,756	166,926	5,40,091	390,064	7,96,847
4,194	9,921	108,882	1,09,862	61,790	3,40,162	170,672	4,50,024
46,292	88,968	600,637	8,70,959	404,214	28,46,755	1,004,851	37,17,714
51,752	1,45,477	1,679,143	25,38,003	365,023	24,68,004	2,044,166	50,06,007
10,464	21,332	858,995	9,74,566	208,902	11,37,927	1,067,897	21,12,493
37,363	36,282	1,209,968	9,23,680	130,263	7,98,468	1,340,231	17,22,148
51,712	24,942	1,029,028	5,13,694	98,565	4,22,745	1,127,593	9,36,439
64,962	55,166	1,739,566	12,77,060	39,378	2,29,324	1,778,944	15,06,384
40,232	31,041	1,325,284	12,10,508	29,359	1,85,360	1,354,593	13,96,168
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20,754	48,928	299,253	3,23,885	360,239	12,72,483	659,492	(*a*) 16,02,369
19,003	40,503	581,672	6,97,588	250,616	13,73,269	832,288	20,70,827
72,032	1,18,468	1,204,127	17,69,594	365,713	20,09,933	1,569,840	37,79,527
26,841	1,32,707	367,510	5,40,410	768,683	49,52,129	1,136,193	54,92,539
34,317	81,226	928,160	9,33,311	141,339	9,91,622	1,069,499	19,24,933
31,141	49,062	881,385	9,71,110	178,205	8,91,487	1,059,590	18,62,597
33,298	65,016	1,276,440	9,25,849	200,232	17,08,271	1,476,672	26,34,120
76,083	86,013	2,400,021	22,09,446	88,274	6,49,536	2,488,295	28,58,982
8,775	4,847	184,455	1,13,414	5,444	11,690	189,899	1,25,104
64,250	2,28,653	1,314,578	15,22,858	101,130	6,08,469	1,415,708	21,31,327
..	(*b*) 4,88,689	..	..	..	..	..	(*b*) 21,26,926
102,823	6,02,581	637,695	14,02,934	537,765	18,33,348	1,175,460	32,36,282
803,391	23,74,352	18,849,887	2,00,85,757	4,502,060	2,52,71,073	23,351,947	4,74,89,757

No. 3.—Statement of Ryots' Holdings and Cultivation

Districts.	Deduct waste remitted. (c)					
	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	33	34	35	36	37	38
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Ganjám	..	..	43	72	43	72
Vizagapatam	10	8	1,177	4,207	1,187	4,215
Gódávari	..	..	781	3,718	781	3,718
Kistna	365	449	9,774	52,368	10,139	52,817
Nellore	..	..	429	2,307	429	2,307
Cuddapah	..	..	1,768	8,700	1,768	8,700
Anantapur	..	..	943	3,218	943	3,218
Bellary	..	..	20	76	20	76
Kurnool	..	..	451	2,545	451	2,545
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	..	..	627	2,584	627	2,584
North Arcot	..	..	316	1,515	316	1,515
South Arcot	..	..	165	1,023	165	1,023
Tanjore	..	..	2,424	10,092	2,424	10,092
Trichinopoly	..	..	45	383	45	383
Madura	12	11	1,648	6,253	1,660	6,264
Tinnevelly	..	..	5,095	23,256	5,095	23,256
Coimbatore	..	..	4	27	4	27
Nilgiris, The	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem	..	..	92	573	92	573
South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	(b) 4,592
Malabar	..	..	1	3	1	3
Total ..	387	468	25,803	1,22,920	26,190	1,27,980

Districts.	Remainder				
	Wet—*cont.*		Total.		
	Assessment.	Charge for water. (d)	Extent.		
			Actual cultivation. (e)	Waste charged.	Total.
	47	48	49	50	51
	RS.	RS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Ganjám	5,40,019	19,499	357,638	32,383	390,021
Vizagapatam	3,35,955	24	139.876	29,609	169,485
Gódávari	28,43,037	1,55,416	721,082	282,988	1,004,070
Kistna	24,15,636	3,033	1,637,246	395,377	†2,034,027
Nellore	11,35,620	68,475	787,961	279,507	1,067,468
Cuddapah	7,89,768	41,737	1,162,499	175,228	†1,338,463
Anantapur	4,19,527	72,787	970,484	156,166	1,126,650
Bellary	2,29,248	42,228	1,672,255	105,930	†1,778,924
Kurnool	1,82,815	19,295	1,268,100	86,042	1,354,142
Madras	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	12,69,899	1,88,529	535.049	123,601	† 658,865
North Arcot	13,71,754	1,71,308	685,405	146,471	† 831,972
South Arcot	20,08,910	1,60,326	1,365,404	199.979	†1,569,675
Tanjore	49,42,037	1,16,582	999,022	134,747	1,133,769
Trichinopoly	9,91,239	83,758	824,225	244,820	†1,069,454
Madura	8,85,234	85,705	875,624	182,010	†1,057,930
Tinnevelly	16,85,015	45,298	1,018,765	452,164	†1,471,577
Coimbatore	6,49,509	16,698	2,004,629	483,384	†2,488,291
Nilgiris, The	11,690	..	65,451	124,448	189,899
Salem	6,07,896	103	1,241,527	172,253	†1,415,616
South Canara	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar	18,33,345	40,922	1,052,856	122,603	1,175,459
Total ..	2,51,48,153	18,31,723	19,385,098	3,929,710	23,325,757

(a) Includes Rs. 6,001, the assessment of certain izara villages for which particulars of dry and wet are not available.
(b) Particulars under 'dry' and 'wet' are not available.
(c) Paragraph 11 of the report.
(d) Paragraph 10 of the report.
(e) Paragraph 9 of the report.

in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1313 (1903–1904)—*cont.*

Remainder charged.							
Dry.					Wet.		
Extent.			Assessment.	Charge for water. (*d*)	Extent.		
Actual cultivation.	Waste charged.	Total.			Actual cultivation.	Waste charged.	Total.
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
193,340	29,798	223,138	2,56,756	54,115	164,298	2,585	166,883
81,233	27,639	108,872	1,09,854	10,186	58,643	1,970	60,613
333,163	267,474	600,637	8,70,959	1,85,350	387,919	15,514	403,433
1,292,627	385,441	†1,678,778	25,37,554	1,32,978	344,619	9,936	† 355,249
590,484	268,511	858,995	9,74,566	80,284	197,477	10,996	208,473
1,042,533	166,763	† 1,209,968	9,23,680	63,962	119,966	8,465	† 128,495
879,256	149,772	1,029,028	5,13,694	53,555	91,228	6,394	97,622
1,637,152	101,677	† 1,739,566	12,77,060	8,874	35,103	4,253	† 39,358
1,240,698	84,586	1,325,234	12,10,808	22,056	27,402	1,506	28,908
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
203,940	95,121	† 299,253	3,23,885	29,975	331,109	28,480	† 359,612
448,744	132,837	† 581,672	6,97,558	1,30,565	236,661	13,634	† 250,300
1,013,561	186,503	†1,204,127	17,69,594	2,79,110	351,843	13,476	† 365,548
263,919	103,591	367,510	5,40,410	91,187	735,103	31,156	766,259
689,042	238,738	† 923,160	9,33,311	69,652	135,183	6,082	† 141,294
709,927	171,150	† 881,373	9,71,099	1,43,499	165,697	10,860	176,557
832,297	443,497	† 1,276,440	9,25,849	44,410	186,468	8,667	† 195,137
1,918,335	481,408	† 2,400,021	22,09,446	46,351	86,294	1,976	88,270
60,856	123,599	184,455	1,13,414	..	4,595	849	5,444
1,146,128	166,668	† 1,314,578	15,22,858	48,269	95,399	5,585	† 101,038
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
521,350	116,345	637,695	14,02,934	..	531,506	6,258	537,764
15,098,585	3,741,068	18,849,500	2,00,85,289	14,94,358	4,286,513	188,642	4,476,257

charged—*cont.*						
Assessment.	Charge for water.	Total of columns 52 and 53.	Deduct other remissions and deductions as per Collector's statement No. 4.	Remainder.	Add net miscellaneous revenue as per Collector's statement No. 5.	Total ryotwar demand.
52	53	54	55	56	57	58
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
7,96,775	73,614	8,70,389	18,328	8,52,061	2,78,184	11,30,245
4,45,809	10,190	4,55,999	6,929	4,49,070	1,62,232	6,11,302
37,13,996	3,40,766	40,54,762	69,824	39,84,938	18,78,861	58,63,299
49,53,190	1,36,011	50,89,201	1,89,350	48,99,851	12,97,666	61,97,517
21,10,186	1,48,759	22,58,945	31,502	22,27,443	3,00,626	25,28,069
17,13,448	1,05,699	18,19,147	94,541	17,24,606	3,98,288	21,22,894
9,33,221	1,26,342	10,59,563	12,015	10,47,548	2,65,641	13,13,189
15,06,308	51,102	15,57,410	16,350	15,41,060	2,82,660	18,23,720
13,93,623	41,351	14,34,974	73,919	13,61,055	3,86,332	17,47,387
..	..	..	..	..	83,498	83,498
(*a*) 15,99,785	2,18,504	18,18,289	58,220	17,60,069	1,38,761	18,98,830
20,69,312	3,01,873	23,71,185	54,744	23,16,441	2,94,710	26,11,151
37,78,594	4,39,436	42,17,940	85,064	41,32,876	3,35,526	44,68,402
54,82,447	2,07,769	56,90,216	75,826	56,14,390	2,55,986	58,70,376
19,24,550	1,53,410	20,77,960	65,269	20,12,691	1,50,416	21,63,107
18,56,333	2,29,204	20,85,537	62,232	20,23,305	2,94,153	23,17,458
26,10,864	89,708	27,00,572	2,98,822	24,01,750	2,67,568	26,69,318
28,58,955	63,049	29,22,004	58,940	28,63,064	1,89,974	30,53,038
1,25,104	..	1,25,104	27	1,25,077	7,735	1,32,812
21,30,754	48,372	21,79,126	85,998	20,93,128	1,33,088	22,26,216
(*b*) 21,22,334	..	21,22,334	6,04,187	15,18,147	67,153	15,85,300
32,36,279	40,922	32,77,201	7,33,223	25,43,978	1,59,861	27,03,839
4,73,61,777	28,26,081	5,01,87,858	26,95,310	4,74,92,548	76,23,419	5,51,15,967

† Include the following extent for which particulars of "actual cultivation" and "waste charged" are not given:—

Districts.	Dry (column 41).	Wet (column 46).	Total (column 51).
Kistna	710	694	1,404
Cuddapah	672	64	736
Bellary	737	2	739
Chingleput	192	23	215
North Arcot	91	5	96
South Arcot	4,063	229	4,292
Trichinopoly	380	29	409
Madura	296	..	296
Tinnevelly	646	2	648
Coimbatore	278	..	278
Salem	1,782	54	1,836
Total ..	9,847	1,102	10,949

(*d*) Paragraph 10 of the report.

No. 4.—COMPARATIVE Statement of Holdings and Settlement of the Ryotwari Land Revenue for fasli 1313 (1903–1904).

Districts.	Dry.					
	Land.				Assessment.	
	Fasli 1312.	Fasli 1313.	Comparison.		Fasli 1312.	Fasli 131.
			Increase.	Decrease.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	221,691	223,138	1,447	..	2,55,430	2,56,756
2. Vizagapatam	* 108,015	108,882	867	..	1,09,096	1,09,862
3. Gódávari	* 591,784	600,637	8,853	..	* 8,64,988	8,70,959
4. Kistna	1,683,855	1,679,143	..	4,712	25,47,093	25,38,003
5. Nellore	868,701	858,995	..	9,706	9,82,052	9,74,566
6. Cuddapah	1,203,010	1,209,968	6,958	..	9,21,670	9,23,680
7. Anantapur	1,014,889	1,029,028	14,139	..	5,10,754	5,13,694
8. Bellary	1,714,776	1,739,566	24,790	..	12,61,994	12,77,060
9. Kurnool	1,309,132	1,325,234	16,102	..	12,03,033	12,10,808
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	296,968	299,253	2,285	..	3,21,630	3,23,885
12. North Arcot	576,946	581,672	4,726	..	6,93,043	6,97,558
13. South Arcot	1,159,431	1,204,127	44,696	..	17,23,522	17,69,594
14. Tanjore	366,914	367,510	596	..	5,39,735	5,40,410
15. Trichinopoly	* 919,763	928,160	8,397	..	9,25,323	9,33,311
16. Madura	872,916	881,385	8,469	..	9,63,457	9,71,110
17. Tinnevelly	1,273,484	1,276,440	2,956	..	9,24,810	9,25,849
18 Coimbatore	2,393,888	2,400,021	6,133	..	22,06,170	22,09,446
19. Nilgiris	184,962	184,455	..	507	1,14,195	1,13,414
20. Salem	1,311,375	1,314,578	3,203	..	14,10,016	15,22,858
21. South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Malabar	587,120	637,695	50,575	..	10,30,851	14,02,934
Total ..	18,659,620	18,849,887	205,192	14,925	1,95,08,862	2,00,85,757
Net ..			190,267			

Districts.	Dry—*cont.*		Wet.			
	Assessment—*cont.*		Land.			
	Comparison.		Fasli 1312.	Fasli 1313.	Comparison.	
	Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.
	8	9	10	11	12	13
	RS.	RS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
1. Ganjám	1,326	..	165,458	166,926	1,468	..
2. Vizagapatam	766	..	61,669	61,790	121	..
3. Gódávari	5,971	..	* 403,145	404,214	1,069	..
4. Kistna	..	9,090	357,105	365,023	7,918	..
5. Nellore	..	7,486	208,773	208,902	129	..
6. Cuddapah	2,010	..	129,702	130,263	561	..
7. Anantapur	2,940	..	98,287	98,565	278	..
8. Bellary	15,066	..	39,205	39,378	173	..
9. Kurnool	7,775	..	29,126	29,359	233	..
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	2,255	..	359,734	360,239	505	..
12. North Arcot	4,515	..	250,650	250,616	..	34
13. South Arcot	46,072	..	364,267	365,713	1,446	..
14. Tanjore	675	..	768,412	768,683	271	..
15. Trichinopoly	7,988	..	140,860	141,339	479	..
16. Madura	7,653	..	177,622	178,205	583	..
17. Tinnevelly	1,039	..	200,156	200,232	76	..
18. Coimbatore	3,276	..	88,150	88,274	124	..
19. Nilgiris	..	781	5,490	5,444	..	46
20. Salem	1,12,842	..	102,796	101,130	..	1,666
21. South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Malabar	3,72,083	..	491,775	537,765	45,990	..
Total ..	5,94,252	17,357	4,442,382	4,502,060	61,424	1,746
Net ..	5,76,895				59,678	

* Since corrected.

No. 4.—Comparative Statement of Holdings and Settlement of the Ryotwari, etc.—*cont.*

Districts.	Wet—*cont.* Assessment. Fasli 1312.	Fasli 1313.	Comparison. Increase.	Decrease.	Total. Land. Fasli 1312.	Fasli 1313.
	14	15	16	17	18	19
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	ACS.	ACS.
1. Ganjám	5,36,015	5,40,091	4,076	..	387,149	390,064
2. Vizagapatam	3,39,418	3,40,162	744	..	* 169,684	* 170,672
3. Gódávari	* 28,44,475	28,46,755	2,280	..	* 994,929	1,004,851
4. Kistna	24,17,596	24,68,004	50,408	..	2,040,960	2,044,166
5. Nellore	11,36,924	11,37,927	1,003	..	1,077,474	1,067,897
6. Cuddapah	7,95,824	7,98,468	2,644	..	1,332,712	1,340,231
7. Anantapur	4,21,761	4,22,745	984	..	1,113,176	1,127,593
8. Bellary	2,28,526	2,29,324	798	..	1,753,981	1,778,944
9. Kurnool	1,84,241	1,85,360	1,119	..	1,338,258	1,364,593
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	* 12,71,093	12,72,483	1,390	..	656,702	659,492
12. North Arcot	13,73,366	13,73,269	..	97	827,596	832,288
13. South Arcot	20,03,512	20,09,933	6,421	..	1,523,698	1,569,840
14. Tanjore	49,51,112	49,52,129	1,017	..	1,135,326	1,136,193
15. Trichinopoly	9,89,569	9,91,622	2,053	..	* 1,060,623	1,069,499
16. Madura	8,90,720	8,91,487	767	..	1,050,538	1,059,590
17. Tinnevelly	17,07,897	17,08,271	374	..	1,473,640	1,476,672
18. Coimbatore	6,49,059	6,49,536	477	..	2,482,038	2,488,295
19. Nilgiris	11,792	11,690	..	102	190,452	189,899
20. Salem	5,61,629	6,08,469	46,840	..	1,414,171	1,415,708
21. South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Malabar	16,12,314	18,33,348	2,21,034	..	1,078,895	1,175,460
Total ..	2,49,26,843	2,52,71,073	3,44,429	199	23,102,002	23,351,947
Net ..			3,44,230			

Districts.	Total—*cont.* Land—*cont.* Comparison. (*c*) Increase.	Decrease.	Assessment. Fasli 1312.	Fasli 1313.	Comparison. (*c*) Increase.	Decrease.
	20	21	22	23	24	25
	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	2,915	..	7,91,445	7,96,847	5,402	..
2. Vizagapatam	988	..	4,48,514	4,50,024	1,510	..
3. Gódávari	9,922	..	* 37,09,463	37,17,714	8,251	..
4. Kistna	3,206	..	49,64,689	50,06,007	41,318	..
5. Nellore	..	9,577	21,18,976	21,12,493	..	6,483
6. Cuddapah	7,519	..	17,17,494	17,22,148	4,654	..
7. Anantapur	14,417	..	9,32,515	9,36,439	3,924	..
8. Bellary	24,963	..	14,90,520	15,06,384	15,864	..
9. Kurnool	16,335	..	13,87,274	13,96,168	8,894	..
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	2,790	..	(*a*) 15,98,724	(*a*) 16,02,369	3,645	..
12. North Arcot	4,692	..	20,66,409	20,70,827	4,418	..
13. South Arcot	46,142	..	37,27,034	37,79,527	52,493	..
14. Tanjore	867	..	54,90,847	54,92,539	1,692	..
15. Trichinopoly	8,876	..	19,14,892	19,24,933	10,041	..
16. Madura	9,052	..	18,54,177	18,62,597	8,420	..
17. Tinnevelly	3,032	..	26,32,707	26,34,120	1,413	..
18. Coimbatore	6,257	..	28,55,229	28,58,982	3,753	..
19. Nilgiris	..	553	1,25,987	1,25,104	..	883
20. Salem	1,537	..	19,71,645	21,31,327	1,59,682	..
21. South Canara	..	..	(*b*) 16,41,283	(*b*) 21,26,926	4,85,643	..
22. Malabar	96,565	..	26,43,165	32,36,282	5,93,117	..
Total ..	260,075	10,130	4,60,82,989	4,74,89,757	14,14,134	7,366
Net ..	249,945				14,06,768	

* Since corrected.
(*a*) *Vide* remarks against columns 8 and 32 of statement No. 3.
(*b*) Particulars of dry and wet are not available.
(*c*) Paragraph 7 of the report.

No. 4.—Comparative Statement of Holdings and Settlement of the Ryotwari, etc.—*cont.*

Districts.	Second-crop assessment and charge for water on Government lands.				Total.	
	Fasli 1312.	Fasli 1313.	Comparison.		Fasli 1312.	Fasli 1313.
			Increase.	Decrease.		
	26	27	28	29	30	31
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	72,437	73,614	1,177	..	8,63,882	8,70,461
2. Vizagapatam	8,895	10,190	1,295	..	4,57,409	4,60,214
3. Gódávari	3,23,197	3,40,766	17,569	..	* 40,32,660	40,58,480
4. Kistna	1,57,720	1,36,011	..	21,709	51,22,409	51,42,018
5. Nellore	1,34,533	1,48,759	14,226	..	22,53,509	22,61,252
6. Cuddapah	69,843	1,05,699	35,856	..	17,87,337	18,27,847
7. Anantapur	56,632	1,26,342	69,710	..	9,89,147	10,62,781
8. Bellary	50,712	51,102	990	..	15,40,632	15,57,486
9. Kurnool	31,831	41,351	9,520	..	14,19,105	14,37,519
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	1,85,131	2,18,504	33,373	..	17,83,855	18,20,873
12. North Arcot	2,05,596	3,01,873	96,278	..	22,72,004	23,72,700
13. South Arcot	3,62,830	4,39,436	76,606	..	40,89,864	42,18,963
14. Tanjore	2,15,262	2,07,769	..	7,493	57,06,109	57,00,308
15. Trichinopoly	1,38,842	1,53,410	14,568	..	20,53,734	20,78,343
16. Madura	2,46,588	2,29,204	..	17,384	21,00,765	20,91,801
17. Tinnevelly	1,41,661	89,708	..	51,953	27,74,368	27,23,828
18. Coimbatore	55,945	63,049	7,104	..	29,11,174	29,22,031
19. Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	1,25,987	1,25,104
20. Salem	21,707	48,372	26,665	..	19,93,352	21,79,699
21. South Canara	..	..	..	..	16,41,283	21,26,926
22. Malabar	18,454	40,922	22,468	..	26,61,619	32,77,204
Total ..	24,97,215	28,26,081	4,27,405	98,539	4,85,80,204	5,03,15,838
Net ..			3,28,866			

Districts.	Total—*cont.*		Deduct remissions.			
			Waste remissions as per column 38 of statement No. 3.			
	Comparison.		Fasli 1312.	Fasli 1313.	Comparison.	
	Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.
	32	33	34	35	36	37
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	6,579	..	116	72	..	44
2. Vizagapatam	2,805	..	7,429	4,215	..	3,214
3. Gódávari	25,820	..	2,506	3,718	1,212	..
4. Kistna	19,609	..	8,929	52,817	43,888	..
5. Nellore	7,743	..	1,815	2,307	492	..
6. Cuddapah	40,510	..	31,516	8,700	..	22,816
7. Anantapur	73,634	..	22,997	3,218	..	19,779
8. Bellary	16,854	..	510	76	..	434
9. Kurnool	18,414	..	4,774	2,545	..	2,229
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	37,018	..	369	2,584	2,215	..
12. North Arcot	1,00,696	..	8,291	1,515	..	6,776
13. South Arcot	1,29,099	..	1,821	1,023	..	798
14. Tanjore	..	5,801	1,243	10,092	8,849	..
15. Trichinopoly	24,609	..	528	383	..	145
16. Madura	..	8,964	1,121	6,264	5,143	..
17. Tinnevelly	..	50,540	478	23,256	22,778	..
18. Coimbatore	10,857	..	835	27	..	808
19. Nilgiris	..	888	..	..	..	..
20. Salem	1,86,347	..	11,872	573	..	11,299
21. South Canara	4,85,643	..	5,876	4,592	..	1,284
22. Malabar	6,15,585	..	918	3	..	915
Total ..	18,01,822	66,188	1,13,944	1,27,980	84,577	70,541
Net ..	17,35,634				14,036	

* Since corrected.

No. 4.—Comparative Statement of Holdings and Settlement of the Ryotwari, etc.—*cont.*

Districts.	Deduct remissions—*cont.*					
	Occasional remissions as per statement No. 6.				Other remissions (fixed and beriz deductions) as particularized in statement No. 6.	
	Fasli 1312.	Fasli 1313.	Comparison.		Fasli 1312.	Fasli 1313.
			Increase.	Decrease.		
	38	39	40	41	42	43
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Ganjám	6,072	1,309	..	4,763	16,049	17,019
2. Vizagapatam	5,821	3,430	..	2,391	3,750	3,499
3. Gódávari	15,304	46,487	31,183	..	26,674	23,337
4. Kistna	36,205	1,70,392	1,34,187	..	16,349	18,958
5. Nellore	18,405	16,566	..	1,839	15,555	14,936
6. Cuddapah	58,285	13,081	..	45,204	79,140	81,460
7. Anantapur	12,953	916	..	12,037	11,814	11,099
8. Bellary	1,384	334	..	1,050	13,971	16,016
9. Kurnool	8,035	3,981	..	4,054	70,925	69,938
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	293	3,157	2,864	..	54,791	55,063
12. North Arcot	13,403	4,530	..	8,873	47,238	50,214
13. South Arcot	1,271	3,527	2,256	..	75,027	81,537
14. Tanjore	3,338	11,437	8,099	..	66,047	64,389
15. Trichinopoly	231	1,772	1,541	..	65,809	63,497
16. Madura	3,529	6,766	3,237	..	57,027	55,466
17. Tinnevelly	* 3,132	55,669	52,537	..	* 2,40,429	2,43,153
18. Coimbatore	1,397	347	..	1,050	58,359	58,593
19. Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	85	27
20. Salem	12,130	540	..	11,590	71,166	85,458
21. South Canara	842	8	..	834	2,66,084	6,04,179
22. Malabar	133	818	685	..	3,81,447	7,32,405
Total ..	2,02,163	3,45,167	2,36,589	93,685	16,37,736	23,50,243
Net ..	..	..	1,42,904	..	..	..

Districts.	Deduct remissions—*cont.*					
	Other remissions (fixed and beriz deductions) as particularized in statement No. 6—*cont.*		Total remissions.			
	Comparison.		Fasli 1312.	Fasli 1313.	Comparison.	
	Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.
	44	45	46	47	48	49
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Ganjám	970	..	22,237	18,400	..	3,837
2. Vizagapatam	..	251	17,000	11,144	..	5,856
3. Gódávari	..	3,337	44,484	73,542	29,058	..
4. Kistna	2,609	..	61,483	2,42,167	1,80,684	..
5. Nellore	..	619	35,775	33,809	..	1,966
6. Cuddapah	2,320	..	1,68,941	1,03,241	..	65,700
7. Anantapur	..	715	47,764	15,233	..	32,531
8. Bellary	2,045	..	15,865	16,426	561	..
9. Kurnool	..	987	83,734	76,464	..	7,270
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	272	..	55,453	60,804	5,351	..
12. North Arcot	2,976	..	68,932	56,259	..	12,673
13. South Arcot	6,510	..	78,119	86,087	7,968	..
14. Tanjore	..	1,658	79,628	85,918	15,290	..
15. Trichinopoly	..	2 312	66,568	65,652	..	916
16. Madura	..	1,561	61,677	68,496	6,819	..
17. Tinnevelly	2,724	..	2,44,039	3,22,078	78,039	..
18. Coimbatore	234	..	60,591	58,967	..	1,624
19. Nilgiris	..	58	85	27	..	58
20. Salem	14,292	..	95,168	86,571	..	8,597
21. South Canara	3,38,095	..	2,72,802	6,08,779	3,35,977	..
22. Malabar	3,50,958	..	3,82,498	7,33,226	3,50,728	..
Total ..	7,24,005	11,498	19,53,843	28,23,290	10,10,475	1,41,028
Net ..	7,12,507	..	..	..	8,69,447	..

* Since corrected.

No. 4.—Comparative Statement of Holdings and Settlement of the Ryotwari, etc.—*cont.*

Districts.	Remaining beriz.				Add miscellaneous revenue as per Collector's statement No. 5.	
	Fasli 1312.	Fasli 1313.	Comparison.		Fasli 1312.	Fasli 1313.
			Increase.	Decrease.		
	50	51	52	53	54	55
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	8,41,645	8,52,061	10,416	..	2,16,813	2,78,184
2. Vizagapatam	4,40,409	4,49,070	8,661	..	1,66,143	1,62,232
3. Gódávari	* 39,88,176	39,84,938	..	3,238	19,43,282	18,78,361
4. Kistna	50,60,926	48,99,851	..	1,61,075	13,66,905	12,97,666
5. Nellore	22,17,734	22,27,443	9,709	..	2,85,108	3,00,626
6. Cuddapah	16,18,396	17,24,606	1,06,210	..	4,01,464	3,98,288
7. Anantapur	9,41,383	10,47,548	1,06,165	..	2,40,340	2,65,641
8. Bellary	15,24,767	15,41,060	16,293	..	2,83,789	2,82,660
9. Kurnool	13,35,371	13,61,055	25,684	..	3,79,845	3,86,332
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	82,234	83,498
11. Chingleput	17,28,402	17,60,069	31,667	..	1,31,001	1,33,761
12. North Arcot	22,03,072	23,16,441	1,13,369	..	2,93,381	2,94,710
13. South Arcot	40,11,745	41,32,876	1,21,131	..	4,02,707	3,35,526
14. Tanjore	56,35,481	56,14,390	..	21,091	2,59,490	2,55,986
15. Trichinopoly	19,87,166	20,12,691	25,525	..	1,42,844	1,50,416
16. Madura	20,39,088	20,23,305	..	15,783	3,13,492	2,94,153
17. Tinnevelly	25,30,329	24,01,750	..	1,28,579	2,88,045	2,67,568
18. Coimbatore	28,50,583	28,63,064	12,481	..	1,88,166	1,89,974
19. Nilgiris	1,25,902	1,25,077	1,94,944	825	10,150	7,735
20. Salem	18,98,184	20,93,128	..	..	1,18,685	1,33,088
21. South Canara	13,68,481	15,18,147	1,49,666	..	60,420	67,153
22. Malabar	22,79,121	25,43,978	2,64,857	..	1,22,453	1,59,861
Total ..	4,66,26,361	4,74,92,548	11,96,778	3,30,591	76,96,757	76,23,419
Net ..			8,66,187			

Districts.	Add miscellaneous revenue as per Collector's statement No. 5—*cont.*		Total beriz.			
	Comparison.		Fasli 1312.	Fasli 1313.	Comparison.	
	Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.
	56	57	58	59	60	61
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	61,371	..	10,58,458	11,30,245	71,787	..
2. Vizagapatam	..	3,911	6,06,552	6,11,302	4,750	..
3. Gódávari	..	64,921	* 59,31,458	58,63,299	..	68,159
4. Kistna	..	69,239	64,27,831	61,97,517	..	2,30,314
5. Nellore	15,518	..	25,02,842	25,28,069	25,227	..
6. Cuddapah	..	3,176	20,19,860	21,22,894	1,03,034	..
7. Anantapur	25,301	..	11,81,723	13,13,189	1,31,466	..
8. Bellary	..	1,129	18,08,556	18,23,720	15,164	..
9. Kurnool	6,487	..	17,15,216	17,47,387	32,171	..
10. Madras	1,264	..	82,234	83,498	1,264	..
11. Chingleput	2,760	..	18,59,403	18,93,830	34,427	..
12. North Arcot	1,329	..	24,96,453	26,11,151	1,14,698	..
13. South Arcot	..	67,181	44,14,452	44,68,402	53,950	..
14. Tanjore	..	3,504	58,94,971	58,70,376	..	24,595
15. Trichinopoly	7,572	..	21,30,010	21,63,107	33,097	..
16. Madura	..	19,339	23,52,580	23,17,458	..	35,122
17. Tinnevelly	..	20,477	28,18,374	26,69,318	..	1,49,056
18. Coimbatore	1,808	..	30,38,749	30,53,038	14,289	..
19. Nilgiris	..	2,415	1,36,052	1,32,812	..	3,240
20. Salem	14,403	..	20,16,869	22,26,216	2,09,347	..
21. South Canara	6,733	..	14,28,901	15,85,300	1,56,399	..
22. Malabar	37,408	..	24,01,574	27,03,839	3,02,265	..
Total ..	1,81,954	2,55,292	5,43,23,118	5,51,15,967	13,03,335	5,10,486
Net ..		73,338			7,92,849	

* Since corrected.

No. 5.—STATEMENT showing the details under different causes of net variations in the extent and assessment of ryotwar holdings in each district of the Madras Presidency in fasli 1313 (1903–1904).

Districts.	Variations due to relinquishments and darkhasts with reference to the state of the season. (a)		Variations caused by the introduction of new settlement. (a)		Resale of lands bought in by Government at sales for arrears of revenue.		Decrease caused by			
							Land having been sold for arrears of revenue and bought in by Government.		Land having become useless or having been appropriated for public purposes.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Ganjám	2,789	4,695	..	..	..	..	..	..	86	277
Vizagapatam	737	589	..	..	91	73	71	116	½	1
Gódávari	6,157	4,711	470	381	..	..	..	..	74	506
Kistna	5,445	6,910	7	7	270	432	2,161	5,785	1,498	3,835
Nellore	— 9,415	— 7,020	..	..	197	810	420	734	819	1,355
Cuddapah	8,716	3,479	..	..	1,531	1,462	3,935	3,535	29	20
Anantapur	14,007	3,953	1	4	874	347	696	676	10	7
Bellary	24,492	15,138	— 20	— 30	567	491	693	635	146	88
Kurnool	16,313	9,129	..	..	..	..	454	528	58	34
Chingleput	2,574	3,539	..	..	..	..	290	478	21	24
North Arcot	5,282	4,928	..	..	..	..	581	811	33	45
South Arcot	44,419	49,506	..	..	925	1,450	179	257	33	44
Tanjore	807	1,564	..	..	45	93	22	58	201	270
Trichinopoly	8,830	9,095	..	106	18	31	79	81	2	2
Madura	9,074	9,923	..	..	93	106	321	363	32	81
Tinnevelly	3,140	1,464	..	..	32	23	67	85	74	210
Coimbatore	5,732	3,126	614	607	63	42	135	141	50	75
Nilgiris	— 126	— 614	..	..	..	..	198	156	263	188
Salem	8,174	3,953	—6,589	1,56,575	181	174	95	149	145	213
South Canara	..	410	..	4,87,141	..	..	..	139	..	696
Malabar	— 705	— 583	96,524	5,93,187	..	..	205	339	3	16
Total ..	156,442	1,27,895	91,007	12,37,978	4,887	5,534	10,602	15,066	3,578	7,987

Districts.	Land transferred from dry to wet and *vice versâ*.		Land transferred to inam and *vice versâ*.		Variations due to other causes.		Net increase or decrease.	
	Extent.	Assessment. (a)	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Ganjám	..	400	156	453	56	131	2,915	5,402
Vizagapatam	..	28	227	932	5	5	988	1,510
Gódávari	..	167	690	340	2,679	3,158	9,922	8,251
Kistna	..	41,811	612	976	531	802	3,206	41,318
Nellore	..	— 478	— 16	— 16	896	2,310	— 9,577	— 6,483
Cuddapah	..	— 608	1,443	4,264	— 207	— 388	7,519	4,654
Anantapur	..	— 38	..	..	241	341	14,417	3,924
Bellary	..	4	730	955	33	29	24,963	15,864
Kurnool	15	— 334	— 28	— 16	547	677	16,335	8,894
Chingleput	..	253	33	77	494	278	2,790	3,645
North Arcot	..	229	— 1	— 7	25	124	4,692	4,418
South Arcot	..	347	21	50	989	1,441	46,142	52,493
Tanjore	..	— 160	— 8	— 32	246	555	867	1,692
Trichinopoly	..	531	..	..	109	361	8,876	10,041
Madura	..	73	209	369	29	— 1,607	9,052	8,420
Tinnevelly	..	181	— 1	— 8	2	48	3,032	1,413
Coimbatore	..	176	..	..	33	18	6,257	3,753
Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	34	75	— 553	— 883
Salem	..	— 670	11	12	..	..	1,537	1,59,682
South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	— 1,073	..	4,85,643
Malabar	..	..	..	..	954	868	96,565	5,93,117
Total ..	15	41,912	4,078	8,349	7,696	8,153	249,945	14,06,768

(a) Paragraph 7 of the report.

No. 6.—STATEMENT showing particulars of remission and beriz deductions for fasli 1313 (1903–1904).

(Paragraph 11 of the report.)

Items.	Fasli 1312.	Fasli 1313.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Occasional remissions or those granted at jamabandi with reference to the state of the season.				
1. Waste remitted	1,13,944	1,27,980	14,036	..
2. Shavi or short crop	38,121	1,67,360	1,29,239	..
3. Tirvakammi (difference between wet and dry assessment).	1,29,323	44,973	..	84,350
4. Paniboodthy or the land flooded and payamalay or land injured by water	31,202	1,24,829	93,627	..
5. Remission of water-rate	* 167	320	153	..
6. Remission on account of second-crop charge	* 3,203	6,420	3,217	..
7. Other remissions	147	1,165	1,018	..
Total	3,16,107	4,73,047	2,41,290	84,350
Net	..	..	1,56,940	..
Fixed remissions and other deductions not dependent on season.				
1. Remission granted on account of heaviness of assessment.	* 17,549	4,630	..	12,919
2. Remission granted on account of irrigation by lift	96,167	99,550	3,383	..
3. Remission granted under tope rules	* 4,883	4,312	..	571
4. Remission allowed on gradual introduction of the new rates of assessment	5,82,193	12,81,538	6,99,345	..
5. Remission granted on forest lands taken up for cultivation and on land taken up under waste land rules for planting cinchona free of assessment for five years in the Nilgiris and Malabar under G.Os., No. 1656, dated 2nd September 1871; No. 1102, dated 22nd August 1874; No. 1349, dated 30th October 1883; No. 331, dated 8th March 1884; and No. 611, dated 22nd July 1886	294	68	..	226
6. Remission granted on grass land (Nilgiris)	21	21	..	..
7. Remission granted on account of labour involved in reclaiming lands	* 7	6	..	1
8. Remission for maintaining irrigation works	31,120	34,427	3,307	..
9. Cowle remissions	* 4,432	4,804	372	..
10. Remission on salt-pans left waste in South Canara	200	..	..	200
11. Other items	* 31,555	40,800	9,245	..
Total	7,68,421	14,70,156	7,15,652	13,917
Net	..	..	7,01,735	..
Item allowed on the collection or from the entire beriz of villages.				
1. Share of shrotriem proceeds and ready-money inams, etc.	* 31,084	31,987	903	..
2. Allowances to religious institution—				
(*a*) Deductions from the beriz on account of allowance to religious institutions in lieu of cash payments (G.O., No. 1625, dated 8th October 1878)	* 6,00,676	6,06,495	5,819	..
(*b*) Deductions made in lieu of land revenue assignment resumed (Board's Proceedings, No. 2240, dated 8th September 1882)	* 1,73,065	1,74,690	1,625	..
Total	7,73,741	7,81,185	7,444	..
3. Road-cess included in the land assessment	19,559	19,610	51	..
4. Village-cess included in the land assessment	33,220	33,324	104	..
5. Other items	11,711	13,981	2,270	..
Total	8,69,315	8,80,087	10,772	..
Grand Total	19,53,843	28,23,290	9,67,714	98,267
Net	..	..	8,69,447	..

* Since corrected.

No. 7.—STATEMENT showing alienations of land revenue in ryotwari (temporarily settled) tracts up to the end of the official year 1903–1904.

Items.	Annual value of the grants made					
	For the maintenance of public servants.			On other grounds.		
	Up to the end of the previous year.	During the year.	Total.	Up to the end of the previous year.	During the year.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
A. *In ryotwari tracts*—						
(1) *Whole inam villages*—Difference between the assessment and jodi or quit-rent, if any.	4,309	..	4,309	21,99,039	+ 34,450 (a)	22,33,489
(2) *Minor inams*—Difference (representing the inam) between the full assessment and the jodi or quit-rent.	1,80,361	—11,606	1,68,755	43,98,970	+ 6,476 (a)	44,05,446
B. *Assignments or remissions of land revenue*—						
(1) in favour of *individuals* for past or present services (*e.g.*) in favour of Military pensioners and such village servants as are remunerated by assignments of land revenue.	1,24,596	—118	1,24,478	22,786	+ 22,467 (b)	45,253
(2) in favour of *religious institutions*, the assignments being made in lieu of previous ready money allowances.	..	..	..	1,76,611	— 372	1,76,239
(3) in favour of *public associations*, churches, temples, etc. (*e.g.*) remission of assessment on the sites of temples, churches, etc.	..	..	..	1,07,717	— 20	1,07,697
(4) in favour of *individuals* for specially recorded reasons.	..	..	..	9,405	— 14	9,391
C. *Beriz deductions, i.e., deductions from collections of ryotwari revenue before they reach the treasury*—						
(1) In favour of *religious institutions*, the deductions being made in lieu of assignments of land revenue or of cash payments.	420	..	420	8,07,308	+ 162	8,07,470
(2) In favour of *village servants* doing Revenue, Judicial or Police duties or of village artizans.	10,570	+103	10,673	194	..	194
(3) In favour of certain inamdars in *Salem* whose inams are being managed by Government and of certain holders of ready money inams in *Tinnevelly*.	..	..	..	31,467	— 25	31,442
(4) In favour of *individuals* or public bodies for specially recorded reasons.	..	..	..	7,305	+ 76	7,381
D. *Other items*	..	..	..	7,637	..	7,637
Total ..	3,20,756	—11,621	3,09,135	77,68,439	+ 63,200	78,31,639

NOTE.—The figures in columns 2 and 5 differ from the corresponding figures in the previous year's statement in several cases. The former are reported to be the correct figures.

(*a*) The increases referred to are due mainly to the classification of soils in whole inam villages including minor inams therein in the Nellore district.

(*b*) The increase is due to the transfer of shamlat dasabandam inams in Cuddapah to "ryotwari" and the grant of remissions instead.

No. 8.—STATEMENT showing the lands granted on cowle for fasli 1313 (1903–1904).

	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.
Cowle as per last year	*5,108	6,201
Deduct lands brought up to full assessment	611	655
Do. abandoned	384	461
Total ..	995	1,116
Remainder ..	4,113	5,085
Add new cowle	1,436	907
Total ..	5,549	5,992
Add second-crop assessment and charge for water	..	304
Total ..	5,549	6,296
Deduct remissions on account of cowle	..	4,804
Net beriz ..	..	1,492

* Since corrected.

No. 9.—COMPARATIVE statement of Land Revenue miscellaneous items for fasli 1313 (1903–1904).

(Paragraph 14 of the report).

Items.	Fasli 1312.	Fasli 1313.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Jodi and quit-rent on minor inams	23,01,804	23,05,654	3,850	..
2. Water-rate on minor inams in ryotwari villages	11,36,666	11,65,789	29,123	..
3. Charge for water in zamindari and inam villages including Tirwajasti and Fasaljasti	15,54,512	15,66,114	11,602	..
4. Penal charge for water on lands irrigated without permission.	1,67,806	1,44,685	..	23,121
Lands occupied with or without application for which no pattas have been granted	8,01,982	8,01,237	..	745
Concealed cultivation	7,886	9,476	1,590	..
7. Occupation of poramboke lands	4,01,068	4,16,269	15,201	..
8. Revenue derived from tree pattas	3,23,238	3,22,407	..	831
9. Commission on estates under Court of Wards' management ..	1,15,548	97,176	..	18,372
10. Revenue from process-service fees	22,201	19,793	..	2,408
11. Other items	8,64,046	7,74,819	..	89,227
Total ..	76,96,757	76,23,419	61,366	1,34,704
Net ..	..	..	..	73,338

No. 10.—STATEMENT showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of Land Revenue and Cesses for fasli 1313 (1903–1904).

(Paragraphs 5, 6 and 16 to 20 of the report.)

Districts.	Demand.			Collections and remissions.					Balance.		
				Arrears.		Current.					
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Collections.	Remissions.	Collections.	Remissions.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Permanently Settled and Cesses.											
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám	2,930	4,32,478	4,35,408	2,930	..	4,29,572	..	4,32,502	..	2,906	2,906
Cesses ..	2,973	1,70,748	1,73,721	2,973	..	1,69,401	..	1,72,374	..	1,347	1,347
Vizagapatam ..	335	9,64,236	9,64,571	335	..	9,64,213	..	9,64,548	..	23	23
Cesses ..	2,306	1,94,231	1,96,537	2,306	..	1,94,226	..	1,96,532	..	5	5
Gódávari	14	7,30,125	7,30,139	14	..	7,30,125	..	7,30,139	..	..	..
Cesses ..	12	1,54,119	1,54,131	12	..	1,54,119	..	1,54,131	..	..	..
Kistna	32	2,57,906	2,57,938	32	..	2,57,891	..	2,57,923	..	15	15
Cesses ..	1,646	1,05,554	1,07,200	1,646	..	1,05,545	..	1,07,191	..	9	9
Nellore	7,870	4,52,379	4,60,249	7,618	..	4,29,635	..	4,37,253	252	22,744	22,996
Cesses ..	15,296	73,173	88,379	15,193	..	70,388	..	85,581	13	2,785	2,798
Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anantapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bellary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurnool	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	3,585	1,54,430	1,58,015	2,730	..	1,51,053	..	1,53,783	855	3,377	4,232
Cesses ..	610	28,141	28,751	461	..	27,356	..	27,817	149	785	934
North Arcot	31,522	3,62,615	3,94,137	31,522	..	3,50,644	..	3,82,166	..	11,971	11,971
Cesses ..	12,283	1,10,659	1,22,942	12,094	..	93,340	..	1,05,434	189	17,319	17,508
South Arcot	348	8,649	8,997	348	..	8,301	..	8,649	..	348	348
Cesses ..	104	2,025	2,129	104	..	1,903	..	2,007	..	122	122
Tanjore	1,931	31,434	33,365	1,931	..	28,869	..	30,800	..	2,565	2,565
Cesses ..	9,206	15,276	24,482	9,206	..	10,832	..	20,038	..	4,444	4,444
Trichinopoly ..	2,561	52,359	54,920	2,561	..	49,848	..	52,409	..	2,511	2,511
Cesses ..	248	23,143	23,391	248	..	22,737	..	22,985	..	406	406
Madura	280	7,54,017	7,54,297	280	..	7,45 517	..	7,45,797	..	8,500	8,500
Cesses ..	468	1,32,836	1,33,304	468	..	1,32,590	..	1,33,058	..	246	246
Tinnevelly	4,562	3,09,332	3,13,894	2,305	9	2,96,930	..	2,99,244	2,248	12,402	14,650
Cesses ..	502	58,647	59,149	125	..	56,669	..	56,794	377	1,978	2,355
Coimbatore	..	27,691	27,691	..	..	27,550	..	27,550	..	141	141
Cesses ..	..	5,973	5,973	..	..	5,931	..	5,931	..	42	42
The Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem	10,094	4,50,533	4,60,627	10,094	..	4,43,573	..	4,53,667	..	6,960	6,960
Cesses ..	1,794	49,936	51,730	1,794	..	48,068	..	49,862	..	1,868	1,868
South Canara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar	1,07,244	3,614	1,10,858	..	..	..	..	..	1,07,244	3,614	1,10,858
Cesses ..	169	169	338	169	..	169	..	338	..	..	..
Total Revenue ..	1,73,308	49,91,798	51,65,106	62,700	9	49,13,721	..	49,76,430	1,10,599	78,077	1,88,676
Total Cesses ..	47,527	(a) 11,24,630	11,72,157	46,799	..	10,93,274	..	11,40,073	728	31,356	32,084
Grand Total ..	2,20,835	61,16,428	63,37,263	1,09,499	9	60,06,995	..	61,16,503	1,11,327	1,09,433	2,20,760

(a) Includes railway cess in Kistna, Tinnevelly and Coimbatore.

NOTE.—(1) Variations between the arrear demand entered in column 2 of this statement and the closing balance given in column 12 of the corresponding statement for fasli 1312 are chiefly due to the following causes:—

(i) revision of the land-cess demand on certain estates in Ganjám, Vizagapatam, Chingleput and Salem (+ Rs. 1,152);

(ii) levy of enhanced peshcush on certain estates in Vizagapatam for past years on account of resumed inams made over to proprietors of estates (+ Rs. 163); and

(iii) rectification of errors.

(2) This statement does not include the village cess levied under the Madras Proprietary Estates' Village Service Act II of 1894.

No. 10.—Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of Land Revenue and Cesses for fasli 1313—*cont.*

Districts.	Demand.			Collections and remission.					Balance.		
				Arrears.		Current.					
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Collections.	Remission.	Collections.	Remission.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				Shrotriyam Jodi and Cesses.							
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám	75	46,625	46,700	75	..	46,539	..	46,644	..	56	56
Cesses ..	77	21,839	21,916	77	..	21,780	..	21,857	..	59	59
Vizagapatam ..	35	52,813	52,848	35	..	52,737	..	52,772	..	76	76
Cesses ..	147	24,067	24,214	16	..	24,012	..	24,028	131	55	186
Gódávari	..	56,708	56,708	..	..	56,708	..	56,708	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	8,976	8,976	..	..	8,976	..	8,976	..	..	..
Kistna	..	32,154	32,154	..	..	32,154	..	32,154	..	..	..
Cesses ..	362	23,354	23,716	362	..	23,167	..	23,529	..	187	187
Nellore	3,887	82,056	85,943	3,665	..	75,887	..	79,552	222	6,169	6,391
Cesses ..	6,159	15,237	21,396	6,018	..	14,308	..	20,326	141	929	1,070
Cuddapah	316	39,366	39,682	82	..	39,276	..	39,358	234	90	324
Cesses ..	218	6,138	6,356	206	..	5,901	..	6,107	12	237	249
Anantapur	592	13,117	13,709	592	..	12,342	..	12,934	..	775	775
Cesses ..	94	2,802	2,896	94	..	2,532	..	2,626	..	270	270
Bellary	48	12,691	12,739	48	..	12,455	..	12,503	..	236	236
Cesses ..	43	3,238	3,281	36	..	3,176	..	3,212	7	62	69
Kurnool	83	10,694	10,777	83	..	10,694	..	10,777	..	..	..
Cesses ..	20	1,748	1,768	20	..	1,748	..	1,768	..	..	..
Madras	35	193	228	35	..	154	..	189	..	39	39
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput ..	122	66,925	67,047	122	..	65,178	..	65,300	..	1,747	1,747
Cesses ..	201	19,979	20,180	201	..	19,355	..	19,556	..	624	624
North Arcot ..	403	24,503	24,906	403	..	24,469	..	24,872	..	34	34
Cesses ..	660	7,679	8,339	660	..	7,535	..	8,195	..	144	144
South Arcot ..	45	22,463	22,508	45	..	22,452	..	22,497	..	11	11
Cesses ..	421	6,800	7,221	421	..	6,686	..	7,107	..	114	114
Tanjore	284	1,25,205	1,25,489	282	..	1,24,875	..	1,25,157	2	330	332
Cesses ..	386	61,030	61,416	382	..	60,570	..	60,952	4	460	464
Trichinopoly ..	222	10,541	10,763	222	..	10,364	..	10,586	..	177	177
Cesses ..	103	9,127	9,230	103	..	8,830	..	8,933	..	297	297
Madura	295	59,471	59,766	295	..	58,783	..	59,078	..	688	688
Cesses ..	302	68,497	68,799	299	..	67,737	..	68,036	3	760	763
Tinnevelly ..	154	54,938	55,092	154	..	54,854	..	55,008	..	84	84
Cesses ..	76	20,129	20,205	76	..	20,046	..	20,122	..	83	83
Coimbatore ..	..	3,418	3,418	..	..	3,418	..	3,418	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	3,138	3,138	..	..	3,138	..	3,138	..	..	..
The Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem	100	43,003	43,103	100	..	41,900	..	42,000	..	1,103	1,103
Cesses ..	144	11,851	11,995	144	..	11,707	..	11,851	..	144	144
South Canara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total { Revenue ..	6,696	7,56,884	7,63,580	6,238	..	7,45,269	..	7,51,507	458	11,615	12,073
Total { Cesses ..	9,413	* 3,15,629	3,25,042	9,115	..	3,11,204	..	3,20,319	298	4,425	4,723
Grand Total ..	16,109	10,72,513	10,88,622	15,353	..	10,56,473	..	10,71,826	756	16,040	16,796

* Includes railway cess in Kistna, Tinnevelly and Coimbatore.

NOTE.—(1) Variations between the arrear demand entered in column 2 of this statement and the closing balance given in column 12 of the corresponding statement for fasli 1312 are due either to the revision of the land-cess demand on certain inam villages or to rectification of errors.

(2) This statement does not include the village-cess levied under Madras Act II of 1894.

No. 10.—Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of Land Revenue and Cesses for fasli 1313—*cont.*

Districts.	Demand.			Collections and remissions.					Balance.		
				Arrears.		Current.					
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Collections.	Remissions.	Collections.	Remissions.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Ryotwar and Miscellaneous.											
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám	13,002	11,30,245	12,66,554	12,783	148	12,27,814	..	12,40,745	71	25,738	25,809
Cesses ..		1,23,307									
Vizagapatam ..	8,867	6,10,619	7,17,128	8,564	236	7,05,534	..	7,14,334	67	2,727	2,794
Cesses ..		97,642									
Gódávari	374	58,63,299	65,87,708	362	12	65,87,295	39	65,87,708	..	..	..
Cesses ..		7,24,035									
Kistna	51,730	61,97,517	70,69,737	31,406	7,711	69,52,837	26	69,91,980	12,613	65,144	77,757
Cesses ..		8,20,490									
Nellore	1,41,050	25,28,069	29,69,167	1,36,742	1,425	26,87,182	..	28,25,349	2,883	1,40,935	1,43,818
Cesses ..		3,00,048									
Cuddapah	47,482	21,22,394	24,56,067	39,188	65,60	23,75,116	..	24,20,864	1,734	33,469	35,203
Cesses ..		2,35,691									
Anantapur	39,275	13,13,189	15,13,000	36,863	2,160	14,46,192	..	14,85,215	252	27,533	27,785
Cesses ..		1,60,536									
Bellary	55,259	18,23,720	21,07,764	50,471	2,638	20,21,209	..	20,74,318	2,150	31,296	33,446
Cesses ..		2,28,785									
Kurnool	11,485	17,47,387	20,07,604	9,093	2,392	19,95,189	..	20,06,674	..	930	930
Cesses ..		2,48,732									
Madras	41,293	83,498	1,24,791	40,429	1	79,686	..	1,20,116	863	3,812	4,675
Cesses ..		..									
Chingleput	20,607	18,93,831	21,30,089	17,703	584	20,90,061	..	21,08,348	2,320	19,421	21,741
Cesses ..		2,15,651									
North Arcot ..	38,908	26,11,151	29,41,385	36,417	2,263	28,97,443	..	29,36,123	228	5,034	5,262
Cesses ..		2,91,326									
South Arcot ..	35,315	44,68,402	49,83,289	33,878	876	48,74,679	..	49,09,433	561	73,295	73,856
Cesses ..		4,79,572									
Tanjore	42,694	58,70,376	65,79,496	40,993	650	64,88,459	..	65,30,102	1,051	48,343	49,394
Cesses ..		6,66,426									
Trichinopoly ..	9,820	21,63,107	24,08,310	9,728	92	23,73,852	..	23,83,672	..	24,638	24,638
Cesses ..		2,35,383									
Madura	58,973	23,17,458	26,25,744	55,396	3,391	25,05,227	..	25,64,014	186	61,544	61,730
Cesses ..		2,49,313									
Tinnevelly	73,084	26,69,318	30,93,887	58,708	613	29,94,940	..	30,54,261	13,763	25,863	39,626
Cesses ..		3,51,485									
Coimbatore	331	30,53,038	34,45,089	161	140	34,42,176	..	34,42,477	30	2,582	2,612
Cesses ..		3,91,720									
The Nilgiris ..	18,904	1,32,812	1,70,507	17,744	974	1,38,234	..	1,56,952	186	13,369	13,555
Cesses ..		18,791									
Salem	16,695	22,26,216	24,90,036	16,534	91	22,56,402	..	22,73,027	70	2,16,939	2,17,009
Cesses ..		2,47,125									
South Canara * ..	93,648	15,85,300	19,01,799	81,307	1,375	17,01,483	..	17,84,165	10,966	1,06,668	1,17,634
Cesses ..		2,22,851									
Malabar	11,808	27,03,839	31,02,614	6,441	4,354	30,74,388	6	30,85,189	1,013	16,412	17,425
Cesses ..		3,86,967									
Total { Revenue ..	8,30,604	5,51,15,285	6,26,91,765	7,40,911	38,686	6,09,15,398	71	6,16,95,066	51,007	9,45,692	9,96,699
Cesses .. }		*67,45,876									

* Includes railway-cess in Kistna, Kurnool, Tinnevelly and Coimbatore.

NOTE.—(1) Variations between the arrear demand shown in column 2 of this statement and the amount shown in column 12 of the corresponding statement for fasli 1312 are chiefly due to one or more of the following cases:—

(i) charge of assessment and cesses in cases not previously brought to account;

(ii) rectification of errors; and

(iii) revival of demands on the withdrawal of previous credits, *e.g.*, on cancellation of revenue sales.

(2) The current ryotwari demand shown in column 3 of this statement differs from the amount shown in column 59 of statement No. 4 by Rs. 682 (Vizagapatam + Rs. 683 and Chingleput — Re. 1). The difference in Vizagapatam is due to the exclusion by the Collector from this statement and inclusion in statement No. 3 of certain items of demand relating to the Proprietary Estate's Village Service fund. The difference of Re. 1 in Chingleput is presumably due to the rounding off of fractions of a rupee.

No. 10.—Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of Land Revenue and Cesses for fasli 1313—*cont.*

Districts.	Demand.			Collections and remissions.					Balance.			Percentage of column 9 to column 4.
				Arrears.		Current.						
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Collections.	Remissions.	Collections.	Remissions.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
						Total.						
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Ganjám ..	19,057	19,25,242	19,44,299	18,838	148	18,95,136	..	19,14,122	71	30,106	30,177	98·44
Vizagapatam ..	11,690	19,43,608	19,55,298	11,256	236	19,40,722	..	19,52,214	198	2,886	3,084	99·84
Gódávari ..	400	75,37,262	75,37,662	388	12	75,37,223	39	75,37,662	..	..	..	100·00
Kistna ..	53,770	74,36,975	74,90,745	33,446	7,711	73,71,594	26	74,12,777	12,613	65,355	77,968	98·96
Nellore ..	1,74,172	34,50,962	36,25,134	1,69,236	1,425	32,77,400	..	34,48,061	3,511	1,73,562	1,77,073	95·12
Cuddapah ..	48,016	24,54,089	25,02,105	39,476	6,560	24,20,293	..	24,66,329	1,980	33,796	35,776	98·57
Anantapur ..	39,961	14,89,644	15,29,605	37,549	2,160	14,61,066	..	15,00,775	252	28,578	28,830	98·12
Bellary ..	55,350	20,68,434	21,23,784	50,555	2,638	20,36,840	..	20,90,033	2,157	31,594	33,751	98·41
Kurnool ..	11,588	20,08,561	20,20,149	9,196	2,292	20,07,631	..	20,19,219	..	930	930	99·95
Madras ..	41,328	83,691	1,25,019	40,464	1	79,840	..	1,20,305	863	3,851	4,714	96·23
Chingleput ..	25,125	23,78,957	24,04,082	21,217	584	23,53,003	..	23,74,804	3,324	25,954	29,278	98·78
North Arcot ..	83,776	34,07,933	34,91,709	81,096	2,265	33,73,431	..	34,56,790	417	34,502	34,919	99·00
South Arcot ..	36,233	49,87,911	50,24,144	34,796	876	49,14,021	..	49,49,693	561	73,890	74,451	98 52
Tanjore ..	54,501	67,69,747	68,24,248	52,794	650	67,13,605	..	67,67,049	1,057	56,142	57,199	99·16
Trichinopoly ..	12,954	24,93,660	25,06,614	12,862	92	24,65,631	..	24,78,585	..	28,029	28,029	98·88
Madura ..	60,318	35,81,592	36,41,910	56,738	3,391	35,09,854	..	35,69,983	189	71,738	71,927	98·03
Tinnevelly ..	78,378	34,63,849	35,42,227	61,368	622	34,23,439	..	34,85,429	16,388	40,410	56,798	98·40
Coimbatore ..	331	34,84,978	34,85,309	161	140	34,82,213	..	34,82,514	30	2,765	2,795	99·92
The Nilgiris ..	18,904	1,51,603	1,70,507	17,744	974	1,38,234	..	1,56,952	186	13,369	13,555	92·05
Salem ..	28,827	30,28,664	30,57,491	28,666	91	28,01,650	..	28,30,407	70	2,27,014	2,27,084	92·57
South Canara.	93,648	18,08,151	19,01,799	81,307	1,375	17,01,483	..	17,84,165	10,966	1,06,668	1,17,634	93·81
Malabar ..	1,19,221	30,94,589	32,13,810	6,610	4,354	30,74,557	6	30,85,527	1,08,257	20,026	1,28,283	96·01
Total ..	10,67,548	6,90,50,102	7,01,17,650	8,65,763	38,695	6,79,78,866	71	6,88,83,395	1,63,090	10,71,165	12,34,255	98·24

No. 11.—STATEMENT showing the excess collections of fasli 1313 (1903–1904).

(Paragraph 22 of the report.)

	RS.
Ganjám	3,304
Vizagapatam	7,250
Gódávari	40,200
Kistna	33,061
Nellore	8,391
Cuddapah	22,130
Anantapur	12,901
Bellary	11,246
Kurnool	9,279
Madras	58
Chingleput	7,114
North Arcot	17,429
South Arcot	15,694
Tanjore	6,435
Trichinopoly	15,510
Madura	8,531
Tinnevelly	26,092
Coimbatore	4,280
Nilgiris, The	2,380
Salem	21,668
South Canara	14,250
Malabar	12,477
Total ..	2,99,780

No. 12.—STATEMENT showing the details of coercive processes employed in the realization of arrears of revenue in the several districts during fasli 1313 (1903-1904).

(Paragraphs 25 to 30 of the report.)

Districts.	Number of processes.			Property attached.		
				Personal.		
	Notice of demand.	Notice of distraint or attachment.	Notice of sale.	Number of defaulters.	Amount of arrears.	Value of property distrained.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					RS.	RS.
Ganjám	47,496	367	199	305	3,899	5,163
Vizagapatam	55,893	2,750	246	2,272	28,610	48,103
Gódávari	314,383	1,974	640	1,459	38,260	43,545
Kistna	350,675	34,840	1,209	30,482	4,14,119	5,07,001
Nellore	429,603	85,453	865	83,641	4,03,826	4,47,972
Cuddapah	399,868	19,113	6,282	16,656	1,11,145	2,37,905
Anantapur	223,216	25,849	19,606	24,117	1,05,086	1,48,391
Bellary	42,561	9,090	2,870	7,492	70,283	1,03,124
Kurnool	254,718	14,525	8,108	13,978	42,494	74,455
Madras	34,581	39	10	21	483	675
Chingleput	332,846	54,258	53,172	51,967	2,48,112	2,97,911
North Arcot	647,686	58,161	21,330	56,928	2,49,146	2,63,185
South Arcot	658,888	1,935	985	1,479	10,084	11,177
Tanjore	658,176	28,455	28,129	25,732	4,80,459	5,18,090
Trichinopoly	432,351	9,941	9,407	9,550	36,837	52,879
Madura	257,580	9,165	8,482	1,374	15,511	19,665
Tinnevelly	738,929	10,626	5,683	8,497	54,503	66,268
Coimbatore	28,462	166	130	93	1,772	1,979
Nilgiris, The	4,331	712	690	515	4,196	4,954
Salem	159,776	272	215	185	5,221	4,607
South Canara	11,880	1,518	459	1,335	24,959	23,206
Malabar	128,263	6,232	5,038	5,002	1,09,607	1,28,713
Total ..	6,212,162	375,441	173,755	343,080	24,58,612	30,03,968

Districts.	Property attached—*cont.*						
	Real.						
			Particulars of land.				
			Dry.		Wet.		
	Number of defaulters.	Amount of arrears.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Value of other property.
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám	62	2,616	967	475	73	191	529
Vizagapatam	478	9,341	873	656	1,604	7,830	..
Gódávari	515	11,813	1,948	3,629	1,081	4,708	..
Kistna	4,358	66,039	12,546	18,215	7,808	43,433	304
Nellore	1,812	22,217	8,133	7,601	6,089	20,480	18
Cuddapah	2,457	16,570	7,085	5,423	1,528	8,743	3,212
Anantapur	1,732	11,066	9,857	7,585	1,073	4,103	7
Bellary	1,598	16,101	12,033	12,414	398	2,200	..
Kurnool	547	3,333	1,981	1,488	243	1,579	..
Madras	18	85	17	85	..	..	..
Chingleput	2,291	15,088	3,559	3,770	4,013	13,946	..
North Arcot	1,233	6,682	1,555	2,636	1,367	3,673	750
South Arcot	456	3,070	1,539	1,892	326	1,506	..
Tanjore	2,723	53,791	1,904	3,385	3,791	26,363	2,538
Trichinopoly	391	3,028	1,699	1,535	625	3,455	..
Madura	7,791	55,414	21,834	29,235	14,508	70,825	10
Tinnevelly	2,129	20,645	3,670	2,565	695	4,808	2,089
Coimbatore	73	1,513	777	593	51	347	..
Nilgiris, The	197	5,800	5,055	3,328	147	336	..
Salem	87	2,418	1,184	4,480	73	338	473
South Canara	183	2,706	527	239	766	1,596	..
Malabar	1,230	53,995	2,980	4,553	3,231	8,934	189
Total ..	32,361	3,83,331	101,723	1,15,782	49,490	2,29,394	10,119

No. 12.—Statement showing the details of coercive processes employed in the realization of arrears of revenue in the several districts during fasli 1313—*cont.*

Districts.	Property sold.					
	Personal.				Real.	
	Number of defaulters.	Amount of arrears.	Estimated value of property sold.	Amount realized.	Number of defaulters.	Amount of arrears.
	15	16	17	18	19	20
		RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.
Ganjám	8	94	116	94	7	249
Vizagapatam	154	1,169	1,337	1,256	78	1,211
Gódávari	95	2,921	3,265	3,146	63	2,998
Kistna	604	9,654	9,964	7,453	592	14,177
Nellore	612	7,533	8,888	6,702	262	4,150
Cuddapah	962	14,155	17,614	13,802	1,079	7,434
Anantapur	178	1,747	2,542	2,311	233	3,464
Bellary	168	2,523	3,442	3,073	416	5,646
Kurnool	498	4,340	5,111	4,337	92	1,702
Madras	2	3	5	7	..	..
Chingleput	71	1,918	1,045	655	296	3,474
North Arcot	399	7,732	5,535	5,437	452	2,262
South Arcot	17	403	325	391	80	1,140
Tanjore	316	18,872	12,623	15,406	331	14,470
Trichinopoly	81	3,477	3,047	4,225	54	498
Madura	17	184	282	179	333	4,463
Tinnevelly	42	2,410	626	1,165	345	5,737
Coimbatore	5	49	37	32	26	244
Nilgiris, The	9	70	67	53	30	487
Salem	7	527	158	168	37	273
South Canara	84	2,404	1,792	2,056	56	932
Malabar	204	5,217	4,315	4,061	84	1,078
Total ..	4,533	87,402	82,136	76,009	4,946	76,089

Districts.	Property sold—*cont.*		Particulars of land sold.				
	Real—*cont.*		Purchased by Government for want of bidders.				
			Dry.		Wet.		Amount for which purchased.
	Estimated value of property sold.	Amount realized.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	RS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám	276	445	..	..	..	..	..
Vizagapatam	6,003	1,294	77	77	20	57	43
Gódávari	3,769	4,825	..	..	..	..	..
Kistna	27,022	17,391	1,240	1,640	341	1,851	18
Nellore	7,387	6,039	286	273	104	520	..
Cuddapah	28,913	6,248	2,873	1,876	217	1,365	68
Anantapur	6,163	3,954	806	943	55	196	12
Bellary	10,745	4,308	658	427	81	283	66
Kurnool	2,511	1,281	430	224	5	30	19
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	10,953	5,708	41	44	125	347	4
North Arcot	2,871	1,953	485	491	60	273	9
South Arcot	1,592	1,101	190	229	11	55	12
Tanjore	25,920	21,356	6	12	9	48	1
Trichinopoly	813	1,206	176	131	4	18	2
Madura	20,502	10,449	208	217	22	98	7
Tinnevelly	6,043	5,618	60	51	2	31	1
Coimbatore	451	121	142	133	..	..	1
Nilgiris, The	1,863	856	190	139	8	17	1
Salem	615	356	46	48	6	12	1
South Canara	1,022	1,342	41	25	66	184	13
Malabar	4,523	1,238	140	275	176	281	33
Total ..	1,69,957	97,129	8,095	7,255	1,312	5,666	311

No. 12.—Statement showing the details of coercive processes employed in the realization of arrears of revenue in the several districts during fasli 1313—*cont.*

Districts.	Particulars of land sold—*cont.*						Amount realized by sale of other property.	Total amount realized.
	Purchased by others.							
	Dry.			Wet.				
	Extent.	Assessment.	Value realized.	Extent.	Assessment.	Value realized.		
	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
	ACS.	RS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám	248	127	389	3	6	56	..	539
Vizagapatam ..	100	79	457	31	134	794	..	2,550
Gódávari	182	305	1,560	185	1,036	3,265	..	7,971
Kistna	1,110	1,524	5,578	1,146	6,661	11,795	205	25,049
Nellore	334	278	1,374	227	1,199	4,665	10	12,751
Cuddapah	1,489	1,266	2,861	845	2,070	5,319	60	20,110
Anantapur	1,123	909	2,487	132	443	1,455	7	6,272
Bellary	1,618	1,885	3,642	66	255	600	..	7,381
Kurnool	522	378	845	53	241	417	..	5,618
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Chingleput	465	501	2,209	399	1,210	3,495	..	6,363
North Arcot	558	609	1,063	126	573	881	..	7,390
South Arcot	298	381	891	17	78	198	..	1,492
Tanjore	165	278	4,434	234	1,510	16,921	20	36,782
Trichinopoly ..	138	143	459	22	78	745	..	5,431
Madura	561	580	6,037	141	729	4,405	24	10,652
Tinnevelly	513	475	3,215	35	257	2,442	3,428	10,251
Coimbatore	165	89	116	1	3	4	..	153
Nilgiris, The	147	189	851	8	18	4	..	909
Salem	206	186	307	8	36	48	..	524
South Canara ..	49	..	..	50	* 418	* 1,329	..	3,398
Malabar	163	131	570	93	173	635	..	5,239
Total ..	10,154	10,313	39,345	3,822	17,133	57,473	3,754	1,76,892

Districts.	Number of ryotwari patta.	Percentage of column 3 to column 36.	Percentage of column 4 to column 3.	Percentage of columns 15 + 19 to column 36.	Percentage of columns 15 + 19 to column 4.	Percentage of the extent bought in by Government (columns 23 + 25) to the total extent sold (columns 23 + 25 + 28 + 31).
	36	37	38	39	40	41
Ganjám	54,273	0·7	54·2	0·03	7·54	..
Vizagapatam	15,465	17·8	8·9	1·50	94·31	42·5
Gódávari	122,410	1·6	32·4	0·13	24·69	..
Kistna	223,460	15·6	3·5	0·53	98·92	41·2
Nellore	114,531	74.6	1·0	0·76	101·04	41·0
Cuddapah	193,892	9·8	32·8	1·05	32·49	56·9
Anantapur	81,348	31·7	75·8	0·50	2·10	40·7
Bellary	113,224	8·0	31·5	0·51	20·35	30·5
Kurnool	117,985	12·3	55·8	0·50	7·28	43·0
Madras	..	..	25·6	..	20·00	..
Chingleput	109,271	49·6	98·0	0·33	0·69	16·1
North Arcot	219,394	26·5	36·7	0·39	3·99	44·3
South Arcot	392,351	0·5	50·9	0·02	9·85	38·9
Tanjore	223,828	12·7	98·8	0·29	2·30	3·6
Trichinopoly	181,095	5·2	94·6	0·06	1·43	52·9
Madura	180,508	5·1	92·5	0·19	4·13	24·7
Tinnevelly	230,928	4·6	53·3	0·17	6·81	10·1
Coimbatore	240,177	0·1	78·3	0·01	23·84	46·1
Nilgiris, The	7,909	9·0	96·9	0·49	5·65	56·1
Salem	217,021	0·1	79·0	0·02	20·46	19·5
South Canara ..	48,533	3·1	30·2	0·29	30·50	51·9
Malabar	213,418	2·9	80·8	0.13	5·72	55·2
Total ..	3,301,021	11.4	46·3	0·29	5·45	40·2

* Includes assessment on dry lands.

No. 12.—STATEMENT showing the particulars of processes issued and the fees collected under Act II of 1864 in the several districts during fasli 1313 (1903-1904).

(Paragraph 31 of the report.)

Districts.	Number of processes served by		Total receipts on account of process service fees during the year.	Actual cost of process service establishment.	Rates of fees charged.
	Village Agency.	Special paid Agency.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
			RS.	RS.	
Ganjám	37,652	10,105	1,936	2,434	As. 3 and 6.
Vizagapatam	42,497	14,120	2,032	1,905	As. 2 and 4.
Gódávari	273,243	42,295	2,788	2,254	Annas 1 and 2.
Kistna	321,865	34,377	2,347	460	As. ¾, 1½, 2 and 4.
Nellore	414,871	17,409	2,248	1,367	As. 2, 4 and 8.
Cuddapah	408,403	204	71	59	As. 4 and 8.
Anantapur	244,554	..	..	..	..
Bellary	47,029	..	..	..	..
Kurnool	263,373	..	..	..	..
Madras	34,609	..	262	..	Re. 1 & As. 8, 4 & 1.
Chingleput	374,122	14,187	1,991	1,638	As. 2 and 4.
North Arcot	670,249	..	..	..	..
South Arcot	648,497	11,832	1,434	1,351	As. 2 and 3.
Tanjore	681,658	7,370	655	809	As. 1 and 2.
Trichinopoly	442,149	..	..	..	..
Madura	261,588	12,265	1,971	1,817	As. 2 and 4.
Tinnevelly	741,628	5,113	1,079	893	As. 3 and 6.
Coimbatore	28,665	..	..	..	..
Nilgiris, The	5,218	..	..	..	..
Salem	158,975	1,103	248	222	As. 3.
South Canara	12,522	..	..	..	..
Malabar	132,771	1,760	202	202	As. 1½ and 3.
Total ..	6,246,138	172,140	19,264	15,411	..

No. 14.—STATEMENT showing the demand, collection and balance of interest charged on arrears of Land Revenue for fasli 1313 (1903-1904).

(Paragraph 33 of the report.)

Districts.	Demand.			Collections and Remissions.			Total.	Balance.
	Arrears of interest outstanding at the beginning of the fasli.	Demand of the fasli.	Total.	Collections.	Remissions. Granted by Collectors on their own authority with reference to Board's Proceedings, No. 173, dated 20th Jan. 1882.	Remissions. Granted with the sanction of the Board.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjám	208	282	490	397	..	..	397	93
Vizagapatam	82	112	194	171	3	..	174	20
Gódávari	1	108	109	108	..	..	108	1
Kistna	3,942	4,175	8,117	2,158	40	399	2,597	5,520
Nellore	915	2,110	3,025	1,200	41	..	1,241	1,784
Cuddapah	7,276	656	7,932	6,321	577	..	6,898	1,034
Anantapur	997	222	1,219	489	..	139	628	591
Bellary	2,247	707	2,954	1,176	220	1	1,397	1,557
Kurnool	1,378	70	1,448	393	37	..	430	1,018
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	401	502	903	321	23	..	344	559
North Arcot	2,026	627	2,653	2,276	94	..	2,370	283
South Arcot	181	434	615	325	11	..	336	279
Tanjore	653	573	1,226	700	58	..	758	468
Trichinopoly	114	94	208	90	3	..	93	115
Madura	4	333	337	298	6	..	304	33
Tinnevelly	* 367	645	1,012	334	..	235	569	443
Coimbatore	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..
Nilgiris, The	195	152	347	170	91	..	261	86
Salem	143	731	874	805	..	2	807	67
South Canara	118	136	254	130	69	17	216	38
Malabar	* 66,605	7,007	73,612	1,278	1,093	..	2,371	71,241
Total ..	87,853	19,677	1,07,530	19,140	2,367	793	22,300	85,230

* The difference between this and the closing balance of the previous fasli due to the adoption of revised figures.

No. 15.—STATEMENT showing the disposal of cases of transfer of registry during fasli 1313 (1903–1904).

(Paragraph 36 of the report.)

Districts.	Applications for transfer of pattas received through Registration office.						
	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the fasli.	Number of cases received during the fasli.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the fasli.	Number of cases pending at the close of the fasli.		Percentage of pending cases to total.
					Cases of the previous fasli.	Cases of the fasli under report.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ganjám	483	927	1,410	1,251	..	159	11·28
Vizagapatam	33	244	277	237	..	40	14·44
Gódávari	709	5,795	6,504	6,104	..	400	6·15
Kistna	290	3,451	3,741	3,514	..	227	6·07
Nellore	91	895	986	854	..	132	13·39
Cuddapah	73	555	628	538	1	89	14·33
Anantapur	105	703	808	758	..	50	6·19
Bellary	337	770	1,107	879	31	197	20·60
Kurnool	78	1,539	1,617	1,454	..	163	10·08
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	129	2,895	3,024	2,917	..	107	3·54
North Arcot	653	3,188	3,841	3,324	..	517	13·46
South Arcot	1,842	8,854	10,696	9,032	42	1,622	15·56
Tanjore	256	3,419	3,675	3,474	..	201	5·47
Trichinopoly	308	2,804	3,112	2,841	..	271	8·74
Madura	144	2,591	2,735	2,585	..	150	5·48
Tinnevelly	326	6,367	6,693	6,336	5	352	5·18
Coimbatore	173	6,150	6,323	6,128	..	195	3·08
Nilgiris, The	21	75	96	68	..	28	29·66
Salem	570	5,357	5,927	5,499	..	428	7·22
South Canara	50	595	645	594	..	51	7·91
Malabar	2	38	40	34	..	6	15·00
Total ..	6,473	57,212	63,885	58,421	79	5,385	8·55

Districts.	Applications for transfer of pattas made direct to Revenue officers.						
	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the fasli.	Number of cases received during the fasli.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the fasli.	Number of cases pending at the close of the fasli.		Percentage of pending cases to total.
					Cases of the previous fasli.	Cases of the fasli under report.	
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Ganjám	40	385	425	424	..	1	0·24
Vizagapatam	* 48	407	455	401	..	54	11·87
Gódávari	155	1,313	1,468	1,371	..	97	6·61
Kistna	* 78	3,245	3,323	3,246	1	76	2·32
Nellore	35	949	984	955	..	29	2·95
Cuddapah	225	1,673	1,898	1,660	7	231	12·01
Anantapur	30	514	544	512	..	32	5·88
Bellary	412	1,672	2,084	1,812	59	213	13·05
Kurnool	2	928	930	915	..	15	1·61
Madras	303	1,068	1,371	680	50	641	50·40
Chingleput	273	4,086	4,359	4,075	..	284	6·50
North Arcot	1,210	5,286	6,496	5,608	..	888	13·67
South Arcot	1,779	6,013	7,792	6,148	86	1,558	21·10
Tanjore	450	7,723	8,173	7,904	..	269	3·29
Trichinopoly	455	3,408	3,863	3,469	..	394	10·20
Madura	233	2,159	2,392	2,247	..	145	6·06
Tinnevelly	888	9,633	10,521	8,730	15	1,776	17·02
Coimbatore	..	366	366	366	..	..	..
Nilgiris, The	41	244	285	250	..	35	12·28
Salem	32	1,759	1,791	1,743	..	48	2·68
South Canara	303	3,530	3,833	3,567	..	266	6·94
Malabar	91	895	986	793	4	189	19·57
Total ..	7,083	57,256	64,339	56,876	222	7,241	11·6

* The difference between this and the closing balance of the previous fasli is due to the adoption of revised figures.

No. 15.—Statement showing the disposal of cases of transfer of registry during fasli 1313—*cont.*

Districts.	Transfers proposed by Revenue officers of their own motion.					
	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the fasli.	Number of cases brought to notice during the fasli.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the fasli.	Number of cases pending at the close of the fasli.	Number of cases disposed of during the previous fasli.
	16	17	18	19	20	21
Ganjám	122	102	224	188	36	171
Vizagapatam	94	155	249	230	19	201
Gódávari	450	1,743	2,193	2,100	93	3,310
Kistna	244	838	1,082	921	161	7,155
Nellore	..	130	130	130	..	73
Cuddapah	1,969	1,359	3,328	1,216	2,112	3,020
Anantapur	62	495	557	520	37	807
Bellary	152	210	362	283	79	757
Kurnool	1	641	642	634	8	1,055
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	37	942	979	936	43	627
North Arcot	580	2,515	3,095	1,200	1,895	1,360
South Arcot	535	4,024	4,559	4,070	489	3,398
Tanjore	76	3,880	3,956	3,851	105	1,516
Trichinopoly	362	6,967	7,329	5,170	2,159	1,434
Madura	68	506	574	464	110	540
Tinnevelly	23	232	255	174	81	227
Coimbatore	14	4,005	4,019	3,985	34	4,012
Nilgiris, The	..	53	53	53	..	98
Salem	* 2,518	843	3,361	2,267	1,094	2,879
South Canara	1	434	435	430	5	631
Malabar	20	37	57	53	4	214
Total ..	7,328	30,111	37,439	28,875	8,564	33,485

* The difference between this and the closing balance of the previous fasli is due to the adoption of revised figures.

No. 16.—STATEMENT showing the advances and recoveries

(Paragraphs

Districts.	Purpose.	Total amount of advances outstanding at the beginning of the year.	Advances made during the year.	Total.	Amount of advances payable during the year and balance remaining unpaid out of sums which became due in previous years.	Amount recovered during the year.	
						On account of sums entered in column 6.	On account of advances not yet due.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám ..	Sinking new wells	19,260	50	24,231	1,826	1,795	400
	Reclamation of land ..		850				
	All other purposes ..		4,071				
Vizagapatam ..	Sinking new wells	8,796	1,000	10,296	1,957	1,882	..
	Reclamation of land ..		500				
Kistna ..	....	4,479	..	4,479	926	899	67
Kurnool ..	Sinking new wells	4,47,335	695	4,53,581	66,065	(a)54,264	920
	Repairing old wells		843				
	Reclamation of land ..		473				
	All other purposes		4,235				
Bellary ..	Sinking new wells	2,42,092	5,703	2,47,795	70,725	48,697	974
Anantapur ..	Sinking new wells	2,42,493	4,693	2,55,608	30,586	26,340	3,571
	Repairing old wells		3,192				
	Reclamation of land ..		1,965				
	Repairs to tanks ..		50				
	All other purposes		3,215				
Cuddapah ..	Sinking new wells	2,63,854	1,760	2,71,975	22,648	18,640	496
	Repairing old wells		3,924				
	Reclamation of land ..		2,120				
	All other purposes		317				
Nellore ..	Sinking new wells	50,634	350	51,269	6,721	5,813	126
	Repairing old wells		175				
	Reclamation of land ..		110				
Chingleput ..	Sinking new wells	(d)1,71,602	625	1,72,987	10,436	9,501	..
	Repairing old wells		50				
	Reclamation of land ..		710				
South Arcot ..	Sinking new wells	1,92,196	375	1,92,871	6,785	6,250	328
	Repairing old wells		100				
	Reclamation of land ..		200				
North Arcot ..	Sinking new wells	4,44,440	2,672	4,51,789	41,302	36,226	1,720
	Repairing old wells		1,052				
	Reclamation of land ..		1,635				
	Repairs to tanks ..		1,890				
	All other purposes		100				
Salem	Sinking new wells	44,172	3,302	55,969	5,947	5,838	247
	Repairing old wells		1,100				
	Reclamation of land ..		5,970				
	Repairs to tanks ..		1,000				
	All other purposes		425				
Coimbatore ..	Sinking new wells	5,85,661	5,650	5,95,874	29,341	28,168	233
	Repairing old wells		2,063				
	Reclamation of land ..		1,550				
	All other purposes		950				
Trichinopoly ..	Sinking new wells	45,911	1,845	49,764	4,042	3,987	204
	Repairing old wells		620				
	Reclamation of land ..		873				
	Repairs to tanks ..		15				
	All other purposes		500				
Tanjore ..	All other purposes	5,209	250	5,459	676	406	..
Madura ..	Sinking new wells	3,38,838	660	3,49,353	73,370	60,545	2,665
	Repairing old wells		825				
	Reclamation of land ..		9,030				
Tinnevelly ..	Sinking new wells	1,42,045	2,935	1,46,886	8,207	7,272	18
	Repairing old wells		1,706				
	Reclamation of land ..		150				
Malabar ..	Repairs to tanks	..	400	400	..	..	..
South Canara ..	....	715	..	715	72	72	..
The Nilgiris ..	....	200	..	200	200	100	..
	Total ..	32,49,932	91,569	33,41,501	3,81,832	3,16,635	11,969

(a) Excludes an excess collection of Rs. 17-5-3. (b) Excludes a penal interest of Rs. 274-7-7.
(d) Includes Rs. 97-11-8 adjusted from the amount shown as recovered on account of sums not yet due in the last
(e) Excludes compound interest of Rs. 20-0-11.

under the Land Improvement Loans Act for fasli 1313 (1903-1904).

39 to 42.)

Amount written off during the year.	Total of columns 7, 8 and 9.	Balance outstanding at the end of the year (column 5 *minus* column 10).	Balance repayable during the year outstanding at the end of the year (column 6 *minus* columns 7 and 9).	Interest on advances.						
				Amount outstanding at the beginning of the year.	Amount due in the year.	Total.	Amount collected during the year		Amount written off during the year.	Balance.
							On account of sums entered against column 13.	On account of sums entered against column 14.		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
..	2,195	22,036	31	5	775	780	4	772	..	4
..	1,882	8,414	75	..	447	447	..	423	..	24
..	966	3,513	27	..	257	257	..	255	..	2
3,531	58,655	3,94,926	8,330	4,622	24,963	29,585	(*b*) 3,648	22,374	359	3,204
147	49,818	1,97,977	21,881	10,806	12,669	23,475	14,010	3,386	27	6,052
244	30,155	2,25,453	4,002	1,028	13,548	14,576	(*c*) 1,029	11,851	23	1,673
1,747	20,883	2,51,092	2,261	1,788	11,061	12,849	1,176	10,264	234	1,175
..	5,939	45,330	908	290	2,382	2,672	271	2,101	..	300
..	9,501	1,63,486	935	1,171	6,610	7,781	1,171	5,809	..	801
171	6,749	1,86,122	364	124	6,784	6,908	108	6,495	..	305
2,500	40,446	4,11,343	2,576	1,603	17,453	19,056	1,397	16,797	211	651
..	6,085	49,884	109	41	2,151	2,192	41	2,131	..	20
351	28,752	5,67,122	822	230	21,811	22,041	194	21,409	39	399
..	4,191	45,573	55	43	2,169	2,212	43	2,136	..	33
..	406	5,053	70	48	218	266	48	131	..	87
..	63,210	2,86,143	12,825	6,744	18,032	24,776	6,878	13,443	..	4,455
..	7,290	1,39,596	935	893	6,143	7,036	(*c*) 876	5,451	..	709
..	..	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	72	643	..	..	51	51	..	51	..	..
..	100	100	100	7	9	16	7	4	..	5
8,691	3,37,295	30,04,206	56,506	29,443	1,47,533	1,76,976	30,901	1,25,283	893	19,899

(*c*) Excludes Rs. 7-13-3, interest recovered on account of sums not yet due.

year's return.

No. 17.—STATEMENT showing the advances and recoveries

(Paragraphs

Districts.	Purpose.	Total amount of advances outstanding at the beginning of the year.	Advances made during the year.	Total.	Amount of advances payable during the year and the balance remaining unpaid out of sums which became due in previous years.	Amount recovered during the year.	
						On account of sums entered in column 6.	On account of advances not yet due.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjám ..	Purchase of cattle	785	690	1,475	438	438	..
Vizagapatam.	Purchase of cattle	15,060	3,162	19,060	9,689	9,457	..
	Do. of fodder		838				
Kistna ..	Purchase of cattle	6,636	7,203	22,136	2,186	2,186	..
	Do. of seed-grain ..		3,451				
	Do. of fodder		505				
	All other purposes		4,341				
Kurnool ..	Purchase of cattle	43,828	4,135	47,963	6,664	5,568	100
Bellary ..	Purposes other than relief of distress.	10,518	3,085	13,603	8,640	2,829	..
Anantapur ..	Purchase of cattle	16,560	1,260	17,920	7,403	6,750	235
	Do. of fodder		50				
	All other purposes		50				
Cuddapah ..	Purchase of cattle	80,039	11,418	92,597	14,458	13,127	155
	Do. of seed-grain and manure.		125				
	All other purposes		1,015				
Nellore ..	Purchase of cattle	10,375	2,335	13,120	2,409	1,702	4
	Rebuilding houses		410				
Chingleput.	Purchase of cattle	4,348	325	4,733	2,279	2,096	1
	All other purposes		60				
South Arcot ..	Purchase of cattle	2,613	675	3,288	1,005	980	..
North Arcot.	Purchase of cattle	10,844	3,218	15,254	3,617	3,232	..
	Do. of seed-grain ..		192				
	For relief of distress ..		1,000				
Salem ..	Purchase of cattle	1,322	450	1,772	286	274	32
Coimbatore ..	For purposes other than relief of distress.	201	150	351	54	54	..
Trichinopoly ..	Purchase of cattle	9,893	2,380	12,273	1,447	1,352	..
Tanjore ..	Purchase of fodder	..	600	600	..	..	..
Madura ..	Purchase of cattle	1,84,397	96,955	2,81,352	77,441	62,281	478
Tinnevelly ..	Purchase of cattle	3,569	638	4,207	667	621	96
Malabar ..	....	217	..	217	133	58	..
The Nilgiris.	Purchase of cattle	294	80	524	294	219	..
	Do. of seed-grain ..		150				
	Total ..	4,00,999	1,51,446	5,52,445	1,39,110	1,13,224	1,104

(a) Excludes penal interest of Rs. 61-7-5.

under the Agriculturists' Loans Act for fasli 1313 (1903–1904).

39 to 42.)

Amount written off during the year.	Total of columns 7, 8 and 9.	Balance outstanding at the end of the year (column 5 *minus* column 10).	Balance repayable during the year outstanding at the end of the year (column 6 *minus* columns 7 and 9).	Interest on advances.						
				Amount outstanding at the beginning of the year.	Amount due in the year.	Total.	Amount collected during the year.		Amount written off during the year.	Balance.
							On account of sums entered against column 13.	On account of sums entered against column 14.		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
..	438	1,037	..	1	48	49	1	48	..	..
..	9,457	9,603	232	..	1,079	1,079	..	1,047	..	32
..	2,186	19,950	..	..	419	419	..	419	..	..
276	5,944	42,019	820	305	3,133	3,438	(a) 241	2,390	45	762
..	2,829	10,774	5,811	298	375	673	101	320	..	252
..	6,985	10,935	653	42	1,045	1,087	42	999	..	47
80	13,362	79,235	1,251	242	4,974	5,216	224	4,825	3	164
..	1,706	11,414	707	85	541	626	83	383	..	160
..	2,097	2,636	183	19	238	257	19	219	..	19
..	980	2,308	25	1	170	171	..	169	..	2
..	3,232	12,022	385	3	656	659	3	629	..	27
..	306	1,466	12	..	66	66	..	65	..	1
..	54	297	..	..	10	10	..	10	..	..
..	1,352	10,921	95	10	474	484	10	469	..	5
..	..	600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	62,759	2,18,593	15,160	2,943	10,073	13,016	2,964	7,787	..	2,265
..	717	3,490	46	10	206	216	10	188	..	18
..	58	159	75	8	10	18	..	(b) 6	..	12
..	219	305	75	28	11	39	28	7	..	4
356	1,14,681	4,37,764	25,530	3,995	23,528	27,523	3,726	19979	48	3,770

(b) Excludes penal interest of Rs. 1-4-5.

No. 18.—STATEMENT showing the classification of loans sanctioned under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts during fasli 1313 (1903–1904.)

Districts.	Rs. 100 and under.		Above Rs. 100 and not more than Rs. 250.		Above Rs. 250 and not more than Rs. 500.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Ganjám	9	675	15	3,110	2	900
Vizagapatam	76	3,200	13	2,300	..	..
Kistna	388	13,020	15	2,480	..	..
Kurnool	78	5,673	26	4,030	2	600
Bellary	93	5,085	19	3,703	..	..
Anantapur	55	3,970	51	7,128	4	410
Cuddapah	155	10,370	70	10,690	2	700
Nellore	33	2,035	7	1,170	..	..
Chingleput	11	695	1	100	1	500
South Arcot	12	925	4	600	..	..
North Arcot	83	4,620	29	6,150	..	..
Salem	21	1,350	18	3,295	3	1,200
Coimbatore	14	950	30	4,838	5	2,350
Trichinopoly	52	3,635	11	1,820	1	500
Tanjore	1	100	1	250	1	500
Madura	289	24,083	208	37,785	110	42,475
Tinnevelly	34	2,578	22	2,751	1	150
Malabar	..	..	..	..	1	400
The Nilgiris	4	230	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,408	83,194	540	92,200	133	50,685

Districts.	Above Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 1,000.		Above Rs. 1,000 and not more than Rs. 5,000.		Above Rs. 5,000.		Total.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Rs.		Rs.				Rs.
Ganjám	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	4,685
Vizagapatam	..	..	..	..	..	..	89	5,500
Kistna	..	..	..	..	..	..	403	15,500
Kurnool	..	..	..	..	..	..	106	10,303
Bellary	..	..	..	..	..	..	112	8,788
Anantapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	11,508
Cuddapah	1	600	..	..	..	..	228	22,360
Nellore	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	3,205
Chingleput	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	1,295
South Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	1,525
North Arcot	..	..	1	3,380	..	..	113	14,150
Salem	2	2,000	1	5,000	..	..	45	12,845
Coimbatore	5	2,225	..	..	..	..	54	10,363
Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	5,955
Tanjore	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	850
Madura	..	..	..	..	..	..	607	1,04,343
Tinnevelly	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	5,479
Malabar	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	400
The Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	230
Total ..	8	4,825	2	8,380	..	..	2,091	2,39,284

No. 19.—STATEMENT showing the number and state of repair of the irrigation works in each district of the Madras Presidency classified according to their capacity (ayacut) for fasli 1310.

QUINQUENNIAL.

No. 19.—STATEMENT showing the number and state of repair of the irrigation works in each (1900–

Districts.	Under 10 acres.				Under 50 acres.				Under 100 acres.				Under
	Government.		Private.		Government.		Private.		Government.		Private.		Government.
	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Tanks.														
Ganjám	606	274	33	11	688	393	29	29	180	95	..	..	136	48
Vizagapatam ..	190	358	133	8	386	219	8	1	112	11	..	..	45	13
Gódávari	191	89	84	11	540	146	32	6	173	31	2	..	91	30
Kistna	18	6	18	1	143	11	18	4	98	1	8	1	60	3
Kurnool	71	5	58	3	127	9	65	7	82	..	11	2	58	1
Bellary	81	7	53	11	74	4	20	4	57	2	6	..	33	2
Anantapur ..	71	2	36	4	221	14	116	3	120	8	13	4	119	5
Cuddapah	844	130	1,157	55	556	57	926	55	185	20	109	7	129	12
Nellore	21	1	30	2	144	28	92	17	131	6	4	1	109	8
Chingleput ..	206	41	24	2	520	202	4	..	340	110	2	..	390	149
South Arcot ..	219	46	164	9	908	148	149	12	645	64	13	2	503	62
North Arcot ..	174	81	240	49	943	72	332	30	528	32	36	11	350	10
Salem	514	63	145	6	745	115	252	26	186	4	58	4	95	7
Coimbatore ..	7	..	3	4	28	3	17	..	24	..	4	..	28	..
Trichinopoly ..	730	40	73	..	408	29	34	..	89	38	3	1	65	14
Tanjore	96	24	21	1	209	41	17	1	120	38	7	1	84	20
Madura	2,177	146	200	12	912	97	44	1	234	15	2	..	145	3
Tinnevelly ..	356	20	76	5	950	32	113	14	387	9	13	1	216	5
Total ..	6,572	1,333	2,548	194	8,502	1,620	2,268	210	3,691	484	291	35	2,656	392
River														
Ganjám	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Vizagapatam ..	6	1	..	..	18	2	..	..	21	3	..	..	21	2
Gódávari	5	..	4	..	45	3	1	..	36	1	..	..	117	..
Kistna	8	..	..	..	59	1	..	..	40	2	..	..	83	5
Kurnool	10	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..
Bellary	..	..	3	..	3	1	1	..	7	..	..	..	13	..
Anantapur ..	13	..	..	..	40	8	..	..	23	..	..	1	46	..
Cuddapah ..	68	1	46	3	96	11	155	4	35	2	25	..	34	6
Nellore	..	..	4	2	14	1	..	..	7	..	..	..	10	1
Chingleput ..	16	2	..	..	36	7	..	..	12	4	..	..	18	9
South Arcot ..	13	..	..	..	41	14	..	..	23	5	..	..	43	2
North Arcot ..	77	5	19	1	176	8	36	3	117	3	2	1	63	..
Salem	53	1	2	..	87	2	2	..	23	1	3	..	11	1
Coimbatore ..	2	1	..	..	10	1	1	..	9	..	..	..	7	1
Trichinopoly ..	4	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	22	2
Tanjore	53	..	..	..	202	1	..	..	177	1	..	..	309	11
Madura	35	..	..	..	44	8	..	..	28	2	..	..	19	1
Tinnevelly ..	24	..	..	..	29	1	7	..	39	1	..	..	29	4
Total ..	387	11	78	6	928	69	203	7	614	25	30	2	847	46

NOTE.—Dasabandam works are included under private works in columns 2—25.

district of the Madras Presidency classified according to their capacity (ayacut) for fasli 1310 1901).

200 acres.		Under 500 acres.				Over 500 acres.				Total.					
Private.		Government.		Private.		Government.		Private.		Government.		Private.		Dasabandam.	
In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
..	..	54	22	..	..	5	4	..	..	1,669	836	62	40	..	..
..	..	28	6	..	..	4	..	..	..	765	607	141	9	..	..
4	..	58	7	..	..	13	2	..	..	1,066	305	118	17	4	..
4	..	27	..	2	..	10	..	..	..	356	21	36	6	14	..
3	..	34	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	381	15	95	10	42	2
2	..	25	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	277	15	74	14	7	1
9	1	67	2	3	..	24	..	..	..	622	31	140	11	37	1
21	3	64	1	8	..	22	..	..	..	1,800	220	121	10	2,100	110
9	..	98	2	2	..	73	2	2	..	576	47	137	20	2	..
..	..	326	91	..	..	125	21	..	..	1,907	614	30	2	..	..
12	..	225	21	2	..	39	..	..	..	2,539	341	340	23	..	..
12	4	208	6	5	..	35	..	..	..	2,238	201	71	9	554	85
3	3	55	1	2	1	6	..	..	..	1,601	190	431	18	29	22
2	..	19	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	118	3	26	4	..	..
1	..	42	9	..	..	7	7	..	..	1,341	137	111	1	..	..
1	..	34	10	1	..	6	2	..	..	549	135	47	3	..	..
..	..	74	1	..	..	18	..	..	..	3,560	262	246	13	..	..
12	..	126	4	1	..	43	..	..	..	2,078	70	215	20	..	..
95	11	1,564	183	26	1	458	38	2	..	23,443	4,050	2,441	230	2,789	221
channels.															
..	..	2	1	..	..	16	5	1	..	20	7	1	..	..	..
..	..	32	1	5	..	11	2	4	..	109	11	9	..	..	..
..	..	250	2	..	..	425	1	..	..	878	7	5	..	..	..
..	..	162	2	1	..	249	5	..	..	601	15	1	..	..	..
..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	16	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	48	1	4	..	..	..
2	..	19	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	141	8	..	..	3	1
6	..	28	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	266	21	31	1	201	6
..	..	32	..	..	..	64	..	..	..	127	2	4	2	..	..
..	..	21	10	..	..	16	7	..	..	119	39	..	..	..	..
..	..	33	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	184	21	..	..	..	..
..	..	17	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	453	18	13	..	44	5
..	..	14	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	188	7	5	..	2	..
..	..	17	..	..	1	35	..	1	..	80	3	2	1	..	..
..	..	48	1	..	..	33	7	..	..	138	10	..	..	..	..
..	..	571	16	..	..	411	11	..	..	1,723	40	..	..	..	..
..	..	29	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	170	11	..	..	..	..
..	..	31	1	..	..	28	..	..	..	180	7	7	..	..	..
8	..	1,329	39	7	1	1,351	38	6	..	5,456	228	82	4	250	12

No. 19.—Statement showing the number and state of repair of the irrigation works in each

Districts.	Under 10 acres.				Under 50 acres.				Under 100 acres.				Under
	Government.		Private.		Government.		Private.		Government.		Private.		Government.
	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
														Spring
Ganjám	28	8	..	..	114	20	..	..	42	2	..	..	24	3
Vizagapatam ..	12	10	..	..	19	16	..	..	10	5	..	..	3	2
Gódávari	2	..	14	..	8	3	9	..	3	..	1	..	..	..
Kistna	1,326	62	12	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Kurnool	135	10	10	..	64	6	..	..	19	2	..	..	11	..
Bellary	76	18	12	4	53	2	..	..	7	..	..	..	1	..
Anantapur ..	573	35	124	11	432	20	80	8	78	3	1	..	35	..
Cuddapah ..	301	15	171	13	220	23	144	11	37	3	14	..	22	3
Nellore	149	4	1	..	17	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput ..	53	32	3	..	79	31	..	..	41	11	..	..	62	9
South Arcot ..	45	..	..	..	59	1	6	..	36	..	..	..	29	1
North Arcot ..	104	15	22	7	284	26	69	1	107	6	3	..	44	..
Salem	320	5	..	..	287	8	6	..	15	..	..	..	2	..
Coimbatore ..	17	..	16	6	13	1	..	..	5	1	..	..	3	..
Trichinopoly ..	28	3	..	..	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..
Tanjore	9	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	5	..
Madura	218	10	16	..	33	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..
Tinnevelly ..	18	1	..	..	11	..	2	..	5	..	..	..	5	1
Total ..	3,414	228	401	41	1,718	159	316	20	417	33	20	..	250	19
														Ani
Ganjám	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vizagapatam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gódávari	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kistna	3	1	..	..	12	2	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..
Kurnool	3	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..
Bellary	1	7	2	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Anantapur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nellore	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
South Arcot ..	1	..	..	..	35	2	1	1	20	..	2	..	6	..
North Arcot ..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Salem	57	..	9	..	146	11	45	4	26	2	1	..	15	2
Coimbatore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly ..	5	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanjore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madura	32	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Tinnevelly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	103	15	13	11	213	16	46	5	54	4	3	..	26	3

district of the Madras Presidency classified according to their capacity (ayacut) for fasli 1310.—*cont.*

- 200 acres.		Under 500 acres.				Over 500 acres.				Total.					
Private.		Government.		Private.		Government.		Private.		Government.		Private.		Dasabandam.	
In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
channels.															
..	..	17	2	..	..	13	2	..	..	238	37	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	48	36	..	..	..	..
1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	16	3	25	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,330	62	12	..	1	..
..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	232	18	10	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	137	20	12	4	..	..
..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,124	58	198	19	7	..
5	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	583	44	17	4	317	20
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	169	5	1	..	..	..
..	..	9	8	..	..	2	..	..	..	246	91	3	..	..	..
..	..	18	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	187	4	6	..	..	..
1	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	549	47	29	7	66	1
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	625	13	6	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	3	16	6	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	3	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	255	11	16	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	2	2	..	..	..
7	..	77	15	..	..	18	3	..	..	5,894	457	353	40	391	21
cuts.															
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	3	..	..	..	..
..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7	2	11	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..
..	..	6	1	..	..	12	..	..	..	80	3	3	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	252	16	51	4	4	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	4	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	19	2	..	..	19	..	..	..	434	40	59	16	5	..

No. 19.—Statement showing the number and state of repair of irrigation works in each district of the Madras Presidency, &c., for fasli 1310—*cont.*

WELLS.

Districts.	Ayacut wells.								Supplemental wells.	
	Government.		Dasabandam.		Private.		Total.			
	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Ganjám	..	..	..	..	1,185	..	1,185	..	92	..
2. Vizagapatam (*b*).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Gódávari ..	..	..	..	..	1,392	20	1,392	20	..	..
4. Kistna	..	..	..	..	3,435	100	3,435	100	60	1
5. Kurnool ..	..	..	31	3	7,318	1,026	7,349	1,029	658	101
6. Bellary	489	39	26	4	6,817	787	7,332	830	462	12
7. Anantapur ..	165	24	126	11	13,611	939	13,902	974	5,264	32
8. Cuddapah ..	747	86	7,490	515	28,933	2,759	37,170	3,360	10,463	289
9. Nellore	1,038	65	..	..	13,470	1,044	14,508	1,109	929	..
10. Chingleput (*d*) ..	128	4	..	..	12,839	1,606	12,967	1,610	15,653	2,385
11. South Arcot ..	84	6	..	..	69,180	1,076	69,264	1,082	24,663	1,434
12. North Arcot ..	71	3	68	4	65,054	9,322	65,193	9,329	44,953	4,274
13. Salem	444	62	..	..	48,356	5,522	48,800	5,584	23,252	1,900
14. Coimbatore (*a*) ..	..	..	..	..	70,828	7,813	70,828	7,813	2,940	250
15. Trichinopoly ..	..	..	..	..	29,842	2,018	29,842	2,018	207	..
16. Tanjore (*c*) ..	..	..	..	..	7,367	29	7,367	29	232	..
17. Madura	..	..	..	..	32,819	1,821	32,819	1,821	7,012	457
18. Tinnevelly ..	4	..	..	..	44,985	1,527	44,989	1,527	7,421	185
Total ..	3,170	289	7,741	537	457,431	37,409	468,342	38,235	144,261	11,320

(*a*) The figures shown against this district include those in inam villages also.
(*b*) There are no permanent wells in this district but there are 6,090 temporary wells.
(*c*) This excludes 33,329 temporary wells.
(*d*) This excludes 1,716 temporary wells.

QUINQUENNIAL.

No. 20.—STATEMENT showing the rent-roll in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1310 (1900-1901).

Districts.	Ryots paying one rupee and less.								
	Single patta.				Joint pattas.				
	Number of pattas.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.	Number of pattas.	Number of share-holders.	Extent of holders.		Assessment.
		Dry.	Wet.				Dry.	Wet.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		ACS.	ACS.	RS.			ACS.	ACS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	6,221	3,004	433	4,590	1,534	4,362	885	112	809
2. Vizagapatam	539	333	26	330	149	387	82	3	82
3. Gódávari	3,042	1,564	67	1,794	1,468	4,099	754	35	970
4. Kistna	5,461	2,656	28	2,868	4,715	12,505	2,727	28	2,995
5. Nellore	3,590	2,191	271	2,818	3,114	9,439	2,084	116	1,901
6. Cuddapah	19,343	26,609	820	13,624	8,506	21,783	8,367	402	6,313
7. Anantapur	8,088	10,549	766	3,581	875	2,232	1,162	25	446
8. Bellary	5,387	8,094	20	2,437	1,111	2,986	1,701	9	658
9. Kurnool	6,681	9,435	127	5,076	3,375	10,585	4,379	153	2,636
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	9,082	3,163	793	4,969	1,646	4,273	728	279	1,169
12. North Arcot	20,098	8,377	746	12,986	9,512	30,554	3,147	547	5,664
13. South Arcot	43,606	20,161	1,702	31,464	9,781	28,673	4,255	503	7,594
14. Tanjore	27,494	8,202	576	12,921	22,764	95,303	5,344	355	9,827
15. Trichinopoly	17,651	15,282	435	13,890	7,437	23,712	6,014	103	5,527
16. Madura	18,078	8,800	1,034	11,382	3,630	10,428	1,782	364	2,806
17. Tinnevelly	20,835	17,104	320	11,359	13,219	54,414	17,813	178	8,365
18. Coimbatore	4,295	3,768	58	2,884	2,799	9,178	2,034	26	1,785
19. Nilgiris	1,511	686	..	514	771	2,493	1,045	..	480
20. Salem	9,464	6,963	184	5,968	4,018	11,381	3,080	112	2,642
21. South Canara	6,238	..	..	3,759	2	5	..	..	1
22. Malabar	72,235	70,111	13,171	59,135	6,394	14,621	4,116	996	3,569
Total ..	308,939	221,052	21,577	2,08,349	106,820	353,413	71,494	4,346	66,239

Districts.	Ryots paying Rs. 10 and less but over one rupee.					
	Single patta.				Joint pattas.	
	Number of pattas.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.	Number of pattas.	Number of shareholders.
		Dry.	Wet.			
11	12	13	14		15	16
		ACS.	ACS.	RS.		
1. Ganjám	17,942	31,563	14,681	74,628	6,552	18,717
2. Vizagapatam	4,477	13,865	1,959	21,240	1,770	5,592
3. Gódávari	30,969	69,706	11,864	1,62,138	12,098	36,419
4. Kistna	43,707	147,257	9,314	2,07,326	46,208	124,980
5. Nellore	29,364	99,076	12,799	1,52,880	25,198	77,339
6. Cuddapah	83,886	334,864	26,222	3,41,507	32,630	77,242
7. Anantapur	34,681	208,429	16,237	1,56,342	12,124	31,346
8. Bellary	51,207	434,666	5,301	2,45,850	11,720	28,230
9. Kurnool	46,754	240,897	4,715	2,06,449	23,038	61,256
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	48,663	61,487	46,996	2,17,089	10,189	28,682
12. North Arcot	89,356	179,412	35,554	3,68,506	42,810	132,386
13. South Arcot	187,391	328,231	52,775	7,58,289	52,070	144,749
14. Tanjore	64,415	87,879	34,911	2,85,070	30,064	152,503
15. Trichinopoly	79,146	246,114	13,748	3,15,179	36,318	115,855
16. Madura	87,063	221,958	24,228	3,50,006	22,494	68,609
17. Tinnevelly	87,439	242,720	22,258	3,64,312	47,300	175,500
18. Coimbatore	68,474	363,492	4,469	3,37,312	80,979	278,009
19. Nilgiris	1,679	11,156	159	6,404	2,084	10,636
20. Salem	83,599	314,771	13,335	3,89,059	58,940	169,471
21. South Canara	17,846	..	..	74,219	6	20
22. Malabar	91,703	119,172	67,880	3,49,543	8,426	19,908
Total ..	1,249,761	3,786,715	419,405	53,83,348	563,108	1,757,949

No. 20.—Statement showing the rent-roll in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1310 (1900-1901)—*cont.*

Districts.	Ryots paying Rs. 10 and less but over one rupee—*cont.*			Rs. 30 and less but over Rs. 10.			
	Joint pattas—*cont.*			Single pattas.			
	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.	Number of pattas.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.
	Dry.	Wet.			Dry.	Wet.	
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	ACS.	ACS.	RS.		ACS.	ACS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	18,250	5,729	31,978	9,039	36,894	32,623	1,38,136
2. Vizagapatam	6,713	578	8,867	2,489	13,895	6,285	43,779
3. Gódávari	35,407	4,091	61,601	29,182	101,425	56,593	5,21,983
4. Kistna	178,576	6,032	2,40,840	32,501	257,763	30,991	5,67,066
5. Nellore	103,917	7,237	1,28,167	18,445	132,526	28,803	3,11,137
6. Cuddapah	135,906	11,049	1,37,237	26,500	245,642	29,422	4,01,124
7. Anantapur	81,762	6,776	51,843	13,239	200,900	20,465	2,09,832
8. Bellary	109,608	1,507	62,776	23,317	411,307	9,833	3,69,455
9. Kurnool	169,172	3,463	1,22,306	17,472	219,737	5,532	2,58,755
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	19,659	9,484	46,635	21,233	60,974	81,523	3,51,358
12. North Arcot	97,940	17,557	2,02,142	24,895	94,567	51,098	3,91,404
13. South Arcot	99,750	16,658	2,13,154	56,332	272,814	79,472	8,45,822
14. Tanjore	28,840	11,782	1,02,877	35,437	59,721	88,867	6,26,861
15. Trichinopoly	112,159	5,821	1,47,728	19,798	174,669	24,157	3,25,149
16. Madura	65,245	8,037	1,05,724	24,514	189,690	38,282	3,93,532
17. Tinnevelly	182,782	9,967	1,99,436	27,939	172,223	33,948	4,55,889
18. Coimbatore	491,398	5,012	4,64,044	21,545	278,325	11,350	3,39,041
19. Nilgiris	21,425	25	8,655	456	8,794	1,125	8,230
20. Salem	228,625	14,210	3,01,461	24,476	260,734	18,887	3,82,021
21. South Canara	..	..	31	11,138	..	..	2,11,611
22. Malabar	11,582	7,365	29,529	19,888	67,074	65,005	3,32,208
Total ..	2,198,716	152,380	26,67,031	459,835	3,259,474	714,261	74,84,393

Districts.	Rs. 30 and less but over Rs. 10—*cont.*				
	Joint pattas.				
	Number of pattas.	Number of shareholders.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.
			Dry.	Wet.	
	24	25	26	27	28
			ACS.	ACS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	5,297	17,575	28,176	18,459	98,700
2. Vizagapatam	1,554	5,179	12,258	3,421	29,695
3. Gódávari	10,814	30,258	52,405	20,391	1,97,951
4. Kistna	43,678	127,792	387,376	34,260	7,66,901
5. Nellore	16,439	52,221	134,441	20,722	2,80,577
6. Cuddapah	11,399	42,688	105,434	13,284	1,74,879
7. Anantapur	5,088	14,327	100,841	9,567	85,697
8. Bellary	8,079	19,993	162,039	3,771	1,40,904
9. Kurnool	11 625	29,699	190,770	5,380	1,74,716
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	5,159	15,526	19,575	19,417	86,923
12. North Arcot	18,613	65,213	76,564	37,679	3,14,334
13. South Arcot	16,283	58,202	87,360	24,508	2,56,459
14. Tanjore	8,572	54,637	20,379	20,122	1,49,452
15. Trichinopoly	10,395	39,033	105,588	10,961	1,72,973
16. Madura	10,833	34,919	94,980	15,295	1,80,853
17. Tinnevelly	16,336	63,810	152,741	17,654	2,75,787
18. Coimbatore	44,903	184,536	633,025	14,133	7,14,541
19. Nilgiris	775	4,969	29,640	127	12,986
20. Salem	28,752	1,04,296	256,467	25,058	4,75,087
21. South Canara	1	2	..	..	17
22. Malabar	2,172	5,374	7,017	8,363	35,436
Total ..	276,767	970,249	2,656,576	322,572	46,24,218

No. 20.—Statement showing the rent-roll in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1310 (1900-1901)—*cont.*

Districts.	Rupees 50 and less but over Rs. 30.					
	Single pattas.				Joint pattas.	
	Number of pattas.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.	Number of pattas.	Number of shareholders.
		Dry.	Wet.			
	29	30	31	32	33	34
		ACS.	ACS.	RS.		
1. Ganjám	2,183	14,598	15,840	67,406	2,127	7,644
2. Vizagapatam	945	6,567	5,453	35,922	853	2,952
3. Gódávari	10,904	52,534	44,098	4,14,753	4,379	12,589
4. Kistna	10,672	126,188	27,393	3,95,672	13,496	45,742
5. Nellore	5,416	76,506	18,998	1,90,709	4,367	15,932
6. Cuddapah	4,860	96,088	12,588	1,67,936	2,134	6,488
7. Anantapur	2,757	79,332	9,507	94,083	1,455	4,579
8. Bellary	4,982	165,670	4,623	1,77,948	3,006	5,386
9. Kurnool	3,023	84,112	2,583	1,10,452	2,184	6,661
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	5,395	26,648	44,910	1,97,993	1,570	4,704
12. North Arcot	4,464	29,375	22,759	1,66,819	4,311	16,611
13. South Arcot	11,876	97,173	44,384	4,18,380	3,456	10,466
14. Tanjore	11,394	22,078	60,550	4,38,332	2,535	20,161
15. Trichinopoly	3,415	49,987	11,853	1,28,547	1,957	8,993
16. Madura	5,238	68,869	19,232	1,79,199	2,916	10,103
17. Tinnevelly	5,571	63,563	17,165	2,06,197	3,515	15,771
18. Coimbatore	3,332	88,528	5,768	1,25,176	7,413	36,924
19. Nilgiris	144	4,487	956	5,620	125	1,193
20. Salem	2,757	51,978	7,206	1,03,595	2,807	11,059
21. South Canara	5,636	..	..	2,20,934	..	..
22. Malabar	4,999	38,572	41,541	1,83,150	513	1,185
Total ..	109,963	1,243,153	417,357	40,28,823	65,119	245,143

Districts.	Rupees 50 and less but over Rs. 30—*cont.*			Rupees 100 and less but over Rs. 50.			
	Joint pattas—*cont.*			Single pattas.			
	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.	Number of pattas.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.
	Dry.	Wet.			Dry.	Wet.	
	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
	ACS.	ACS.	RS.		ACS.	ACS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	18,872	15,705	77,954	1,240	17,709	16,671	76,517
2. Vizagapatam	7,968	4,869	33,375	836	8,641	8,492	57,926
3. Gódávari	24,646	18,964	1,64,050	8,694	53,583	63,685	571,648
4. Kistna	177,349	31,782	4,95,578	7,339	109,041	38,674	472,809
5. Nellore	56,543	14,727	1,49,225	3,254	71,331	21,514	2,14,301
6. Cuddapah	43,174	6,140	75,214	2,347	72,835	10,578	1,46,452
7. Anantapur	59,875	6,639	57,285	1,400	78,083	8,807	87,850
8. Bellary	69,122	2,194	76,730	2,420	127,214	4,345	1,54,456
9. Kurnool	78,192	2,153	83,393	1,587	73,574	1,734	99,387
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	9,639	12,773	56,323	3,412	28,420	49,389	2,18,188
12. North Arcot	26,761	20,962	1,60,895	1,982	20,402	18,763	1,35,117
13. South Arcot	31,260	12,920	1,19,891	6,517	78,185	47,095	4,06,088
14. Tanjore	8,738	13,824	96,655	9,181	22,968	87,829	6,27,920
15. Trichinopoly	31,592	5,669	73,341	2,070	33,710	12,572	1,12,123
16. Madura	47,591	9,267	1,01,957	2,783	54,392	19,174	1,67,944
17. Tinnevelly	61,946	10,307	1,28,734	3,429	61,493	19,445	2,26,465
18. Coimbatore	188,990	10,700	2,65,927	1,659	65,000	6,227	1,08,061
19. Nilgiris	9,928	171	4,863	119	9,805	1,284	8,614
20. Salem	45,420	8,050	95,494	969	26,340	5,140	64,105
21. South Canara	..	..	..	4,931	..	..	3,42,355
22. Malabar	4,682	5,171	18,795	3,688	48,119	58,279	2,62,336
Total ..	1,002,288	212,987	23,35,679	69,857	1,060,843	499,697	45,90,662

No. 20.—Statement showing the rent-roll in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1310 (1900–1901)—*cont.*

Districts.	Rupees 100 and less but over Rupees 50—*cont.*				
	Joint pattas.				
	Number of pattas.	Number of shareholders.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.
			Dry.	Wet.	
	42	43	44	45	46
			ACS.	ACS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	1,283	5,682	19,422	15,751	76,937
2. Vizagapatam	953	2,897	12,923	8,402	66,742
3. Gódávari	3,460	10,210	29,322	24,128	2,28,327
4. Kistna	8,797	32,626	134,948	42,272	5,63,391
5. Nellore	2,668	10,516	57,140	15,999	1,65,018
6. Cuddapah	1,274	4,198	44,987	5,284	79,811
7. Anantapur	859	3,632	59,907	7,133	56,556
8. Bellary	943	2,717	54,308	1,725	61,061
9. Kurnool	1,264	4,483	78,217	1,477	83,545
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	1,091	3,591	10,072	16,411	71,408
12. North Arcot	2,197	8,855	19,033	20,645	1,39,224
13. South Arcot	1,857	5,820	24,196	14,627	1,17,745
14. Tanjore	1,950	17,461	8,792	19,121	1,32,733
15. Trichinopoly	1,021	5,385	25,333	6,032	67,310
16. Madura	1,560	6,131	44,009	10,390	1,01,861
17. Tinnevelly	2,458	12,676	71,249	12,628	1,58,790
18. Coimbatore	3,282	17,844	151,147	8,156	2,10,127
19. Nilgiris	49	319	4,865	184	3,360
20. Salem	902	4,056	19,531	5,323	56,793
21. South Canara	1	2	..	..	54
22. Malabar	292	691	3,427	5,279	19,873
Total ..	38,061	159,792	872,828	240,967	24,60,666

Districts.	Rupees 250 and less but over Rupees 100.					
	Single pattas.				Joint pattas.	
	Number of pattas.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.	Number of pattas.	Number of shareholders.
		Dry.	Wet.			
	47	48	49	50	51	52
		ACS.	ACS.	RS.		
1. Ganjám..	329	6,977	8,636	41,409	438	2,040
2. Vizagapatam	356	7,791	7,004	48,725	451	1,750
3. Gódávari	4,193	48,017	63,996	5,81,258	1,814	5,933
4. Kistna	2,615	50,248	37,158	3,61,405	3,289	14,022
5. Nellore	1,163	47,582	19,384	1,62,101	1,029	4,800
6. Cuddapah	578	34,773	6,176	79,051	345	1,392
7. Anantapur	413	46,359	5,427	53,666	306	2,018
8. Bellary	745	72,150	2,720	99,011	226	738
9. Kurnool	366	34,713	673	51,047	490	1,990
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	1,139	20,109	35,867	1,58,906	390	1,432
12. North Arcot	536	9,740	9,827	67,598	531	2,429
13. South Arcot	2,227	51,771	36,755	2,67,201	553	1,782
14. Tanjore	5,468	28,613	112,444	8,28,448	1,210	13,129
15. Trichinopoly	912	17,050	14,285	1,36,260	482	4,026
16. Madura	793	24,277	14,195	1,09,542	437	1,738
17. Tinnevelly	1,349	47,326	17,456	1,92,097	986	6,084
18. Coimbatore	529	31,327	5,882	76,956	793	4,461
19. Nilgiris	88	15,697	1,193	13,895	30	95
20. Salem	180	11,969	2,360	26,638	132	600
21. South Canara	2,243	..	..	3,26,671	..	..
22. Malabar	2,129	60,395	71,000	3,07,201	130	361
Total ..	28,371	661,884	472,436	39,89,086	14,062	70,820

No. 20.—Statement showing the rent-roll in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1310 (1900-1901)—*cont.*

Districts.	Rs. 250 and less but over Rs. 100—*cont.*			Rs. 500 and less but over Rs. 250.			
	Joint pattas—*cont.*			Single pattas.			
	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.	Number of pattas.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.
	Dry.	Wet.			Dry.	Wet.	
	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
	ACS.	ACS.	RS.		ACS.	ACS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	11,916	9,642	49,060	60	3,155	3,065	16,713
2. Vizagapatam ..	10,638	9,636	65,504	35	1,644	1,939	11,773
3. Gódávari	22,578	26,736	2,61,431	736	14,912	28,010	2,35,923
4. Kistna	71,234	39,206	4,52,608	328	10,281	14,510	1,06,890
5. Nellore	43,123	16,173	1,52,687	189	18,449	10,095	57,469
6. Cuddapah	24,037	3,267	48,194	45	5,857	1,685	14,301
7. Anantapur	42,704	4,644	44,371	28	6,241	833	8,004
8. Bellary	22,922	1,095	31,543	59	9,058	889	16,653
9. Kurnool	46,500	735	65,411	54	12,043	98	16,610
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	8,428	11,965	54,172	165	9,784	11,746	52,770
12. North Arcot ..	7,587	10,376	69,072	45	1,731	2,164	14,553
13. South Arcot ..	10,340	9,459	72,556	265	7,480	12,341	86,939
14. Tanjore	9,456	26,670	1,85,377	1,657	13,594	79,849	5,64,722
15. Trichinopoly ..	13,852	6,576	72,278	202	5,721	8,219	72,136
16. Madura	18,174	7,827	61,179	104	4,460	4,407	31,682
17. Tinnevelly	66,709	12,746	1,44,315	196	15,220	6,858	68,396
18. Coimbatore	56,974	6,280	1,07,056	85	5,841	3,126	29,057
19. Nilgiris	5,777	343	4,754	34	13,694	113	11,036
20. Salem	5,820	1,608	16,547	17	3,528	295	5,379
21. South Canara ..	..	..	..	377	..	..	1,25,059
22. Malabar	3,166	4,509	18,602	567	36,158	42,220	1,78,185
Total ..	501,935	209,493	19,76,717	5,248	198,851	232,462	17,24,280

Districts.	Rs. 500 and less but over Rs. 250—*cont.*					Rs. 1,000 and less but over Rs. 500.			
	Joint pattas.					Single pattas.			
	Number of pattas.	Number of share-holders.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.	Number of pattas.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.
			Dry.	Wet.			Dry.	Wet.	
	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68
			ACS.	ACS.	RS.		ACS.	ACS.	RS.
1. Ganjám	65	652	4,748	3,273	16,988	6	781	816	3,489
2. Vizagapatam ..	53	279	2,369	2,380	16,593	2	135	186	1,445
3. Gódávari	373	1,343	9,348	14,018	1,23,359	152	7,566	10,551	92,659
4. Kistna	403	1,953	18,240	14,972	1,17,227	82	4,078	6,421	46,834
5. Nellore	192	1,232	13,448	7,559	63,748	41	3,492	4,801	25,880
6. Cuddapah	33	159	5,790	547	10,172	5	2,313	511	3,401
7. Anantapur	23	346	11,128	504	6,778	3	1,289	134	1,599
8. Bellary	8	20	2,102	142	2,622	13	2,206	508	7,776
9. Kurnool	63	267	13,993	10	19,165	5	2,135	..	3,153
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	82	454	4,472	5,769	26,466	38	4,636	5,744	25,127
12. North Arcot ..	35	211	1,122	1,803	10,925	4	311	380	2,491
13. South Arcot	67	172	2,571	2,853	21,762	44	1,900	4,113	29,073
14. Tanjore	383	4,213	5,010	18,737	1,28,562	677	14,119	61,800	4,40,593
15. Trichinopoly ..	118	1,283	7,982	4,215	41,592	77	5,564	5,755	53,410
16. Madura	38	114	2,359	1,980	12,885	20	2,345	1,874	12,514
17. Tinnevelly	189	1,437	27,536	6,417	63,762	67	22,552	4,930	43,638
18. Coimbatore	101	376	5,749	2,412	25,466	19	3,556	1,286	12,344
19. Nilgiris	12	24	3,854	..	4,122	22	14,843	..	15,019
20. Salem	7	32	874	144	2,177	..	..	..	..
21. South Canara ..	..	..	..	..	..	94	..	..	61,406
22. Malabar	36	90	2,068	3,678	12,233	168	27,834	29,958	1,05,861
Total ..	2,281	14,657	144,763	90,913	7,26,604	1,539	121,655	139,713	9,87,712

No. 20.—Statement showing the rent-roll in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1310 (1900–1901)—*cont.*

Districts.	Rs. 1,000 and less but over Rs. 500—*cont.*					Over Rs. 1,000.			
	Joint pattas.					Single pattas.			
	Number of pattas.	Number of share-holders.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.	Number of pattas.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.
			Dry.	Wet.			Dry.	Wet.	
	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77
			ACS.	ACS.	RS.		ACS.	ACS.	RS.
1. Ganjám ..	6	48	971	728	3,416	..	..	..	..
2. Vizagapatam ..	2	9	87	158	1,330	1	15	556	2,001
3. Gódávari ..	99	373	2,799	7,457	63,916	18	1,478	3,121	24,081
4. Kistna ..	67	479	6,104	4,046	40,978	8	731	2,177	17,385
5. Nellore ..	46	543	3,399	4,526	29,374	5	660	1,173	5,419
6. Cuddapah ..	5	29	1,113	258	3,418	1	1,119	198	1,338
7. Anantapur ..	7	128	3,860	266	4,419	1	1,459	100	1,013
8. Bellary ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,713	12	1,439
9. Kurnool ..	3	10	1,239	..	1,945	..	..	..	..
10. Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput ..	9	35	1,805	1,355	5,697	2	479	593	3,336
12. North Arcot ..	5	51	345	435	3,119	..	..	..	..
13. South Arcot ..	21	60	279	2,054	14,183	4	20	435	4,544
14. Tanjore ..	176	1,586	3,645	18,195	1,17,104	342	18,036	85,600	5,79,074
15. Trichinopoly ..	49	739	10,773	2,860	32,470	24	7,335	3,954	44,333
16. Madura ..	4	14	295	482	2,699	2	1,205	213	3,194
17. Tinnevelly ..	70	904	24,395	3,826	41,749	17	9,707	2,436	24,388
18. Coimbatore ..	12	85	2,592	713	8,149	..	..	..	..
19. Nilgiris ..	1	2	283	..	529	8	29,553	8	18,281
20. Salem ..	1	4	56	86	858	..	..	..	..
21. South Canara ..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	20,032
22. Malabar ..	9	23	2,164	1,295	6,412	64	27,116	35,362	1,10,027
Total ..	592	5,122	66,204	48,740	3,81,765	518	100,626	135,938	8,69,885

Districts.	Over Rs. 1,000—*cont.*					Total.			
	Joint pattas.					Single pattas.			
	Number of pattas	Number of share-holders.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.	Number of pattas.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.
			Dry.	Wet.			Dry.	Wet.	
	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86
			ACS.	ACS.	RS.		ACS.	ACS.	RS.
1. Ganjám ..	1	3	181	275	1,362	37,020	114,681	92,765	4,22,888
2. Vizagapatam ..	..	..	..	..	..	9,680	53,186	31,900	2,23,141
3. Gódávari ..	15	63	3,119	1,956	21,452	87,890	350,785	281,985	26,06,237
4. Kistna ..	4	54	523	1,230	9,096	102,713	708,243	166,666	21,78,255
5. Nellore ..	11	150	1,409	2,022	13,399	61,467	451,813	117,838	11,22,714
6. Cuddapah ..	1	5	686	38	1,125	137,565	814,100	88,200	11,68,784
7. Anantapur ..	1	5	1,675	114	2,150	60,610	632,641	62,276	6,15,970
8. Bellary ..	..	..	..	..	..	88,131	1,232,078	28,251	10,75,025
9. Kurnool ..	1	6	2,080	..	1,149	75,942	676,646	15,412	7,50,959
10. Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput ..	6	15	1,193	2,091	11,449	89,129	215,700	277,561	12,29,736
12. North Arcot ..	..	..	..	..	..	141,380	343,715	141,291	11,59,474
13. South Arcot ..	1	3	12	161	1,776	308,262	857,733	279,072	28,47,800
14. Tanjore ..	89	1,269	5,176	26,683	1,59,549	156,085	270,210	612,426	44,03,941
15. Trichinopoly ..	23	766	23,798	3,343	40,727	123,295	555,432	94,978	12,31,027
16. Madura ..	1	3	49	284	1,221	138,595	575,996	122,639	12,58,995
17. Tinnevelly ..	13	283	8,445	1,442	16,090	146,842	651,908	124,816	15,92,741
18. Coimbatore ..	7	61	4,126	2,439	12,225	99,938	839,887	38,116	10,30,831
19. Nilgiris ..	1	5	652	..	1,082	4,061	108,715	4,838	87,613
20. Salem ..	..	..	..	..	..	121,462	706,283	47,407	9,76,765
21. South Canara ..	..	..	..	..	..	48,523	..	..	13,96,046
22. Malabar ..	5	18	1,752	2,429	8,790	195,441	494,551	424,411	18,87,646
Total ..	180	2,734	54,876	44,507	3,02,642	2,234,031	10,654,253	3,052,848	2,92,66,538

No. 20.—Statement showing the rent-roll in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1310 (1900-1901)—*cont.*

Districts.	Total—*cont.*					Total number of single and joint pattas.	Total Assessment.
	Joint pattas.						
	Number of pattas.	Number of share-holders.	Extent of holdings.		Assessment.		
			Dry.	Wet.			
	87	88	89	90	91	92	93
			ACS.	ACS.	RS.		RS.
1. Ganjám	17,253	56,723	103,421	69,674	3,57,204	54,273	7,80,092
2. Vizagapatam ..	5,735	19,045	53,038	29,447	2,21,588	15,465	4,44,729
3. Gódávari	34,520	101,287	180,378	117,776	11,23,057	122,410	37,29,294
4. Kistna	120,747	360,183	977,077	173,828	26,89,614	223,460	48,67,869
5. Nellore	53,064	172,672	415,504	89,081	9,84,096	114,531	21,06,810
6. Cuddapah	56,327	153,984	369,494	40,269	5,36,363	193,892	17,05,097
7. Anantapur	20,788	58,613	362,414	35,668	3,06,545	81,348	9,25,515
8. Bellary	25,093	60,070	421,802	10,443	3,76,294	113,224	14,51,319
9. Kurnool	42,043	114,957	584,542	13,371	5,54,266	117,985	13,05,225
10. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingleput	20,142	58,712	75,566	79,544	3,60,242	109,271	15,89,978
12. North Arcot	78,014	256,310	232,499	109,504	9,05,375	219,394	20,64,849
13. South Arcot	84,089	249,927	260,023	83,743	8,25,120	392,351	36,72,920
14. Tanjore	67,743	360,262	95,380	155,489	10,82,136	223,828	54,86,077
15. Trichinopoly ..	57,800	199,792	337,091	45,580	6,58,946	181,095	18,84,973
16. Madura	41,913	132,059	274,484	53,926	5,71,185	180,508	18,30,180
17. Tinnevelly	84,086	330,879	613,616	75,165	10,36,978	230,928	26,29,719
18. Coimbatore	140,239	531,474	1,536,035	49,871	18,09,320	240,177	28,40,151
19. Nilgiris	3,848	19,736	77,469	850	40,831	7,909	1,28,444
20. Salem	95,559	300,899	559,878	54,591	9,51,059	217,021	19,27,824
21. South Canara ..	10	29	..	..	103	48,533	13,96,149
22. Malabar	17,977	42,266	39,974	39,085	1,53,239	213,418	20,40,885
Total ..	1,066,990	3,579,879	7,569,680	1,326,905	1,55,41,561	3,301,021	4,48,08,099

NOTE.—(1) The amount of assessment in column 93 differs from that given in column 32 of statement No. 5 in Gódávari, Kurnool and Chingleput. In Gódávari, it is due to the erroneous inclusion under this head of water-tax exclusive of lift and other remissions. In Kurnool, it is due to the exclusion from this statement of the cesses included in the assessment of holdings in the four taluks of Kurnool proper and that in Chingleput to the exclusion of the demand in Izara villages which was included in statement No. 5.

(2) The dry and wet extents given in this statement differ from those given in columns 27 and 29 of statement No. 5 against Chingleput. The difference was due to the exclusion of the extent of the Izara villages from this statement.

TABLE

QUIN

INCIDENCE of Land Revenue on area and population in each district

District.	Total area by survey less feudatories (table A_1 (1) *minus* table A_1 (2a)).	Deduct.		Balance (*i.e.*), fully-assessed area for which returns are available.		Total revenue from land (exclusive of cesses) of district (column 2).
		Area not fully assessed.	Area for which returns so far as required for this table are not available.	Total.	Cultivated.	
1	2	3 (*a*)	3 (*b*)	4 (*a*)	4 (*b*)	5
						RYOT
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.
Ganjám	1,675,017	774,621	486,049	414,347	381,775	10,69,692
Vizagapatam	899,665	365,329	353,994	180,342	148,712	5,62,790
Gódávari	2,844,147	1,542,354	— 84,691	1,386,484	1,027,682	57,85,937
Kistna	4,049,007	1,874,926	105,626	2,068,455	1,660,504	53,81,584
Nellore	2,901,899	1,770,025	3,883	1,127,991	843,538	24,52,145
Kurnool	4,726,458	3,494,228	— 198,134	1,430,364	1,330,449	17,45,803
Bellary	3,523,795	1,654,275	— 6,353	1,875,873	1,763,435	18,20,687
Anantapur	3,414,432	1,820,545	4,520	1,589,367	1,415,704	13,04,545
Cuddapah	5,306,022	3,884,162	— 3,905	1,425,765	1,256,759	21,11,115
North Arcot	2,620,390	1,718,315	8,339	893,736	746,871	25,34,212
Chingleput	1,371,789	707,882	3,056	660,851	542,297	18,87,829
Madras *	17,210	7,522	..	9,688	..	83,691
South Arcot	3,114,918	1,370,410	47,437	1,697,071	1,492,153	44,69,720
Salem	3,632,211	2,169,236	..	1,462,975	1,285,000	22,19,990
Coimbatore	4,870,923	2,351,125	5,019	2,514,779	2,026,605	50,52,414
Trichinopoly	1,804,742	697,382	4,281	1,103,079	845,579	21,16,810
Tanjore	2,014,023	519,622	349,713	1,144,688	1,007,518	58,60,371
Madura	2,278,073	1,012,056	145,565	1,120,452	933,300	22,98,586
Tinnevelly	2,344,934	858,635	4,452	1,481,847	1,023,940	25,34,413
The Nilgiris	612,557	416,475	— 331	196,413	68,845	1,32,812
Malabar	3,696,901	2,414,261	— 11	1,282,651	1,160,047	27,03,839
South Canara	2,573,389	1,940,921	..	632,468	407,102	15,85,300
Total ..	60,292,502	33,364,307	1,228,509	25,699,686	21,367,815	5,37,14,285
						WHOLE
Ganjám	205,615	205,615	..	..	..	55,694
Vizagapatam	213,385	213,385	..	..	..	62,928
Gódávari	257,189	257,189	..	..	..	1,42,496
Kistna	198,443	198,443	..	..	..	1,33,644
Nellore	332,521	332,521	..	..	..	1,00,128
Kurnool	123,309	123,309	..	..	..	12,278
Bellary	132,435	132,435	..	..	..	15,724
Anantapur	141,651	141,651	..	..	..	14,546
Cuddapah	276,717	276,717	..	..	..	45,072
North Arcot	70,323	70,323	..	..	..	24,531
Chingleput	212,966	212,966	..	..	..	72,855
South Arcot	202,253	202,253	..	..	..	26,588
Salem	148,416	148,416	..	..	..	44,631
Coimbatore	52,353	52,353	..	..	..	3,794
Trichinopoly	183,445	183,445	..	..	..	17,130
Tanjore	170,438	170,438	..	..	..	1,62,513
Madura	119,498	119,498	..	..	..	77,886
Tinnevelly	201,780	201,780	..	..	..	63,027
Total ..	3,242,737	3,242,737	..	..	..	10,75,465
						ZAMIN
Ganjám	3,475,592	722,218	..	2,753,374	..	4,83,961
Vizagapatam	9,909,664	230,027	..	9,679,637	..	10,02,633
Gódávari	2,000,744	674,743	..	1,326,001	..	14,48,081
Kistna	1,192,017	184,213	..	1,007,804	..	8,92,626
Nellore	2,372,672	645,760	..	1,726,912	..	4,67,101
North Arcot	2,032,000	1,936,028	..	95,972	..	3,62,615
Chingleput	386,286	205,720	..	180,566	..	1,56,050
South Arcot	22,349	10,732	..	11,617	..	8,714
Salem	1,038,355	462,607	..	575,748	..	4,55,131
Coimbatore	107,514	17,596	..	89,918	..	27,939
Trichinopoly	336,617	115,389	..	221,228	..	53,282
Tanjore	190,925	12,002	..	178,923	..	31,446
Madura †	845,677	408,221	..	437,456	..	2,01,293
Tinnevelly	902,208	202,463	..	699,745	..	3,23,411
Malabar	7,066	..	..	7,066	..	15,000
Total ..	24,819,686	5,827,719	..	18,991,967	..	59,29,283
Grand Total ..	88,354,925	42,434,763	1,228,509	44,691,653	21,367,815	6,07,19,033

* Includes particulars for whole inam villages also [270 acres in column 2 and in column 3 (*a*) and Rs. 193 in column 5.

† Excludes statistics relating to Ramnad and Sivaganga zamindaris.

C.

QUENNIAL.

in the Madras Presidency in the Agricultural year ending 30th June 1904.

Population of district (column 2).	Revenue from land per head of population (columns 5 and 6).	Land revenue assessed on fully-assessed area (column 4*a*).	Incidence per acre of land revenue (column 8) on fully-assessed area (column 4).		Population of fully-assessed area.	Land revenue assessment per head of population on fully-assessed area (columns 8 and 11).	Towns of over 10,000 inhabitants (in the whole district).	
			For total area.	For cultivated area.			Number of towns.	Aggregate population.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
WARI.								
	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		
763,347	1 6 5	9,09,607	2 3 1	2 6 1	763,347	1 3 1	2	43,925
289,756	1 15 1	4,69,738	2 9 8	3 2 6	289,756	1 9 11	2	21,204
1,365,691	4 3 9	48,35,149	3 7 9	4 11 3	1,365,691	3 8 7	6	113,969
1,620,597	3 5 2	49,81,108	2 6 6	3 0 0	1,620,597	3 1 2	5	121,032
909,612	2 11 2	22,80,761	2 0 4	2 11 3	909,612	2 8 1	3	62,155
851,384	2 0 10	14,08,274	0 15 9	1 0 11	851,384	1 10 6	2	40,513
919,938	1 15 8	15,90,424	0 13 7	0 14 5	919,938	1 11 8	5	131,523
762,258	1 11 5	11,60,058	0 11 8	0 13 1	762,258	1 8 4	5	62,415
1,234,763	1 11 4	17,81,035	1 4 0	1 6 8	1,234,763	1 7 1	8	106,194
1,403,263	1 12 10	23,98,529	2 10 11	3 3 5	1,403,263	1 11 4	7	127,954
953,855	1 15 8	17,68,307	2 10 10	3 4 2	953,855	1 13 8	8	145,781
509,346	0 2 8	78,762	8 2 1	..	509,346	0 2 6	1	509,346
2,253,323	1 15 9	44,05,668	2 9 6	2 15 3	2,253,323	1 15 3	8	153,885
1,483,955	1 7 11	21,85,173	1 7 11	1 11 3	1,483,955	1 7 7	3	41,140
2,123,423	1 7 0	29,05,173	1 2 6	1 6 11	2,123,423	1 5 11	7	133,015
1,158,685	1 13 3	20,79,401	1 14 2	2 7 4	1,158,685	1 12 9	2	127,760
1,806,881	3 3 11	57,54,105	5 0 5	5 11 5	1,806,881	3 2 11	9	273,411
1,233,874	1 13 10	22,14,312	1 15 7	2 6 0	1,233,874	1 12 9	5	176,428
1,470,340	1 11 7	24,78,667	1 10 9	2 6 9	1,470,340	1 11 0	20	390,278
111,437	1 3 1	1,31,928	0 10 9	1 14 8	111,437	1 2 11	1	18,596
2,788,378	0 15 6	26,35,040	2 0 10	2 4 4	2,788,378	0 15 1	7	218,007
1,134,713	1 6 4	15,62,760	2 7 6	3 13 5	1,134,713	1 6 0	1	44,108
27,148,819	1 15 8	5,00,13,979	1 15 2	2 5 5	27,148,819	1 13 6	117	3,062,689
INAM VILLAGES.								
204,262	0 4 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
416,745	0 2 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
103,871	1 5 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
94,526	1 6 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
97,503	1 0 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20,671	0 9 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27,276	0 9 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25,996	0 8 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56,504	0 12 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41,380	0 9 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
141,517	0 8 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
71,077	0 6 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
81,702	0 8 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23,857	0 2 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80,581	0 3 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
340,465	0 7 8	..	..	..	..	..	1	10,494
66,903	1 2 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
122,127	0 8 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,016,963	0 8 6	..	..	..	....	..	1	10,494
DARI.								
1,042,647	0 7 5	4,29,780	0 2 6	..	1,042,647	0 6 7	1	17,336
2,227,149	0 7 2	9,68,822	0 1 7	..	2,227,149	0 7 0	7	157,847
832,197	1 11 10	12,66,542	0 15 3	..	832,197	1 8 4	3	77,331
439,680	2 0 6	8,67,632	0 13 9	..	439,680	1 15 7	..	..
489,872	0 15 3	4,62,672	0 4 3	..	489,872	0 15 1	1	13,302
763,169	0 7 7	(‡)	(‡)	..	(‡)	(‡)	1	11,992
216,750	0 11 6	1,54,430	0 13 8	..	216,750	0 11 5	..	..
25,494	0 5 6	8,714	0 12 0	..	25,494	0 5 6	..	..
639,317	0 11 5	4,50,583	0 12 6	..	639,317	0 11 3	3	95,717
54,472	0 8 2	27,846	0 4 11	..	54,472	0 8 2	..	..
205,504	0 4 2	52,359	0 3 9	..	205,504	0 4 1	1	12,870
97,683	0 5 2	31,446	0 2 9	..	97,683	0 5 2	..	..
414,052	0 7 9	2,00,612	0 7 4	..	414,052	0 7 9	3	47,227
467,140	0 11 1	3,18,330	0 7 3	..	467,140	0 10 11	2	32,478
12,177	1 3 9	15,000	2 2 0	..	12,177	1 3 9	..	..
7,927,303	0 12 0	52,54,718	0 4 5	..	7,164,134	0 11 9	22	466,100
37,093,085	1 10 2	5,52,68,697	1 3 9	2 5 5	34,312,953	1 9 9	140	3,539,233

‡ Information called for from the Collector has not been received.

TABLE E.

TRANSFER of property in land in each district in the Madras Presidency in the agricultural year ending 30th June 1904.

Districts.	Nature of tenure.		Number of transfers.		Total area transferred.	
			By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.	By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.
1	2		3	4	5	6
			NO.	NO.	ACS.	ACS.
Ganjám	Proprietors.	Revenue paying ..	11	1,726	143	*3,564
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	1	41	5	128
Vizagapatam	Do.	Revenue paying ..	24	479	140	2,873
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	7	150	31	1,146
Gódávari	Do.	Revenue paying ..	45	4,325	269	15,548
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	13	1,297	47	4,021
Kistna	Do.	Revenue paying ..	360	5,290	2,260	20,680
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	7	565	127	3,881
Nellore	Do.	Revenue paying ..	165	1,446	3,240	6,096
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	7	66	53	303
Kurnool	Do.	Revenue paying ..	111	1,924	864	11,451
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	40	531	326	6,275
Bellary	Do.	Revenue paying ..	227	3,248	1,823	32,740
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	26	362	456	6,430
Anantapur	Do.	Revenue paying ..	124	1,291	1,464	8,991
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	14	113	63	985
Cuddapah	Do.	Revenue paying ..	754	2,551	3,367	10,557
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	87	254	473	1,437
North Arcot	Do.	Revenue paying ..	407	5,744	808	9,404
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	10	161	98	810
Chingleput	Do.	Revenue paying ..	443	6,096	1,854	17,675
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	10	178	13	2,801
Madras	Do.	Revenue paying ..	..	512	..	56
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	..	..	..	..
South Arcot	Do.	Revenue paying ..	319	14,547	523	22,605
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	..	52	..	110
Salem	Do.	Revenue paying ..	58	7,006	313	36,184
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	..	15	..	10,207
Coimbatore	Do.	Revenue paying ..	19	7,726	277	63,921
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	3	81	31	650
Trichinopoly	Do.	Revenue paying ..	57	10,190	379	21,681
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	..	33	..	121
Tanjore	Do.	Revenue paying ..	426	13,414	627	24,962
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	4	169	44	1,213
Madura	Do.	Revenue paying ..	360	7,646	923	17,916
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	2	131	4	1,115
Tinnevelly	Do.	Revenue paying ..	551	11,688	1,974	26,924
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	9	58	28	539
The Nilgiris	Do.	Revenue paying ..	33	385	407	7,795
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	..	..	..	..
Malabar	Do.	Revenue paying ..	92	521	* 311	2,718
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	..	..	..	..
South Canara	Do.	Revenue paying ..	51	2,471	† 52	‡ 8,285
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	..	..	..	..
Total ..	Do.	Revenue paying ..	4,637	110,226	22,018	367,626
		Wholly or partially revenue free.	240	4,257	1,794	42,172

* Excludes unsurveyed area relating to 5 transfers. † Excludes area relating to 29 transfers.
‡ Excludes area relating to 1,370 transfers.

EXTRACTS FROM THE DISTRICT REPORTS.

GANJAM.

(J. G. D. PARTRIDGE, Esq., *Collector.*)

18. COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—Enclosure A to No. 8 statement, shows that the number of demand notices issued is 47,496, while those of attachment and sale notices, are 367 and 199 respectively. The first is in excess of the previous year's number by 712, while the decrease in the case of the other two, by 89 and 90 respectively, is satisfactory. The amount of coercion resorted to, cannot be gauged by the increase under the head of demand notices, as the latter are always treated as mere reminders to village officers and ryots, for the punctual collection and payment of the kists. Until the issue of these notices is restricted to actual cases of evasion, etc., as required in the recent orders of the Government and Board, their number will have no significance in estimating the quantity of coercion. As evidenced by the reduced figures under attachment and sale notices, the necessity to have recourse to coercive measures dwindled almost to a minimum, while the percentages of the defaulters whose property was attached (367) and whose property was sold (15) to the total number of pattas (55,415) also show a reduction from ·8 and ·3 respectively in fasli 1312 to ·6 and ·2 respectively in fasli 1313, in spite of a heavier demand and fall in prices in the fasli. There are no cases of land bought in by Government, during the year under report.

27. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE ASSISTANT AND HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTOR'S OFFICES.—Mr. Burkett gets his vernacular papers read to him and passes orders thereon. Messrs. Wood and Cotterell state that except when there is pressure of work when they get vernacular papers abstracted in their offices, they also do the same. Mr. Wood has a fair knowledge of Telugu and Mr. Cotterell is more conversant with Uriya, which is the chief colloquial language in his division.

32. RELATIONS OF LANDLORD AND TENANT IN THE LARGER ZAMINDARIS.—These are reported to be satisfactory on the whole, though in the Jalantra zamindari purchased by the Maharaja of Vizianagram an attempt to introduce a change from money rent to payment in kind led to heavy litigation resulting in the condemnation of the change. In the Parlákimedi zamindari, the Raja extended the irrigation system to a village to which it was not customary and this resulted in the two villages going to the Courts to settle their rights at a heavy cost. In the Khallikota and Atagada zamindaris, the management by a European officer as the agent of a European company to whom the latter estate is under mortgage has resulted in prompter collections which have caused some friction. Most of the zamindars, and two of the three estates now under management by the Court of Wards have adopted a system of leasing out their villages to the highest bidder yearly, and consequently they have nothing to do with the collection of rent from the tenants. There is little resort to the provisions of the Rent Act in this district, which may be partly due to the higher fees which can be obtained in civil suits by the vakils. On the whole, it may be said that the relations between landlord and tenant in all the important zamindaris are as good as could be desired.

33. GROWTH OF SUBLETTING IN RYOTWARI TRACTS.—This is not found to exist anywhere to any noticeable extent. A good deal of the land sold under the Rushikulya project has been bought by rich men who have to sublet their land when they do not live near it.

The increasing value of Government ryotwari land also, in my opinion, is tending towards its alienation from the resident cultivating class.

34. EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION ON THE PEOPLE, THE RELATIONS OF THE PEOPLE TO GOVERNMENT AND OF DIFFERENT CLASSES OF THE PEOPLE TO ONE ANOTHER.—The benefits arising from the changes introduced in the Salt and Income-tax Acts are appreciated generally. The

scheme of the enfranchisement of Village Service Inams in zamindaris is in progress, and should have a beneficial effect on village officers. The headmen in the smaller zamindari villages are uneducated men from whom little can be expected, and when the smaller villages are grouped and salaries paid, the staff may be improved.

Although two second-grade colleges exist, the number of men qualified for the higher appointments in Government service is most inadequate. This, I must admit, makes it increasingly difficult for the Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars and other branches of the service to cope with the ever increasing duties that have to be performed. The Deputy Tahsildars' offices are especially weak and might be improved without much expense.

As the reorganization of Divisional Offices is now under consideration, I venture to comment on the subject. In zamindari tracts the Revenue officers do not come closely into contact with the people, and litigation flourishes. In some of the estates, the zamindars settle the disputes between their tenants and are said to interfere in cases of a criminal nature.

The only recent legislation that has had much effect on this district is Act VI of 1901, the Assam Emigration Act, which I think has checked the exodus of a good many coolies to Assam.

While wages are very low in Ganjám, the ordinary cooly is not willing to engage for a term of four years in the tea estates, if he has to sign an agreement before a Revenue officer. But in addition to this, the district has been more prosperous latterly, and so there has not been great inducement for coolies to emigrate.

VIZAGAPATAM.

(R. H. CAMPBELL, Esq., *Collector.*)

REMISSIONS ON LANDS LEFT WASTE.—The amount remitted under this head was Rs. 4,215 against Rs. 7,429 in the previous year and was mainly contributed by the Sarvasiddhi taluk, where owing to the precarious condition of the irrigation sources remission has usually to be granted even in favourable years.

17. PROCESS UNDER ACT II OF 1864.—The subjoined statement compares the number of processes of each kind issued during the year with the figures of the preceding fasli :—

	Fasli 1312.	Fasli 1313.
Number of demand notices	57,792	55,893
Number of attachment notices	3,713	2,750
Number of sale notices	206	246
Total ...	61,711	58,889

The number of demand and attachment notices issued during the year, exhibit a decrease when compared with those of the previous year, in spite of the fact that the actual collections of the year were slightly in excess of those of the previous year.

Demand notices.—The decrease under this head occurred in all the taluks except Golgonda, Bimlipatam, Bobbili and Palkonda and was due mainly to the favourable character of the season. The slight increases of 427 in Golgonda, 86 in Bimlipatam and 49 in Bobbili, call for no special remark; while the increase in the Palkonda taluk is attributed to the fall in the price of paddy during the kist months and the consequent difficulty experienced by the ryots in securing cash.

Distraints and attachments.—The decrease of 963 in the number of cases, in which it was necessary to distrain moveables and attach real property, occurred generally in all the taluks and followed the cause assigned for the decrease in the number of demand notices.

As compared with fasli 1312, there was a marked fall in the percentage of attachments to the total number of demand notices, and in the percentage of defaulters, whose property was attached to the total number of pattadars as shown below :—

Fasli.	Number of demand notices.	Attachment notices.	Percentage of attachments to demand notices.	Total number of pattadars as per statement No. I.	Percentage of defaulters to pattadars.
1312	57,792	3,713	6·4	15,786	23·52
1313	55,893	2,750	4·9	16,043	17·14

It will be seen that the proportion of the number of defaulters whose property was attached to the total number of pattadars during the year was much below that of fasli 1312. There was also a considerable decrease in all the three Government taluks in the extent of lands, attached when compared with the previous year.

Sale notices.—There was a slight increase in the number of sale notices as compared with the previous year. This occurred mainly in the Palkonda taluk and is attributed to the fall in the price of paddy during the kist months. Out of 2,750 cases in which property was attached arrears were paid before the issue of sale notices in 2,501 cases or 91·0 per cent. of the number of attachments against 3,507 or 94·4 per cent. in Fasli 1,312.

The increase in the extent of lands sold as compared with the previous year is very slight and calls for no remarks.

The percentage of the extent of land brought in by Government to the extent sold in Fasli 1313 is 42·5 against 22·7 in fasli 1312. The increase was attributed in Golgonda to the sale of lands of non-resident pattadars which were unfit for cultivation and in Palkonda to the cause assigned for the increase in the number of sale notices. Strict instructions have been issued to the taluk officers to work the coercion rules with the greatest care in future.

27. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE ASSISTANT AND HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTOR'S OFFICES.—Messrs. J. J. Cotton, J. F. Bryant, J. M. Turing, P. C. Dutt, H. A. B. Vernon, R. W. Davies, J. K. Huggins and F. W. R. Robertson worked in the district during the year. All these officers are fairly capable of conversing in vernaculars, reading vernacular petitions and passing orders thereon. Messrs. Turing and Davies have a fluent knowledge of Telugu, particularly the latter who is an exceptionally good linguist. Messrs. Vernon and Dutt are well acquainted with Ooriya.

THE RELATIONS OF LANDLORD AND TENANT IN THE LARGER ZAMINDARI AREAS.—The principal zamindaris in this district are Vizianagram, Bobbili and Jeypore. The first two extend over a large area of the ordinary portion of the district while the latter lies solely in the agency portion. The Vizianagram estate has been for the past seven years under the management of a member of the Indian Civil Service. The relations of the landlord and tenant in this as well as in the other zamindaris are satisfactory. The coercive processes of the Rent Recovery Act VIII of 1865 are seldom resorted to in the Vizianagram and Bobbili estates. In Jeypore the Act is practically a dead letter. Attempts were made in the course of the year by the Maharaja of Bobbili to raise rents in a few villages which did not appear to have been quite justifiable. On the ryots complaining to me against the enhancement of rent, the Maharaja considerably reduced his claims for enhancement of the rents and the ryots thereupon withdrew their petitions. I may say that there exists no rackrenting anywhere in this district.

THE GROWTH OF SUBLETTING IN RYOTWARI TRACTS.—The system of leasing out lands by ryotwari holders to sub-tenants does not appear to be on the increase compared with the previous years. It prevails only in a few cases in the Golgonda and Sarvasiddhi taluks, where the pattadars happen to be high caste people such as Brahmins and Vysyas who do not directly cultivate the lands.

THE EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION ON THE PEOPLE AND THE RELATIONS OF THE PEOPLE TO GOVERNMENT AND OF DIFFERENT CLASSES OF THE PEOPLE TO ONE ANOTHER.—The concessions granted by the raising of the taxable income under Act II of 1886 from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 and the reduction of the price of salt from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 2-0-0 a maund are, I think, generally appreciated. Caste disputes are very rare in the district. The people are generally law-abiding and loyal to Government.

GODAVARI.

(E. B. ELWIN, Esq., *Acting Collector.*)

18. COERCIVE PROCESSES.—The processes of all kinds issued numbered 313,878 for fasli 1313 against 326,401 of the previous fasli. The attachments and sales of moveable and immoveable property in the fasli are compared with those of the previous fasli :—

Faslis.	Moveable property.						Immoveable property.						
	Attached.			Sold.			Attached.			Sold.			
	Number of cases.	Amount of arrear.	Value of property.	Number of cases.	Amount of arrear.	Amount realized.	Number of cases.	Amount of arrear.	Extent.	Number of cases.	Amount of arrear.	Extent.	Amount realized by sale.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Acs.		Rs.	Acs.	Rs.
1312	1,418	37,132	42,088	61	2,031	2,300	614	11,324	3,525	40	1,035	214	1,682
1313	1,457	38,260	43,545	95	2,921	3,146	515	11,813	3,029	63	2,998	367	4,825

The extent of land bought in by Government was *nil* this year against 26 acres of the previous year, 367 acres of land were sold for arrears amounting to Rs. 7,971 this year against 214 last year for arrears amounting to Rs. 3,982, and the result was that a *nil* balance was secured which shows the great promptitude displayed by the Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in the collection work.

27. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN ASSISTANT AND HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTORS' OFFICES.—The Assistant Collectors who worked under the Collector during the year are Messrs. Souter, Roy and Graham. Messrs. Souter and Graham were, for some time placed in charge of the head-quarters division. They could read and dispose of Telugu arzis and petitions. As at present, a good deal of correspondence even from the taluk offices goes on in English, there is not much need for reading Telugu arzis.

THE RELATION OF LANDLORD AND TENANT IN THE LARGER ZAMINDARI AREAS.—In this district the only large zamindaris are Pittapur, Nidadavole and Baharzalli and Gopalpur estates. In the Pittapur estate, which is now under the management of the Court of Wards, the relationship can be said to be tolerably amicable; the tenants possess no occupancy right. In the Nidadavole zamindari under the management of the receiver, the tenants are declared by the High Court to have no occupancy right in land. In the Gopalpur estate, however, the relationship between landlord and tenant cannot be said to be as harmonious as is desirable, the zamindar always trying to enhance rents and the tenants opposing his action by denying his right to do so. The tenants in this estate are said to claim occupancy right which the zamindar denies, and the result is that recourse is had to civil courts. Immoderate assessments cripple the resources of the ryots making them fall into arrears in many cases, and the landlord often resorts to Act VIII of 1865 to recover the same.

2. GROWTH OF SUBLETTING IN RYOTWARI TRACTS.—It cannot be said that this is on the increase. Subletting continues to be steady. Ryots belonging to Brahmin and Vysya sects do not generally till lands but sublet them. The Kshatriya and Sudra classes of the population generally cultivate the lands themselves.

3. THE EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION ON THE PEOPLE.—On this point it may be stated that the change in the administration of the amended Income-tax and the Salt Acts affects the people materially at present. The raising of the taxable minimum and the reduction of the duty on salt have given relief to the poor, and these benefits are widely appreciated. In other respects there is no noticeable effect.

4 RELATIONS OF THE PEOPLE TO GOVERNMENT AND OF THE DIFFERENT CLASSES OF PEOPLE TO ONE ANOTHER.—As regards the relationship between the people and Government, it may be stated that there is increasing loyalty observable in all classes of the people, and there is hardly anybody who is not alive to the benefits of the British administration in India. As for the relations of the different classes of people to one another, it may be observed that there has been a gradual levelling up of distinctions and prejudices, and a growing sympathy among the several classes is also noticeable.

KISTNA.

(F. C. PARSONS, Esq., *Collector.*)

15. COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—In the following table the particulars of processes issued and of sales held are compared with those of the previous fasli:—

—	Fasli 1312.	Fasli 1313.	Difference + or −.
	NO.	NO.	NO.
1. Notices of demand	388,656	350,675	− 37,981
2. ,, of attachment	34,322	34,840	+ 518
3. ,, of sale	642	1,209	+ 567
4. Number of sales of personal property actually held	299	604	+ 305
5. Number of sales of real property actually held	343	592	+ 249
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
6. Extent of lands sold	2,770	3,837	+ 1,067
7. Lands bought in by Government	1,689	1,581	− 108

The marked decrease in the number of demand notice No. 1 is satisfactory and due to prompt payments and to greater care, exercised in issuing the notices.

The increase in the numbers of attachment and sale notices as well as in the actual sales occurred chiefly in Bunder, Gudiváda and Tenali taluks affected by floods and in Bápatla affected by heavy rains.

No permanently-settled estates and whole inam villages were sold in the fasli.

34. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE HEAD ASSISTANT AND ASSISTANT COLLECTORS' OFFICES.—The Sub-Collector Mr. Harris, the Head Assistant Collector Mr. Souter, and the Assistant Collector Mr. Bbore, have a good knowledge of the vernacular.

30. RELATIONS OF LANDLORD AND TENANT IN THE LARGER ZAMINDARI AREAS.—The chief cause of contention between a zamindar and his tenants arises when the former attempts to enhance his rents. The tenants know their rights well in this district and have fought them out in Civil and Revenue Courts: litigation on this score has almost come to a close in the large zamindaris.

31. GROWTH OF SUBLETTING IN RYOTWARI TRACTS.—According to the last quinquennial rent-roll return prepared in fasli 1310, the professions of the pattadars are distributed as shown below:—

Agriculturists	417,280
Field labourers	18,026
Traders	5,449
Money-lenders	2,360
Vakils	189
Officials	4,273
Other professions	15,085
Religious and charitable institutions	234
Total ...	462,896

Almost all the agriculturists and the field labourers who put together form 94 per cent. of the total number of pattadars, cultivate the lands themselves though in a few cases a rich agriculturist, who finds the extent of his holding too much for his own management, may lease out a portion of it to others. The pattadars of other professions sublet their lands as a rule. The tendency seems to be that greater land is now going into the hands of men of other professions; but until the next rent-roll return of fasli 1314 is prepared, it will be difficult to say how rapid the tendency is growing.

32. EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION.—The raising of the minimum of taxable incomes under Act II of 1886 (India) and the reduction in the rate of salt duty have given some relief to the middle and lower classes. Madras Act V of 1900 amending the old Irrigation Cess Act has but legalised the existing practice and no practical hardship is felt by the people. The effects of the Co-operative Credit Societies Act have not yet reached the people.

33. RELATIONS OF THE PEOPLE TO GOVERNMENT AND OF DIFFERENT CLASSES OF THE PEOPLE TO ONE ANOTHER.—They are as cordial as ever and no special remarks are called for.

NELLORE.

(W. LYS, Esq., *Acting Collector.*)

16. *Coercive processes.*—The subjoined abstract compares the figures for faslis 1312 and 1313:—

Fasli.	Number of processes.	Number of processes served by		Value of property sold.		
		Village agency.	Special-paid agency.	Personal.	Real.	Total.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1312	418,076	402,775	15,301	6,854	10,935	17,789
1313	432,280	414,983	17,297	8,888	* 8,137	17,025
	+ 14,204	+ 12,208	+ 1,996	+ 2,034	— 2,798	— 764

	Rs.	A.	P.
* As per No. 8-A	7,386	12	0
Add Atmakúru	750	0	0
	8,136	12	0

There has been an appreciable rise in the number of processes issued, while the value of the property sold shows a slight decrease. The rise in the former case is due partly to the dullness of the market and partly to the collection of survey advances along with the kists. It is noteworthy that the value of the real property sold was considerably less than in the previous year. Talukwar particulars are given in the annexed statement.

28. RELATION OF LANDLORD AND TENANT IN THE LARGER ZAMINDARIS.—Of the four zamindaris situated in this district, one, viz., Kálahasti, remained under the management of the Court of Wards and another, *i.e.*, Chundi, has since come under management. The other zamindaris,

Venkatagiri and Mutyalapad, are managed by the proprietors themselves. It cannot be said of any of these zamindaris that the relations of landlord and tenant are all that is desirable. The general complaint of the tenants is that the improvement or restoration of irrigation works on which the welfare of landlord and tenant so much depends are greatly neglected, while the amounts allotted are not all spent upon them, that there is nothing like an annual settlement of accounts, nor is there any system of writing off old arrears.

29. THE GROWTH OF SUBLETTING IN THE RYOTWARI TRACTS.—The information available goes to show that subletting is not on the increase. The pattadar is generally himself the cultivator except when he is an absentee or belongs to one of the higher castes.

30. THE EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION ON THE PEOPLE.—No remarks.

31. RELATION OF PEOPLE TO GOVERNMENT AND THE RELATION OF DIFFERENT CLASSES TO ONE ANOTHER.—There is nothing of note to be entered under this head.

CUDDAPAH.

(BANNATYNE MACLEOD, Esq., *Collector*.)

22. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE BY SUB AND ASSISTANT COLLECTORS.—My Sub-Collector Mr. Coleridge is able to pass orders on Telugu petitions read over to him and has a fair knowledge of Telugu. Mr. Graham who was posted for plague duty does not seem to know much Telugu, though he has a knowledge of Tamil. There was, however, no occasion for him to deal with Telugu papers, as he was not in charge of a division. Mr. M. Ghose, who was for a short time working as my assistant, is fairly able to read Telugu petitions and to pass orders on them without English abstracts.

23. (*a*) There are no zamindari villages in this district, but there are shrotriems scattered all over the district. In almost all these villages, the tenants are the cultivating ryots and they possess no occupancy right except in very rare cases.

(*b*) THE GROWTH OF SUBLETTING IN RYOTWARI TRACTS.—The subletting is resorted to generally by the pattadars of the middle and upper classes who follow other professions than agriculture. Brahmin and Komati pattadars, as a rule, sublet their lands, and also Kapus who have large extents of lands sublet some of the useless or distant lands, keeping the near and fertile lands for cultivation by themselves. I am not sure if the subletting is growing in the district. No landlord would sublet his lands unless he is forced by circumstances beyond his control to do so. For, he has always a fear that the tenant would neglect his lands and he has often to supply the cost of manure and seed with only a remote chance of its recovery along with the share of produce or money due to him. On the other hand, there seems to be a tendency on the part of tenants to become independent ryots and it is no doubt a laudable one. He would rather cultivate the assessed waste lands under sivoijama if he could supply himself with the expenses necessary for cultivation, manure and seed. He is conscious of the uncertainty of the rainfall and he knows the lion's share which he has to pay to his landlord who is generally very exacting in his terms. He would, therefore, shun him if he could possibly do so. But there are other considerations which often bind the tenant to his landlord. If he happens to be his debtor, he must cultivate the lands on the terms dictated to him.

(*c*) EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION.—During 1903 and 1904, several Acts have been passed by the Imperial and Provincial Legislative Councils. I need only refer to two or three of them which have in any way affected the people of this district. First, the Income-tax Amendment Act XI of 1903: this gave much relief to the people especially to men of small business and capital and also to low-paid Government servants. It is very much appreciated by them. Act XV of 1903 (Extradition and Rendition Act) is also a useful one. It has improved the criminal administration by bringing a larger number of offences under the scope of extradition. The other Acts of 1904 are doubtless calculated to be of immense benefit to the people. But they have been brought into operation only recently and it may be premature to say now anything about their effect on the people.

(*d*) THE RELATIONS OF THE PEOPLE TO GOVERNMENT AND OF DIFFERENT CLASSES OF PEOPLE TO ONE ANOTHER.—People seem to be quite satisfied with their Government and they have nothing to complain. Of course, there may be some Tahsildar or Sub-Magistrate who is disliked by the people, but that is of no great consequence. They are very grateful for the liberal remissions which the Government is pleased to grant in this famine-stricken and famine-threatened district and with only good seasons they are quite contented. The relationship of the different classes of people with one another is all friendly, and I have observed no hatred between one class and another. Even between Hindus and Muhammadans of Cuddapah town, there is no ill-feeling and there can be none so long as Hindu music is stopped during mohurrum.

ANANTAPUR.

(EDWIN SCOTT, Esq., *Collector.*)

18. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE HEAD ASSISTANT AND ASSISTANT COLLECTORS' OFFICES.—Mr. E. P. Walsh who was in charge of the Penukonda division is able to read all routine and legibly-written Telugu papers and petitions. They were sometimes read over to him and sometimes abstracts were prepared for him.

25. RELATIONS OF LANDLORD AND TENANT IN THE LARGER ZAMINDARI AREAS.—There are no zamindaris in the district.

26. SUBLETTING IN RYOTWARI TRACTS.—The practice of subletting lands in ryotwari tracts is prevalent among Brahmins, merchants and other well-to-do classes. The majority of lands disposed of under the darkhast rules are every year acquired by *bonâ-fide* agriculturists who till the lands themselves. The practice of subletting is said to be gradually becoming less common.

27. EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION ON THE PEOPLE; THE RELATIONS OF THE PEOPLE TO GOVERNMENT AND OF DIFFERENT CLASSES OF THE PEOPLE TO ONE ANOTHER.—The reduction of the salt tax has certainly resulted in a slight reduction in the sale price of salt, while the freedom from income-tax of incomes under Rs. 1,000 brought about by Act XI of 1903 has resulted in the reduction of income-tax assessees from 1,551 and 557 and is looked upon as a great boon by the people. The relations of the different classes of the people to one another call for no special remarks.

BELLARY.

(D. W. G. COWIE, Esq., *Collector.*)

7. RYOTWARI SETTLEMENT.—The total number of ryotwari villages in the district remained the same, viz., 873. The names of the settling officers and the period occupied in the settlement of each taluk are given in jamabandi statement No. 1. All the taluks were settled before the close of the fasli. The total number of ryotwari pattas during the fasli was 120,139 against 117,220 in fasli 1312, the increase being due to fresh assignments on darkhast. The special patta system sanctioned in Board's Proceedings (Land Revenue), Mis. No. 283, dated 28th January 1901, is being successfully worked in the Kudligi taluk to which alone the concession as yet applies. The number of special pattas issued was 90 against 82 in the previous fasli and there has been a decrease in the extent of miscellaneous cultivation as shown below when compared with previous years:—

Fasli.	Acres.
1310	13,316
1311	9,075
1312	6,423
1313	6,148

The system should be continued. It may here be added that this system might well be tried in some other taluks as well.

15. COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—The following abstract compares the results of faslis 1312 and 1313:—

Faslis.	Notices of demand.	Notices of attachment or distraint.	Notices of sale.	Number of defaulters whose property was purchased.	Value of property sold.		Bought in by Government for nominal price.		Purchased by private individuals.		Total lands purchased by Government and private individuals.	
					Estimated value.	Value realized by sale.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1312	39,447	11,090	6,540	546	12,232	12,753	580	422	738	576	1,318	998
1313	42,561	9,090	2,870	584	14,186	7,382	740	709	1,684	2,141	2,424	2,850
Difference ..	+3,114	−2,000	−3,670	+38	+1,954	−5,371	+160	+287	+946	+1,565	+1,106	+1,852

The decrease in the number of distraint and sale notices is due to their issue in cases where necessary and the increase in columns 5, 6, 8 to 13 is due to the steps taken for the recovery of arrears in Alur taluk when the collection of a portion of the revenue was suspended in fasli 1311. No land sales were held in the following year in obedience to the Board's orders on the ground that the taluk had suffered from unfavourable season in more than one year. The decrease in column 7 is due to the larger extent of land bought in by Government.

24. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE HEAD ASSISTANT AND ASSISTANT COLLECTORS' OFFICES.—No cases in which the Assistant Collector passed orders on English abstracts prepared by clerks came to notice during the year. The Head Assistant Collector's charge is a heavy one comprising four taluks and it is not practicable for him to entirely dispense with abstracts on vernacular papers.

29. RELATIONS OF LANDLORD AND TENANT IN THE LARGER ZAMINDARI AREAS.—There are no zamindari tracts in this district. In the shrotriem villages landlords and tenants generally get on together well enough and such a thing as a rent-suit is seldom heard of in the district.

30. GROWTH OF SUBLETTING IN RYOTWARI TRACTS.—Subletting is much resorted to by the following classes of people:—

(1) Non-agricultural classes, such as Brahmins and Komatis.

(2) Land-owners employed in professions other than agriculture, *e.g.*, public servants.

(3) Absentee land-owners.

(4) Owners of very extensive properties.

Peasant proprietors, as a general rule, cultivate their dry lands themselves, the cost of cultivation being comparatively low. In the case of wet lands, however, this is not the case. Wet cultivation is expensive and the ryots are often too poor to undertake it. The result is that the land gets into the hands of the local sowcars whose tenants the pattadars become in fact, whatever they may be in name.

31. EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION ON THE PEOPLE.—The raising of the minimum income assessable under the Income-tax Act has given much relief to a large number of petty traders and the reduction of duty on salt has, it is reported, proved beneficial to the people at large.

32. RELATIONS OF PEOPLE TO GOVERNMENT.—The only thing at present likely to cause strain is the working of the plague rules, but the people are, I think, now realizing that the rules are worked solely in their interests and there is less antipathy to plague measures than there was.

33. RELATIONS OF DIFFERENT CLASSES OF PEOPLE TO ONE ANOTHER.—There have been no quarrels between the different classes but there is a good deal of rivalry between Brahmins and Lingayets in some parts of this district. The petty factions common in the villages of this district need no mention.

KURNOOL.

(R. RAMACHANDRA RAO, Esq., *Acting Collector.*)

10,873 acres assessed at Rs. 6,549 or an average of 9·6 annas per acre were relinquished and 27,195 acres assessed at Rs. 15,677 or an average of 9·2 annas per acre were taken up. The figures are instructive as they establish that all but the poorest lands are already under holding, that such lands even under the best of seasons do not bear successful cropping for years together and that as it is an obvious advantage to include such lands in permanent holdings even on a low amount of 4 annas an acre the impending resettlement would do well to classify all the inferior lands under a low taram. It will take several years before Kurnool can expect another year as favourable as 1313 and even in that year 10,873 acres were relinquished. My personal opinion is that the state of things revealed by these figures explains also the slow extension of cultivation under the canal. What I mean is that the best lands are already under holding and the lands on the margin of cultivation do not pay investment of foreign capital or even the cost of labour necessary for conversion and as the holdings are large, the owners prefer to cultivate dry crops the profit of which on the entire holding is far greater than the profit available on the limited area the owners can afford to cultivate with irrigated crops. As remarked by Government in reviewing the settlement report for last year, the district holdings have at last gone beyond the holdings of fasli 1285 the year preceding the great famine. So far as permanent occupation is concerned this is due to increase of population and consequent recession of the margin of cultivation; besides this increase there would be fluctuations in holdings chiefly caused by the season.

14. COERCIVE PROCESSES.—The total number of processes issued during the fasli was 277,351 as against 368,003 in the previous year. The decrease occurs under all the kinds of processes. Omitting notice of demand, personal property was attached in 13,978 cases as against 18,355 last year, and sold in 498 cases as against 553. Real property was attached in 547 cases against 1,329 and sold in 92 cases as against 387 cases last year. Four hundred and thirty-five acres were purchased by Government and 575 by others as against 1,024 acres and 922 acres for

previous fasli. Sale had to be resorted to in ·44 per cent. of the pattadars as against ·77 last year. The improvement is certainly due to the favourable season and the non-necessity to have to collect arrears. Nevertheless the notices of demand are numerous and show startling variations when taluk figures are considered. I am issuing a circular in consonance with Board's Proceedings, No. 157, dated 1st August 1904, Land Revenue, which I hope will improve matters on this matter also.

25. There are no zamindaris whatever in this district and the provisions of the Rent Recovery Act VIII of 1865 are not utilized in the ryotwari tracts and shrotriem villages in this district. I have heard no formal complaints regarding the relations between the landlords and tenants in the whole inam villages in this district; but a peculiarity in this district is that the inam village is owned without division by a large number of shareholders who are also cultivators. The exchange of patta and muchilika is rare and the *bona fide* tenants are rackrented. As, however, the total holdings are extremely limited, being an infinitesimal portion of the total area of the district, this does not exercise an appreciable influence on the economical condition of the district as a whole. On the other hand, when the revenue is increased over a large area, as during the resettlement in Banganapalle, the ryots there flock to our taluks. The reduction of salt duty has diminished the price of salt in rural villages also. The Co-operative Credit Societies Act has not yet begun to work in the district, but I believe has a bright future to it when I consider the large number of money-lenders and people who lend in grain, doing business in the district.

There is nothing noteworthy to remark on the relation between Government and the people. They are very law-abiding. They try to evade the plague rules as much as possible, but, if discovered, obey orders without demur with a smile just as a child caught in the act of doing mischief. They have however accepted evacuation and in some places the advisability of keeping people out. Everywhere the forest rules are looked on in abhorrence and it is considered a matter of pride to evade them; a breaker of the forest rules has always the public conscience with him; the only remedies I can suggest are, on the one hand, to deliver to the ryots agricultural implements and manure leaves, etc., nearly at cost prices so as not to make it worth his while to go on an expedition to the forests; and, on the other hand, to detect every offender; and this can be done only by increasing the forest establishment four or five times what it is now; and in time the net revenue will develop. There are no violent antipathies between classes of people to record except those between Hindus and Muhammadans on the rare occasions when their religious ceremonies clash together. In some villages in Pattikonda and Koilkuntla taluks there are feuds between families frequently leading to civil and criminal cases.

I have at present no information on the growth of subletting in ryotwari tracts; nor can the Registration department help me, as away from the towns the leases are mostly oral and the rents are division of produce. Even a rich Kapu who pays hundreds of rupees as assessment does not consider it *infra dig.* to himself plough lands or watch his goats in the open fields at night.

MADRAS.

(D. D. MURDOCH, Esq., *Collector.*)

6. DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE-CURRENT.—The total demand for the fasli was Rs. 83,691 against Rs. 82 427 in the previous fasli. Out of this Rs. 79,840 were collected within the fasli and Rs. 2,883 in July and August last. The amount outstanding on the 1st instant was Rs. 938. Out of this Rs. 154, have since been collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 814.

8. COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—The number of first demands or notices requiring parties to pay quit-rent under section 4 of Act VI of 1867 issued during the fasli was 34,446 against 20,006 in the preceding fasli. The number of distraint warrants issued was 31,461 against 12,473 in the previous year. Owing to the very late adoption of the resurvey results in the revenue accounts during the previous fasli, the bulk of the demand of that fasli had to be collected during the year under report, and consequently a larger number of processes had to be issued during the year than in the previous year. Distraint of personal property was made only in 21 cases for the arrears of Rs. 483 against 10 cases for arrears of Rs. 45 in the previous year. The number of cases in which the distrained property was actually sold was two for an arrear of Rs. 3 against one, for an arrear of Rs. 2 in the previous year. Lands were attached in 18 cases against 45 in the previous year, but no sales were held as the arrears were paid in time.

13. ON THE RELATIONS OF LANDLORD AND TENANT IN THE LARGER ZAMINDARI AREAS.—There are no zamindari areas in this district.

14. ON THE GROWTH OF SUBLETTING IN RYOTWARI TRACTS.—The major portion of the area of this district being house-sites, the subletting system is not in vogue in this district.

15. EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION ON THE PEOPLE, THE RELATION OF THE PEOPLE TO GOVERNMENT AND OF DIFFERENT CLASSES OF THE PEOPLE TO ONE ANOTHER.—So far as the collection of land revenue is concerned, Act XII of 1851 and Act VI of 1867 are in force and work smoothly. The Income-tax Act continues to be regarded, especially by the educated portion of the people, with much disfavour. This is, of course, to be expected. The Credit Societies Act X of 1904 is welcomed by all classes.

The relation of the people to Government is perfectly satisfactory, and that of the different classes to one another is characterised by good will, mutual help and religious tolerance.

CHINGLEPUT.

(G. W. DANCE, Esq., *Collector*.)

15. COERCIVE PROCESSES.—The marginal abstract compares the number of processes issued in the year under report with those in the previous year. The increase of notices under items 1 to 3 in spite of the season being favourable is an unsatisfactory feature.

	Fasli 1313.	Fasli 1312.
	RS.	RS.
1. Number of demand notices ..	3,32,846	3,19,889
2. Number of attachment notices ..	54,258	52,200
3. Number of sale notices ..	53,172	52,133
4. Number of cases in which sales were actually held	367	618

The subjoined statement exhibits the particulars of the sales held in fasli 1313 and in the previous fasli :—

Fasli.	Defaulters whose moveables were sold.		Defaulters whose immoveables were sold.		Extent of land sold.
	Number.	Amount of arrear.	Number.	Amount of arrear.	
		RS.		RS.	RS.
1312	53	2,097	565	6,623	1,936
1313	71	1,918	296	3,474	1,030

The decrease in the number of land sales is due to the favourable character of the season.

19. MAINTENANCE OF A KNOWLEDGE OF THE VERNACULAR BY CIVILIANS.—The Sub-Collector Mr. S. G. Roberts possesses a high degree of proficiency in Tamil and converses with ease and fluency with all classes. He sometimes also takes down depositions in the vernacular when a clerk is not available.

20. (1) THE RELATIONS OF LANDLORD AND TENANTS IN THE LARGER ZAMINDARI AREAS.—There are very few big zamindaris in this district.

The condition of the Kalahasti and Karvetnagar estates is well known to the Board. I subjoin extracts from the Sub-Collector's report, with which I concur :—

"The condition of the ryots in these two big zamindaris (Cheyyur and Chunampet) is decidedly good so far as my information goes, and I get very few suits from them. The suits that come before me in my court seem to show that, on the whole, the relations between the landlords and tenants are generally good except where they have been embittered by litigation or where new landlords arise. The zamindari villages seem constantly changing hands, and the state of the law which permits one-tenth or five-twelfths of a village to be divided off without any division of the actual lands is exactly calculated to promote ill-feeling between landlord and tenant. What with sub-division of profits without sub-division of lands; what with leases and over leases and sub-leases and mortgages—it is a wonder that any rent is paid at all in some villages."

(2) THE GROWTH OF SUBLETTING IN RYOTWARI TRACTS.—There is no evidence of increased subletting in ryotwari tracts.

(3) THE EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION ON THE PEOPLE, THE RELATIONS OF THE PEOPLE TO GOVERNMENT AND OF DIFFERENT CLASSES OF THE PEOPLE TO ONE ANOTHER.—The benefits of the reduction in the price of salt and the enhancement of the assessable limit under the Income-tax Act seem to be gratefully appreciated by the people.

NORTH ARCOT.

(R. C. C. Carr, Esq., *Collector.*)

12. Processes under Act II of 1864—

	Fasli 1312.	Fasli 1313.
Number of ryotwari pattadars		219,394
Number of demand notices	664,122	647,686
Number of attachment notices	62,916	29,938
Number of sale notices	43,117	21,330

There was a general decrease especially under the last two heads. Property was attached in only 4 per cent. of the cases in which demand notices were issued as against 9·4 per cent. in the previous year. Sales had to be notified in 71 per cent. of attached cases as against 68 per cent. in the previous year. The following figures compare the extent to which sales were resorted to during the year with that of the previous year :—

		Fasli 1312.	Fasli 1313.
Number of defaulters whose property was sold.	Personal ...	754	399
	Real ...	1,740	452
		Rs.	Rs.
Amount of arrears for which property was sold.	Personal ...	13,471	7,732
	Real ...	13,883	2,262
Amount of arrears realized by sale of property.	Personal ...	9,556	5,437
	Real ...	17,365	1,945
		Acs.	Acs.
Extent of land sold		3,363	1,229
Extent of land bought in by Government		1,144	544

The proportion of total sales to the number of pattadars averaged ·4 per cent. and that of land sales ·2 per cent. against 1·1 per cent. and ·8 per cent. in the previous year. These figures show that without any special effort the coercive processes decline in a favourable year.

16. Disposal of Vernacular Correspondence by the Head Assistant and the Assistant Collectors.—Mr. Tyler, the Acting Head Assistant Collector, has not been dealing with vernacular papers in the manner laid down in B P., No. 2498, dated 18th November 1886. He reports that, owing to pressure of work, the Board's Proceedings in question escaped his attention and that he will act according to it in future. Mr. Ellis, the Assistant Collector, reports that he has been reading the Vernacular (Tamil) papers himself with the assistance of his clerk whenever necessary.

The remissions were due to damages by floods in rivers and breaches of tanks in several taluks; but it is surprising to note what little remission * was necessary on account of the Pálár floods which were so destructive to life and property. This bears eloquent testimony to the industry of the ryots and the recuperative power of the soil.

	Rs.
*Shavi	664
Submerged	236
Tirwakammi	74
Fasalkammi	396
	1,270

The three largest zamindaris in the district, namely, Kalahasti, Karvetnagar and Arni are under the Court of Wards. The tenants of the first two have, for several years, been unable to realize the benefits of good landlordism on account of the chronic state of indebtedness of the proprietors. But the administration of the Court of Wards has introduced system and order and an estate Engineer is working for the restoration and improvement of their tanks. In Arni estate, the relations between the tenant and the landlord have been more satisfactory and the irrigation sources of this estate are being repaired on a scale unprecedented in the annals of the estate.

The growth of subletting in ryotwari tracts will be prominent only in districts where Brahmins form the chief landholding class. In this district, the majority of landholders are from the agricultural classes of Kapus and Reddis and hence the practice of subletting is always at a minimum.

21. The only recent legislation requiring notice is that relating to the village offices in proprietary estates and that relating to impartibility of estates and incapacitated proprietors. The first of these has certainly improved the position of village officers. It has brought them more under the control of Divisional-officers and instilled in them stricter ideas of their own responsibility. The enfranchisement of village service inams in proprietary estates is also going on and when it is complete, the village administration in these tracts can be placed in a satisfactory position. The working of the Act for incapacitated proprietors is known to the Board in respect of the Kálahasti and Karvetnagar estates. As regards the Impartible Estates Act, there are two suits pending in the District Court for the partition of Kangundi and Punganúr which had been instituted before the Act came into force. The relations between the Government and the people and of the different classes of people to one another continue to be loyal and cordial respectively and call for no remarks.

SOUTH ARCOT.

(E. A. ELWIN, Esq., *Collector.*)

12. COERCIVE PROCESSES.—There was a marked decrease in the number of demand notices. This was due to the more careful issue of demand notices by the monegars and other subordinates concerned, as the result of the stringent orders issued on the subject. The number of attachments of personal property amounted to 1,479 and of real property to 456, against 1,693 and 511, respectively, in the previous fasli and the number actually brought to sale was 17 under the former head, and 80 under the latter against 21 and 172, respectively, in fasli 1312.

Items.	Fasli 1312.	Fasli 1313.	Difference.
Demand notice	717,498	658,888	— 58,610
Distraint notice ..	2,204	1,935	— 269
Sale notices	1,588	985	— 603
Total ..	721,290	661,808	— 59,482

30. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE OFFICES OF COVENANTED DIVISIONAL OFFICERS.—Mr. H. D. C. Reilly, acting Head Assistant Collector and Mr. L. G. Moore, acting Sub-Collector, were in charge of the Tindivanam division for about six months each. Mr. Reilly is well acquainted with Tamil and did not require translations or abstracts to be put up before passing orders on vernacular papers and appeared to keep up his knowledge of the vernacular well. It has not hitherto been the practice to report on Sub-Collectors and owing to the non-receipt, till 11th June 1904, when I was on leave, of G.O., No. 321, Public, dated 7th April 1904, I am unable to offer any remarks about Mr. Moore's knowledge, etc., of the vernacular.

2. (*a*) RELATION OF LANDLORD AND TENANT IN LARGER ZAMINDARI AREAS.—There are no larger zamindaris.

(*b*) GROWTH OF SUBLETTING IN RYOTWARI TRACTS.—The practice of subletting land appears, from the various reports received, to be gradually increasing.

(*c*) EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION ON THE PEOPLE.—Of the recent legislative acts which affect the public at large that which calls for special notice is the raising of the minimum of incomes liable to income-tax from Rs. 500 to 1,000. This has afforded a fair amount of relief to a number of persons with comparatively small incomes and is no doubt a highly popular measure.

(*d*) THE RELATIONSHIP OF PEOPLE TO GOVERNMENT AND OF DIFFERENT CLASSES OF PEOPLE TO ONE ANOTHER.—The people are, on the whole, loyal to Government. The relations existing between the different classes are generally good.

TANJORE.

(R. F. GRIMLEY, Esq., *Acting Collector.*)

COERCIVE PROCESSES.—Statement No. 8-A exhibits particulars of coercive processes employed for the realization of the Government revenue during the fasli. The number of processes of each kind issued during the year as compared with those issued in the previous year are noted below:—

	Fasli 1312.	Fasli 1313.
Number of demand notices	606,316	658,176
,, of attachment notices	24,150	28,487
,, of sale notices	23,087	28,129

The following table compares talukwar, the number of demand notices issued in fasli 1313 with the corresponding figure for fasli 1312:—

Taluks.	Number of demand notices issued.		Difference.	Percentage of column 4 to column 2.
	Fasli 1312.	Fasli 1313.		
1	2	3	4	5
Tanjore	109,419	129,145	+ 19,726	18·02
Kumbakónam	103,260	100,757	— 2,503	2·42
Máyavaram	55,997	71,445	+ 15,448	27·58
Shiyali	28,860	29,432	+ 572	1·98
Nannilam	81,770	88,388	+ 6,618	8·09
Negapatam	58,031	58,537	+ 506	0·87
Tirutturaippúndi	60,375	60,850	+ 475	0·78
Mannárgudi	68,502	72,020	+ 3,518	5·13
Pattukkóttai	40,102	47,602	+ 7,500	18·76
Total ..	606,316	658,176	+ 51,860	8·55

In Kumbakónam, Shiyali, Negapatam and Tirutturaippúndi, the variations are small and call for no remarks. The increase in all the other taluks is ascribed to the prompt issue of processes on the due dates.

Distraint or attachment.—The number of defaulters whose property was attached in fasli 1313 and the number of cases in which it was found necessary to issue sale notices are compared with the corresponding figures of the previous year in details of taluks in the following table :—

Taluks.	Number of ryotwari pattadars.	Number of defaulters whose property was attached in			Percentages of column 4 to column 2.	Number of sale notices.	Percentage of column 7 to column 4.
		Fasli 1312.	Fasli 1313.	Difference.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tanjore	53,332	13,220	14,223	+ 1,003	26·66	14,223	100
Kumbakónam	32,059	3,048	3,285	+ 237	10·24	3,260	99·23
Máyavaram	24,446	552	818	+ 266	3·34	755	92·29
Shiyali	9,608	260	376	+ 116	3·91	360	95 75
Nannilam	28,020	1,422	2,562	+ 1,140	9·14	2,433	94·96
Negapatam	19,582	2,525	3,810	+ 1,285	19·45	3,796	99·63
Tirutturaipúndi	23,794	1,414	1,567	+ 153	6·58	1,518	96·87
Mannárgudi	23,305	573	991	+ 418	4·25	991	100
Pattukóttai	14,050	1,136	855	— 281	6·08	793	92·74
Total ..	2,28,196	24,150	28,487	+ 4,337	12·48	28,129	98·67

It will be observed that property, real or personal, was attached in 28,487 cases or 4·32 per cent. of the cases in which demand notices were issued against 3·98 per cent. in fasli 1312. The percentage of the number of defaulters, whose property was attached to the total number of ryotwar pattadars, was 12·48 per cent., against 10·76 per cent. in fasli 1312, 13 per cent. in fasli 1311, 17 54 in fasli 1310 and 23·85 in fasli 1309. It is only in 358 cases (*i.e.*) 1·25 per cent, of the number of attachments, the arrears were paid up by the ryots without further coercion. The increase in the number of attachments in all taluks but Pattukkóttai is ascribed to promptitude in the matter of collection. The following statement gives particulars talukwar of the sale notices and the number of defaulters whose property was sold during fasli 1313 as compared with fasli 1312 :—

Taluks.	Number of ryotwar pattadars.	Number of sale-notices in			Number of defaulters whose property was sold in			Percentage of column 7 to column 2.	Percentage of column 7 to column 4.
		Fasli 1312.	Fasli 1313.	Difference.	Fasli 1312.	Fasli 1313.	Difference.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tanjore	53,332	13,220	14,223	+ 1,003	251	222	— 29	0·4	1·5
Kumbakonam	32,059	2,782	3,260	+ 478	116	125	+ 9	0·3	3·8
Mayavaram	24,446	552	755	+ 203	53	28	— 25	0·1	3·7
Shiyali	9,608	259	360	+ 101	31	20	— 11	0·2	5·5
Nannilam	28,020	1,050	2,433	+ 1,383	104	55	— 49	0·1	2·2
Negapatam	19,582	2,434	3,796	+ 1,362	83	67	— 16	0·3	1·7
Tirutturaippundi	23,794	1,087	1,518	+ 431	77	77	..	0·3	5·0
Mannárgudi	23,305	573	991	+ 418	41	16	— 25	0·0	1·6
Pattukkottai	14,050	1,130	793	— 337	28	37	+ 9	0·2	4·6
Total ..	2,28,196	23,087	28,129	+ 5,042	784	647	— 137	0·2	2·3

It will be seen that 27,482 out of 28,129 persons to whom sale notices were issued, *i.e.*, 97·6 per cent, paid up the arrears prior to the sale against 96 6 per cent. in the previous year. As in the case of attachments, there has been an increase in the number of sale notices issued in all the taluks except Pattukkóttai following the increase in the number of attachments.

The percentage of the number of defaulters whose property was sold to the number of pattadars fell during the year under report, *i.e.*, from 0 3 in fasli 1312 to 0·2 in fasli 1313, and the percentage fell in all the taluks except Tirutturaippúndi and Pattukkóttai where it remained at the same figure.

Likewise, the percentage of the number of defaulters whose property was sold to the number of sale notices issued, fell from 3 4 in fasli 1312 to 2·3 in fasli 1313 The extent of lands sold and that bought in by Government during fasli 1313 is compared below with the corresponding figures of the previous year.

Taluks.	Extent of land sold in			Extent bought in by private individuals.	Extent bought in by Government.		Percentage of column 7 to column 3.
	Fasli 1312.	Fasli 1313.	Difference.		Fasli 1312.	Fasli 1313.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Tanjore	276	223	— 53	217	16	6	2·69
Kumbakónam	58	50	— 8	48	..	2	4
Máyavaram	39	3	— 36	3	2	..	..
Shiyali	9	25	+ 16	25	7	..	..
Nannilam	101	19	— 82	16	5	3	15·78
Negapatam	65	22	— 43	22	..	..	..
Tiruttaraippúndi	53	36	— 17	32	4	4	11·11
Mannárgudi	32	4	— 28	4	..	..	..
Pattukkóttai	31	32	+ 1	32	2	..	..
Total ..	664	414	— 250	399	36	15	3·62

Lands of the estimated value of Rs. 25,920 were sold for an arrear of Rs. 14,470 and the amount realised was Rs. 21,356 or 1·47 times the arrears for which the lands were sold. Taking only the lands sold to private parties, the value realised was 15·94 times the assessment in the case of dry lands and 11·20 times in the case of wet lands. There was a decrease in the total extent of lands sold to private individuals from 628 acres in fasli 1312 to 399 acres in the year under report.

There was also a corresponding decrease in the extent bought in by Government which occurs only in five taluks against seven in the previous fasli.

VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE HEAD ASSISTANT AND ASSISTANT COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.—In the Head Assistant and Assistant Collector's offices there is practically no vernacular correspondence as the reports from subordinate officers are generally in English, Tamil reports or petitions, if any, being either read out to the presiding officers or explained by the parties themselves before orders are passed. Mr. Gharpurey was in charge of the Nannilam taluk during a portion of the year.

2. RELATIONS OF LANDLORD AND TENANT IN THE LARGER ZAMINDARI AREAS.—The two largest zamindaris in the district are Ghaudarvakottai in Tanjore and Pappanadu in Pattukkóttai. The tenants in them are reported to be in amicable terms with their landlords.

3. ON THE GROWTH OF SUBLETTING IN RYOTWARI TRACTS.—The practice of subletting is very prevalent in all the taluks, except Pattukkóttai, especially in Brahmin villages and in the case of lands which are passing out of the hands of the cultivating class into the possession of pleaders, officials and merchants.

4. THE EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION ON THE PEOPLE, THE RELATIONS OF THE PEOPLE TO GOVERNMENT AND OF DIFFERENT CLASSES OF THE PEOPLE TO ONE ANOTHER.—I do not think that the people have been greatly affected by any recent legislation. I have no doubt that the exemption from income-tax of incomes below Rs. 1,000 is greatly appreciated by those who benefit by it. The relations of the people to Government are satisfactory on the whole, but they are as litigious against Government as they are against each other and in my opinion it is very important to devise means, if possible, of reducing litigations against the State. I would recommend that no notice of suit should be valid, unless and until an appeal against the order or act complained of had been preferred and disposed of. A notice of suit is a threat, and to encourage such notices whether directly or indirectly is to foster a spirit of opposition. The relation of different classes of people to one another is generally cordial.

TRICHINOPOLY.

(A. THOMPSON, Esq., *Acting Collector*).

19. COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE—*vide* statement—Enclosure A to VII. The following table compares the number of processes of each kind, issued during the fasli with that issued in the previous fasli:—

	Fasli 1312.	Fasli 1313.
Number of demand notices	412,123	432,351
„ attachment notices	11,352	9,941
„ sale notices	10,096	9,407
Total ...	433,671	451,699

There was decrease under attachment and sale notices but an increase in demand notices. The increase under notice No. I occurs in Trichinopoly and Kulittalai taluks. It is explained that the ryots expected remission on account of supposed damages caused by freshes and withheld payment of arrears, and demands had therefore to be issued in such cases.

29. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSISTANT COLLECTOR.—The Assistant Collector Mr. W. G. McFarland was in charge of the Head-quarters division, Trichinopoly taluk, from October 1903. He reads and disposes of vernacular correspondence himself.

2. SPECIAL WELL—2-C. STATEMENT—*vide* STATEMENT.—As compared with last year there is an increase in the number of wells in all the taluks due to the construction of new wells. The utility and feasibility of well irrigation is coming to be more thoroughly realised and ryots are digging new wells in considerable numbers and repairing old ones.

The dry parts of Musiri, Perambalúr and Kulittalai taluks are suitable for sinking wells, the strata being sufficiently hard, while in Udaiyárpálaiyam taluk the soil is said to be too loose to allow of wells being easily sunk, but even here it seems to be only a question of additional cost. There seems to be a very large field for development in the matter of well-sinking in all these taluks if the necessary capital and enterprise were forthcoming and considering the present poverty-stricken state of the dry parts of the district, every effort should be made for its encouragement.

4. RELATION OF LANDLORD AND TENANT IN THE LARGER ZAMINDARI AREAS.—There are five zamindaris—Udaiyarpálaiyam, Ariyalúr, Turaiyúr, Marungápuri and Kadavúr. Marungàpuri is under the management of the Court of Wards. Excluding Ariyalúr which has been dismembered by Court sales, the other four zamindaris have been declared impartible under Act II of 1904. This measure by its effect in maintaining in possession of the estates landlords who, by obligation of hereditary tradition, are probably inclined to a fairly generous treatment of their tenants may do something towards conserving the *status quo* under which the relations of landlord and tenant are passably cordial, the number of summary suits instituted by the landlords or their tenants being small.

5. GROWTH OF SUBLETTING IN RYOTWARI TRACTS.—The relation between land-owners and their tenants in ryotwari tracts is also as cordial as the system admits of and summary suits between them are comparatively rare. It is true that there is a good deal of subletting, many wet villages being practically owned by mirasidars, often not living on the spot, who sublet their holdings under one system or other. While this is an obviously bad economic condition and is the cause of much of the ignorant talk about the highness of assessments absentee landlordism also unduly adds to the difficulties of Revenue officers: cases, however, in which a man once the owner has been obliged to alienate his land and become the cultivating tenant, do not seem to be common and there seems to be no evidence that subletting is much on the increase. The ryot as a rule appears to be industrious and thrifty and much less in the hands of the money-lender than in some districts.

6. EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION ON THE PEOPLE.—The reductions of salt duty and income-tax have been sufficient in amount to be felt as a real practical relief and have been gratefully welcomed by the people. The tendency to growth of the Nidhis or Provident funds shows that people are becoming conscious of the importance of thrift and the extension of the Co-operative Credit Societies Act would further accelerate the education of the ryot in this respect by showing him how to be independent of the grasping money-lender.

7. RELATIONS OF THE PEOPLE TO GOVERNMENT.—The people are perfectly loyal and well disposed towards Government, temporary discontent in respect of any particular measures of Government never devoloping into anything like positive disloyalty.

8. RELATION OF THE DIFFERENT CLASSES OF PEOPLE TO ONE ANOTHER.—There is no racial, caste, religious or other animosity affecting large classes of the people and although local factions and jealousies do exist, they are only such as are inevitable under any system of Government and seldom lead to any infringement of the law of the land or constitute a political danger.

MADURA.

(A. R. KNAPP, Esq., *Acting Collector.*)

2. RELATIONS OF LANDLORD AND TENANT IN THE LARGER ZAMINDARI AREAS.—A note submitted by the Income-tax Deputy Collector (called for by Mr. Knapp) is enclosed. It deals fully with the question on which the Board has called for information. Being new to the district, I am not in a position to criticize it, but real enquiries as I have made seem to show that it is accurate. It may be hoped that when the Madras Tenancy Bill which is intended to ameliorate the condition of tenants in this Presidency is passed into law, several of the existing evils may disappear.

3. THE GROWTH OF SUBLETTING IN RYOTWARI TRACTS.—The system of subletting lands in ryotwari tracts has slightly increased in recent years in the Periyár affected tracts of Periyakulam, Madura and Mélúr taluks, where a large number of non-resident ryots and capitalists have purchased waste lands. In the agraharam villages where Brahmins and other high caste Hindus do not cultivate their lands themselves, this system has been prevalent from time immemorial.

4. THE EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION ON THE PEOPLE.—There has been no legislation recently having any appreciable effect on the people in general. The increase of the taxable minimum for purposes of income-tax and the reduction of the salt duty may have had some effect on the poorer classes. The Madras Impartible Estates Act and the Co-operative Credit Societies Act will, it is believed, have far-reaching effects in the future.

5. THE RELATIONS OF THE PEOPLE TO GOVERNMENT AND OF DIFFERENT CLASSES OF THE PEOPLE TO ONE ANOTHER.—The condition of the people in the tracts affected by the Periyar project has improved materially. Many ryots have been enabled to avail themselves of this advantage by the fact that a very large sum of money, viz., Rs. 8,28,586 has been advanced by Government to the ryots under the Land Improvement Loans Act and the Agriculturists' Loans Act for the reclamation of waste lands, the conversion of dry lands into wet and the purchase of ploughing cattle, etc.

Rs. 4,70,332 under Land Improvement Loans Act.
Rs. 3, 58, 254 under Agriculturists Loans Act.

ENCLOSURE.

The condition of the tenants in proprietary villages in this district is growing from bad to worse. As compared with their brethren in ryotwari tracts they labour under various disabilities such as the following:—

(1) Denial of occupancy rights in the soil in most of the Darmasanam villages, *i.e.*, whole inam villages granted to Brahmins and mahazanams which are numerous in the Ramnad and Sivaganga zamindaris.

(2) Uncertainty as to the ownership of trees even on patta lands in all proprietary villages and general want of access to trees of all sorts on waste and poramboke lands except with the permission of the landlords even for domestic or agricultural purposes.

(3) Absence of exemption from liability to pay rent in respect of improvements of lands and irrigation sources effected at the cost and trouble of the tenants.

(4) Frequent change of landlords resulting from the unrestricted powers of alienation possessed by the proprietors and the gradual effacement of the old zamindars by professional and money-lending classes who have everywhere begun to invest capital in landed property.

(5) Rack-renting.

2. The combined effect of all these causes which are in operation in the zamindaris and inam villages in the district is the gradual impoverishment of the resources of the tenants and the diminution of their staying power. This evil is on the increase in Ramnad which is one of the most extensive and important zamindaris in the Madras Presidency containing a population of nearly 500,000 souls.

3. This zamindari has been leased to a firm of wealthy Nattukottai Chettis whereby the regular payment of peishkush to Government is assured and the irrigation works are kept in order. But the sub-leasing of villages has become so extensive recently that the rack-renting of tenants is bound to follow as a matter of course. All incentive to improvements is taken away from the ryots. A greedy sub lessee of the Nattukottai Chetti class, whose first concern is to make as much as possible out of his investment, offers no facilities to his tenant. The tenant is declared to have no absolute right to the trees growing even on his patta lands and he cannot obtain wood for his fuel or his agricultural implements except with the previous permission of the landlord who is seldom present in the village or of his representative on the spot who is a low-paid underling. He cannot construct a shed or a house on his patta land much less on waste or poramboke lands without the permission of the landlord. He has to wait on the pleasure of the landlord or his subordinates for permission to gather his paddy crop in a warapat village. If he goes to the trouble and expense of sinking a well and with the aid of its water raises tobacco, turmeric, chillies, plantains, cocoanut, betel or other garden crop, he has to pay a very high rent to the landlord varying with the crop and ranging from Rs. 10 to even Rs. 50 per acre although the landlord has not contributed even a pie to the improvement of the lands or towards the irrigation of the crop.

4. The tenants of the Sivaganga zamindari also labour under these disabilities, but under the liberal management of the European lessees, the ryots enjoy better facilities than under the minute sub-leasing system now obtaining in the Ramnad zamindari. In nine cases out of ten a tenant seeking redress under Madras Act VIII of 1865 goes to the wall. The defects of the Act have long been recognised and it is a matter for regret that the long talked of Madras Tenancy Bill designed to ameliorate the condition of the tenants in proprietary villages has not yet seen the light of the day. In Revenue Courts as well as in Civil Courts the power of the long purse possessed by the landlords often prevails against the tenant and in this district it is notorious that the litigation between the landlord and tenant is invariably carried up to the High Court.

5. When a proprietor leases his zamindari for a rental of, say, one lakh of rupees per annum and the lessee subsequently sub-leases it by divisions for an aggregate rental of $1\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs and the sub lessees in their turn split up the division villagewar for an aggregate rental of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, it is obvious that the underlessee of the village is bound in self-interest to screw out the last pie from his tenants. He cannot afford to be sympathetic or generous. In former days when the zamindaris were under the direct management of their proprietors and lessees and middlemen were unknown, the tenants enjoyed the full advantages of a lax system of administration. Arrears of rent were then allowed to accumulate and eventually written off. The zamindar's dishonest subordinates allowed the tenants to have their own way in the village. All this has been changed and the tenants have now to deal with unsympathetic sub-lessees bent upon extracting as much profit as possible during the limited tenure of their lease.

6. The following are the additional disadvantages under which the tenants labour in darmasanam villages and also in villages where the Marakkalkuttu system prevails, *i.e.*, where the lands are held in common by the whole community:—

(*a*) Disputes among the several mahajanams or sharers of the village in consequence of which, the tanks and channels remain unrepaired and neglected.

(*b*) Non-maintenance of village accounts of any sort owing to the absence of karnams in most of the villages.

(*c*) Absence of exchange of pattas and muchilikas in case of lands in which the tenants possess occupancy rights.

7. In the circumstances above set forth it is not possible to say that the relationship between the tenant and the landlords is cordial in the zamindari and other proprietary villages in this district.

TINNEVELLY.

(R. F. AUSTIN, Esq., *Acting Collector.*)

15. COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—The total number of processes of all kinds issued during the year was 755,148 against 746,462 in the previous year. The increase is but small and calls for no special remarks. The system of issue of demands No. 1 by Revenue Inspectors in all the taluks has been in force during the fasli, and is working satisfactorily. The arrears for which property was sold during the year is 0·22 per cent. of the entire demand. The following statement compares talukwar the figures regarding the number of sales, etc., conducted during the year with the previous fasli:—

Taluks.	Fasli 1312.		Fasli 1313.		Number of pattas.	Percentage of the number of pattas to the number of sales.	Percentage in fasli 1312.
	Number of sales.	Arrears amount.	Number of sales.	Arrears amount.			
		Rs.		Rs.			
Tinnevelly	52	716	28	237	24,488	0·1	·2
Nángunéri	63	2,212	47	1,420	28,942	·2	·2
Ambásamudram	29	1,060	27	855	23,989	·1	·1
Tenkási	18	300	16	111	15,345	·1	·1
Sankaranayinárkóyil	40	700	36	2,206	19,947	·2	·2
Srívilliputtúr	131	1,315	56	331	39,367	·2	·3
Sáttúr	52	146	10	24	26,900	·1	·2
Ottappidáram	92	1,682	27	468	17,952	·2	·5
Srívaikuntam	57	735	140	2,495	50,703	·3	·1
Total ..	529	8,866	387	8,147	247,633	·2	·2

There is decrease in the number of sales as compared with the previous year in all the taluks except Srívaikuntam where there is an increase. The decrease in the total number of sales during the year may be ascribed to the fact that in a large number of cases collections are made before the issue of demands, and that even in cases where coercive steps are taken, the arrears are collected before the dates fixed for sales. In the Tinnevelly and Tenkási taluks, settled by the Collector, it was noticed that there were no arrears at the end of the fasli in most of the villages, and it is observed that similar results were attained in the remaining taluks.

27. (1) RELATION OF LANDLORD AND TENANT IN THE LARGER ZAMINDARI AREAS.—In the zamindaris the lands are divided into ayan estate land and pannai lands. Pannai lands are the exclusive properties of the zamindars and they are either leased out or cultivated by the zamindar's own servants. Ayan estate lands are lands in which the zamindar has the melwaram right only the tenants owning the kudivaram right. Out of the produce of the lands a portion is taken by the zamindar's people for kanganam, vasi and tirupani (supervision, etc., charges) and similar incidental expenses, and the rest is divided between the landlord and the tenant. This is called the varam system. In the zamindaris there is also the pattam system by which the tenants are to pay a certain amount of paddy per kotta. The tenants are not allowed to cut the crops and

carry them away according to their convenience but they have to wait for zamindars' men who generally put obstacles in the way. The tenants thus become discontented. The rent is taken either in kind or cash; so long as the rent is collected in kind, there is room for the zamindars' minion to harass the tenants. In the Sivagiri estate, a proposal has been sanctioned recently for the commutation of varam in kind into money payment in the case of varam wet lands which is mainly in view of the hardships inevitable under the existing relations between the zamindar's servants and the actual lessee or cultivator. When the tenant omits through negligence or other causes to cultivate the land for a number of faslis consecutively, the zamindar has to have recourse to a suit under Act VIII of 1865, for ejecting the registered occupant, and this is not always easy. The zamindar has no obligation to the ryot except in the matter of keeping the irrigation tanks in good order and the ryots also are not subordinate except for payment of rent. In other fiscal matters and in the Judicial, Criminal and Local Fund administration, the Government deals with the people directly. On the whole the relation of tenants to their landlords is not very harmonious. In the case of zamindaris, Sivagiri and Uttumalai, which are under the management of the Court of Wards, the relations are more satisfactory owing to better administrative machinery, more effective control of subordinates and the willingness of the Court to concede their dues to the ryots without compulsion. In the entire inam villages, where generally the proprietor owns the landlord and the tenant's shares together, the relationship between the landlord and the sub-tenants may be said to be satisfactory.

(2) THE GROWTH OF SUBLETTING IN RYOTWARI TRACTS.—Subletting is on the whole increasing. Landholders of non-labouring classes mainly resort to the system of letting lands for rent or varam to those that actually work in the fields. The lease is generally for a year and exceptionally for a term of from 5 to 10 years. The spread of education may account for this in part, by exciting a repugnance to field labour, on the one hand, and on the other, a preference in the actual cultivation for the status of a tenant rather than that of a cooly. There is the ever increasing sub-division of holdings as a consequence of the Indian Law of partition, which in a manner checks the growth of subletting by making the holdings too small to tempt any to take them on lease.

(3) THE EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION ON THE PEOPLE—REDUCTION OF SALT DUTY.—The retail price of salt has fallen almost exactly by the amount of the duty remitted and the people seem to appreciate the fact that the reduction was ordered as a measure of relief to them.

RAISING THE TAXABLE MINIMUM FROM Rs. 500 TO Rs. 1,000 UNDER THE INCOME-TAX ACT.—This has been of very great benefit to a large class of small assessees who are gratefully sensible of the relief afforded. The Indian Christians of the district are said to appreciate the amendments made to the Indian Succession Act. The Madras Impartible Estates Act has affected the zamindaris, but their opinion of the change is doubtful.

(4) THE RELATIONS OF THE PEOPLE TO GOVERNMENT AND THE CLASSES OF PEOPLE TO ONE ANOTHER.—One effect of the vigorous exercise recently of the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code has been to induce a visible tendency on the part of the villagers to forsake the kaval system, which was too frequently only a cover for blackmail and to place more reliance on the protection of the officers of Government.

As education to a certain extent spreads Christianity among the lower castes, some friction natural to a period of transition, is observed between them and castes claiming superior social status. Such differences do not show signs of moving acute. The people are apparently loyal to Government.

COIMBATORE.

(M. J. MURPHY, Esq., *Acting Collector.*)

20. COERCIVE PROCESSES AND SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.—Enclosure A to No. 8 exhibits particulars of the coercive processes employed for the realization of the Government demand under Act II of 1864. The subjoined abstract compares the number of processes issued during this and the preceding two faslis:—

	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1312.	Fasli 1313.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Number of demand notices	125,799	26,854	28,462
Number of attachment notices	218	225	166
Number of sale notices	143	171	130

Demand notices—The decrease in the number of demand notices occurred in all the taluks except Kollegal, Erode and Palladam. The increase in Kollegal and Palladam was due to plague on account of which demand notices had to be issued in the case of the ryots who left their villages for other villages, and, in the case of the former taluk, due also to the introduction

of survey which led to many changes in the holdings on account of which the issue of demand notices was necessary, as ryots were not inclined to pay their kists. The increase in Erode is accounted for as being due to the prompt steps taken for recovering the arrears. In Bhávani, there was a large decrease in the number of demand notices as compared with the preceding year, which is said to be due to the more favourable character of the season.

21. Property, moveable and immoveable, was attached in 166 cases or ·6 per cent. of the number of cases in which demand notices were issued as against ·8 per cent. and ·16 per cent. in fasli 1311. The proportion of the number of defaulters whose property was attached to the total number of pattadars was ·07 per cent. as against ·09 per cent. in the preceding year and ·08 per cent. in fasli 1311.

22. The number of notices issued for distraining moveable property was 93 for an arrear of Rs. 1,772 as against 133 for arrears amounting to Rs. 1,872. The immoveable property of 73 defaulters was attached during the year for an arrear of Rs. 1,513 as against 92 defaulters and an arrear of Rs. 1,262 in the preceding year.

23. Compared with the total number of pattadars, the number of defaulters whose property was sold for arrears of revenue was ·01 per cent. as in the preceding two faslis. Taking the taluks individually, the proportion of the number of persons whose property was sold, to the total number of pattadars, was nearly ·05 per cent. in Satyamangalam, the proportion in the other taluks being less than ·05 per cent. In Satyamangalam the number of defaulters whose property was sold, was 17 against 3 in the preceding year. The increase is accounted for by the fact that pattadars owning poor lands not paying the labour of cultivating them, had allowed the lands to be sold. The bulk of the extent purchased by Government for want of bidders is contributed by Satyamangalam.

24. Personal property was brought to sale in 5 out of 93 cases in which such property was distrained as against 1 out of 133 in the preceding fasli and 6 out of 110 in fasli 1311. The estimated value of the property sold for arrears of Rs. 49 was Rs. 37 and the amount realized was Rs. 32-6-0. In the preceding year the arrears amounted to Rs. 2, the estimated value of property sold, Rs. 3-0 and the amount realized, Rs. 2-5-0.

25. Immoveable property of the estimated value of Rs. 451 was sold for recovery of arrears of Rs. 244, and the amount realized was Rs. 121-1-0. The total extent of land sold during the year was acres 308 (dry 307+wet 1) as against acres 176 in the preceding year and acres 223 in fasli 1311. The extent of lands bought in by Government for want of bidders was 142 against acres 135 in the preceding year.

2. Relation of landlord and tenant in the larger zamindaris.—The relation of landlords and tenants have, on the whole, been satisfactory. In the Karur taluk, the Andipatti zamin was brought to sale on account of the indebtedness of the zamindar and two Nattukottai Chetties purchased it in 1898. At first, the new proprietors found it difficult to collect rent from some of the tenants and were obliged to resort to legal steps to enforce its payment. Since then, however, the proprietors and the tenants are on good terms. So also in the case of the Zamindari of Jothampatti (Udamalpet taluk). The zamin has been mortgaged. Some of the tenants were involved in the dispute between the mortgagee and the zamindar, but it has been subsequently settled. Owing to the new survey of the Avalappampatti zamindari, there appears to be some difference between the zamindar and some of the tenants. There is one estate now under the management of the Court of Wards. It is the Sivasamudram estate. The people with a very few exceptions have accepted without demur the revised assessment.

3. Growth of sub-letting in ryotwari tracts.—There has not been any appreciable growth of sub-letting. Generally, the non-agricultural class of people and public servants who happen to own lands and who do not find time to devote to them, lease their lands to agricultural labourer on favourable rentals, either in cash or grain. The leases are not generally of a permanent nature.

4. Effect of recent legislation on the people.—Beyond a certain measure of gratification (scarcely perhaps amounting to gratitude) at the reduced price of salt and at the increased income-taxable minimum, there is nothing to record under this head.

5. Relation of people to one another and to Government.—There is nothing special to record under this head, the people seem to accept the Government with tranquillity and each other with equanimity.

NILGIRIS.

(C. M. Mullaly, Esq., *Collector.*)

5. Vernacular correspondence in the Assistant and the Head Assistant Collectors' offices.—There was no Assistant Collector attached to this district during the year Mr. Hannyngton, the Head Assistant Collector, can read Tamil petitions himself; but those in Malayalam were read out by his clerks. The correspondence with the Deputy Tahsildar was, as usual, conducted in English.

7. RELATIONS OF LANDLORD AND TENANT IN THE LARGER ZAMINDARI AREAS.—There are no such areas in this district.

8. GROWTH OF SUBLETTING IN RYOTWARI TRACTS.—The practice of subletting does not ordinarily obtain in this district, except in janmam tracts in Gudalur taluk where it obtains to a very inappreciable degree. Proprietors of coffee and tea estates look after cultivation themselves.

9. THE EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION ON THE PEOPLE.—The Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Act XI of 1903 and the Transfer of Property (Amendment) Act VI of 1904 are the only recent legislations the effect of which requires notice. The former caused great satisfaction among the tax-payers and it is too soon to express any opinion on the latter as it is of a very recent date.

10. THE RELATIONS OF PEOPLE TO GOVERNMENT AND OF DIFFERENT CLASSES OF PEOPLE TO ONE ANOTHER.—The relations of the people to Government are most cordial; and those of the different classes of people to one another are the same.

SALEM.

(ROBERT B. CLEGG, Esq., *Collector.*)

6. ACTUAL CULTIVATION AND WASTE CHARGED AND REMITTED (*vide* STATEMENT No. 3.—The variations under the above items as compared with the figures for fasli 1312 are due to the adoption of resurvey areas in the five resettled taluks of Salem, Atur, Namakkal, Tiruchengodu and Uttangarai. The increase in the extent of wet lands cultivated and decrease in that of dry lands cultivated is due to the heavy rains of last year which caused water to percolate in the dry lands and prevent cultivation on them.

17. PROCESSES UNDER ACT II OF 1864—STATEMENT 8-A AND 8-B.—The following abstract compares the numbers of processes of each kind issued during the year with those of the preceding year :—

Fasli.	Number of processes issued.				Number of defaulters whose property was sold.		Extent of land sold.		Amount realised by the sale of		
	Demand notices.	Attachment notices.	Sale notices.	Total.	Moveable.	Real.	Dry.	Wet.	Real property.	Moveable property.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
							ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1312	145,116	676	585	146,377	35	76	310	17	876	270	1,146
1313	159,776	272	215	160,263	7	37	252	14	356	168	524

The increase in the number of demand notices was due to the fact that this was the first year of the new assessment in five taluks. It will be seen that otherwise there was much less coercion.

Out of 272 cases in which property was attached, arrears were paid before the issue of notices of sale in 57 cases or in 21 per cent. out of the total number of attachments against 91 in fasli 1312.

Out of 215 in which sale notices were issued, sale was actually resorted to in 44 cases or in 20 per cent. of the total number of notices against 111 or nearly the same percentage in fasli 1312. Immoveable property of the estimated value of Rs. 615 was sold for the recovery of arrears amounting to Rs. 273 and the amount realised was Rs. 356, the prices fetched by the lands sold to private individuals being on the average nearly twice the assessment in the case of dry lands and 1·33 times the assessment in the case of wet.

The variations in the percentage of the number of processes served by the special paid agency to the total number of processes served and in the receipts and charges of process service are explained in the subjoined table :—

Faslis.	Number of processes served.			Process service.			Remarks.
	Total.	By special paid agency.	Percentage.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Difference.	
				RS.	RS.	RS.	
1312	145,967	1,075	0·73	315	207	+ 108	Variations small.
1313	160,078	1,103	0·68	248	222	+ 26	

27. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.—During the year under report Messrs. F. J. Richards, E. L. R. Thornton and R. Narayana Aiyar were in charge of the Hosúr division and Messrs. A. F. G. Moscardi and R. F. L. Whitty in charge of the Tiruppattúr division. All these officers can speak Tamil fairly well. They are understood to have passed orders on vernacular petitions after having them read out.

32. EFFECTS OF RECENT LEGISLATION ON THE PEOPLE.—(*a*) The relationship between landlord and tenant in the larger zamindari areas of which there are few in this district is said to be generally harmonious. There is a growing tendency on the part of landlords to get everything they can out of their estates by collecting all the rents that are in any way due to them, and by imposing water-tax in every case when it can be legally demanded or realised easily. The Salem mitta is the largest in the district and pays a peishcush of Rs. 15,914. This was recently surveyed and the mittadar demands increased rents. The tenants are said to contest the accuracy of the survey and to refuse to pay the rents. The mittadar has filed a large number of summary suits which are pending. Besides, in this mitta, the mittadar levies tree-tax in respect of trees planted and grown by the tenants. This has resulted in suits and it is stated that about 50 or 60 appeals are now pending decision before the High Court. The tree-tax dispute prevails also in certain other mitta tracts in the district, *e.g* the Komaramangalam and other mittas in the Tiruchengodu and the Namakkal taluks. This is proving in certain cases a great disturbing element.

(*b*) The bulk of the ryots class cultivate their own lands and are in fact strictly peasant proprietors. The sub-letting class is represented by a small minority (about 5 per cent.) of the richer and superior castes. Subletting prevails to an appreciable extent only in the Cauvery side villages of the Namakkal taluk where the General charge Deputy Collector reports "an unfailing supply of water has given rise to a leisured class, who are glad to make over the burden of actual cultivation to under-tenants". The Sub-Collector says that he is not aware of any increase in sub-letting in ryotwari tracts. Without, however, the proper collection of statistics no definite assertion can be made.

(*c*) So far as known there has been no legislation of recent years that has produced any vital changes in the conditions of life in agricultural villages. People have learnt to submit with the best grace possible to Plague regulations, which necessarily cause a certain amount of inconvenience but no longer occasion alarm or suspicion of Government motives. The relations of the people to Government and of different classes of people to one another are satisfactory. The Sub-Collector observes: "There is always a tendency in India among the people to expect Government to do everything for them and to cure all evils whether self-imposed or caused by external influences beyond the people's control, but that is natural in a country in which private enterprise has assumed no considerable proportions and the Government is the most powerful factor that enters within their somewhat limited horizon."

SOUTH CANARA.

(J. H. ROBERTSON, Esq., *Acting Collector.*)

14. COERCIVE PROCESSES.—The number of demand notices issued rose from 8,078 to 11,880. The increase occurs in all the taluks but notably in Kasaragod where prompt measures were taken for the recovery of the new demand. The total number of defaulters whose personal property was distrained and sold was 1,335 and 84, respectively, against 666 and 44 in the preceding year. More than half the distraints (674) took place in the Mangalore taluk owing to the ryots having long delayed the payment of the demand for fasli 1312 at the new rates, but it was necessary to sell the property in only 22 cases or 3·3 per cent.

The real property was attached in 183 cases as against 109 in the previous year, but the number of cases in which it was actually sold was 56 or almost the same (54) as in the previous year.

21. VERNACULAR CORRESPONDENCE IN THE HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.—Mr. H. D. C. Reilly who was in charge of the Coondapoor division in the latter half of the fasli used to get the Canarese papers translated *in extenso* as he did not understand Canarese.

2. GROWTH OF SUBLETTING IN RYOTWARI TRACTS.—In this district, which is wholly a ryotwari one, most pattadars get all or some of their lands cultivated through tenants who are either mulgeni tenants (*i.e.*, those holding under perpetual leases), vaidegeni tenants (*i.e.*, those holding under leases for some fixed period exceeding one year), or chalgeni tenants (*i.e.*, those holding under leases renewed every year). The first form of lease (mulgeni) is likely to diminish hereafter as in the new settlement the assessment on many mulgeni holdings exceeds the rent reserved in the lease, with the result that either the tenant or the landlord has been a loser in accordance as the lease provides or does not provide that the increase in the assessment should be borne by the tenant. Consequently not only will many of the existing mulgeni holdings be given up in such cases by one or the other party, but people will be cautious in granting or

accepting such leases in future. It is also possible that, owing to the enhanced assessment just imposed, pattadars with limited means will find it necessary for themselves to cultivate some of the lands which are now leased out on chalgeni tenure. It may be remarked here that in this district tenants' holdings are seldom sublet to sub-tenants except when they are mulgeni holdings owned by the richer people.

3. EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION ON THE PEOPLE.—The raising of the taxable minimum under the Income-tax Act has given relief to a class that really deserved it. The reduction of the salt duty is also calculated to have much beneficial effect upon the people in general though owing to certain adventitious circumstances the market price of salt has till recently been much the same as it used to be before the reduction of the duty. The reduction of the rates of Telegraph charges and of the commission for money orders has also been much appreciated. No other piece of recent legislation appears to have sensibly affected the people of this district.

4. THE RELATIONS OF THE PEOPLE TO GOVERNMENT AND OF DIFFERENT CLASSES OF PEOPLE TO ONE ANOTHER.—The people continue to be loyal to Government though the introduction of the new settlement is not liked by the landholding class. The relations of the different communities to one another also continue to be good, but the relations between the landlords and their tenants, especially the mulgeni tenants, are somewhat strained for the time being, owing to the desire of the landlords to make the tenants bear the increase in the assessment.

MALABAR.

(A. F. PINHEY, Esq., *Collector.*)

21. VERNACULAR ATTAINMENTS OF PASSED ASSISTANTS, HEAD ASSISTANT COLLECTOR, SPECIAL ASSISTANT COLLECTOR AND SUB-COLLECTOR.—Mr. MacIver, the Sub-Collector is, I believe, unacquainted with the vernacular. Mr. Loftus-Tottenham, Special Assistant, though he has not passed in the language and cannot *write it,* converses fluently and can read manuscript with much greater ease than print.

Mr. Cotton who passed in Malayalam as his second language understands it but is somewhat shy of speaking it.

20. (1) RELATIONS OF LANDLORD AND TENANT—ZAMINDARI AREAS.—There are no zamindaris in this district.

(2) GROWTH OF SUB-LETTING IN RYOTWARI TRACTS.—Government janmam lands in Malabar are few and far between. When such lands are held on patta, the pattadars themselves are the occupants in most cases. In respect of private janmam lands there was no register of proprietors before settlement and the Revenue Settlement was made with the tenants who as a rule were not the proprietors. At settlement, the janmis were ascertained and registered and the Revenue Settlement was made with them. The tenants, however, continue to hold under janmis as usual chiefly under mortgages known as kanom. These kanom tenants in their turn sub-let their holdings on simple leases. No appreciable change appears to have taken place in the existing system of landholding since the introduction of settlement.

(3) EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION ON THE PEOPLE AND THE RELATIONS OF THE PEOPLE TO GOVERNMENT AND OF DIFFERENT CLASSES OF THE PEOPLE TO ONE ANOTHER.—In this connection the Malabar Land Registration Act III of 1896 and the Malabar Compensation for Tenants' Improvements Act I of 1900 require mention. The former Act is beneficial to both the janmi and the tenant. Steps are being taken to encourage joint registration under section 14 of the Act, so that the tenant who is the party primarily responsible for the Government assessment may be registered in the revenue accounts. The latter Act is specially favourable to the tenant and prevents the janmi from ousting him without paying for his improvements.

A more detailed report on these subjects will be submitted for the next fasli.

00134095

Digitized with financial assistance from

Government of Maharashtra

on 01 February, 2020